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ST. JOHN WEEKLY SUN.

VOL. 21.-NO. 8.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1898.

FIRST PART.

NEW BLACKS ---AND-

In Mohair Dress Goods.

NEW COLORS We Have Opened

a very large range of black, Mohair Dress Goods, and all the new colors for spring in Brocades, Spots, Wavy and Zig-zag Designs. These goods are the most beautiful and perfect in manufacture that we have ever handled. Additional beauty is given to these fabrics by employ-ing vigoreaux yarn in the filling, giv-

ing the fabric the bright appearance Prices: 28c. to 80c. per Yard.

A New Process of Dyeing.

Heretofore the warp of Mohairs has been dyed separately, and after the fabric was woven it was dyed again In following this method the warp absorbed more of the dye than it could retain, which caused the material to crock or smut. This difficulty has now been overcome, and these new Mohairs sold by us in both warp and weft, are produced from yarns dyed before being woven.

WHISKY Old Kentucky Bourbon,4.50 Extra Old KentuckyBourbon 5.50

JUGS, { Gal, 20c. 1 Gal, 25c 2 Gal, 50c, 75c. 4 \$1.00. ...5 Gal. \$1,00.....10 Gal, \$1.50. When ordering, add price of Jug or Keg to amount. . . .

Family List Sent on Application.

Goods shipped immediately on re-ceipt of order. Send remittance by post office order, express order, or enclose money in registered letter.

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

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

Bythe Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 7, 1898.

My Dear Friend:

The following letter will bring rejoicing to the hearts of our home people everywhere. It is what we had a right to expect from our great-hearted comrade, who has from the first been devotedly with us in our purity work.

Please give the letter as wide publication as possible through the secular and religious press, and oblige, Yours sincerely, FRANCES E. WILLARD, World's Woman's Christian Tem-

EASTNOR CASTLE, Jan. 28th, 1898.

Dear Lord George Hamilton: Your lordship invited me ten months ago to give you my view of the dispatch that has been addressed to the government of India on the health of the army, and in a letter in which I did so I ventured to suggest some methods moral, and disciplinary, which seemed to me the only ones likely to succeed because they had at least the merit of being leaster.

I was led to do so by two considerations:

I was led to do so by two considerations:

First, the dispatch in question seemed to imply that the government would give encouragement to any form of elevating agency, and so emphasize the altered spirit in which the subject was approached, and that such suggested supervision would only affect an incorrigible minimum; and second that the system I had in mind would be so drastic and penal in its nature as to make state interference odious and finally impossible. That was ten months ago, and in that time nothing has been done of which the public has heard, to strengthen the forces that make for moral improvement.

What has been done, viz., the repeal of

What has been done, viz., the repeal of the Indian acts of 1895, which prohibited inspection, has been in a direction exactly opposite. It seems to have been the object of the government to obtain the maximum of impunity with the minimum of protest from those who desire to see the state shape its actions according to Christian views of ethics.

ethics.

I need not tell your lordship I am not writing to say how strongly I am still opposed to the course which the government has taken. But I find that my letter to your lordship of last year has been taken by many to mean that I am on the side of the accepted view of state regulation, and I am from time to time quoted as a sympathizer

with such views, I am therefore writing to withdraw any proposals made in that letter for the reason that the events of the past year have convinced me of the inadvisability and extreme danger of the system that in April last I thought might be instituted. The absence of any serious effort by the government to bring about a higher standard in the army is a final proof to me that as long as regulation of any kind can be resorted to as a remedy it will always be regarded as the one and only panacea. My view was that it would be instituted as an odious but possibly effective auxiliary to moral efforts; I find it will always be accepted as a convenient substitute.

I take the liberty of addressing this explicit withdrawal of an endorsement of whatever form of the principle of regulation, because it was in a letter to your lordship that I originally incurred the responsibility. I trust therefore to your lordship's indulgence to forgive me for troubling you further with the matter.

I remain my lord,
Yours very truly.

ISABEL SOMERSET.

The Lord George Hamilton.

The Lord George Hamilton.
P. S.—I should be glad to have your lord-ship's permission to publish this letter.
*This refers to the position taken by Lady Henry Somerset, that if regulation were to be introduced, there should be perfect equality in the examination of the sexes.

The above letter was received this week for publication. The following is taken from The Templar. It would seem that the good opinion entertained for the W. C. T. U. as a whole may not, in this case, be shaken individu-

No one ever questioned the loyalty of the great army of Christan women organized as a battle host in the W. C. T. U. Without doubt they are still true to their long avowed convictions touching the regulation of vice. That the executive of the World's W. on every hand, and it was hoped that, recognizing this, the recent resignait from the Union. Now it an pears it only meant separation from the British Association. At a special meeting of the representatives of the Montreal Unions held in that city on Thursday last, the matter was discussed, and strong ground was taken by Mrs. Dr. Yeomans and others in favor of the executive rescinding its appointment, and asking Lady Somerset to resign. The decision arrived at was to leave the members free to sign a protest or not, as they desired. We cannot very well expect our good sisters to be quiet until the wrong done is corrected. Still when the public know the method of election in the World's Union-by the executive-and the influence at work to secure the fellow-workers that no confidence is nd lost on the part of the public as to the real conviction and purpose of the W. C. T. U. Our surprise is that any one should hold an office, thereby compromising an association, knowing how much they are out of accord with one of the principles.

TOMMY'S SUM IN ADDITION.

Teacher-You are painfully slow with figures, Tommy. Come, now, speak up quickly. If your father gave your mother a fifty dollar bill and a twenty dollar bill, what would

Tommy-A fit.-Harper's Bazar. One Ontario flour miller has advanced his price 30c. in a week. The flour market is excited.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY

Dead as a Result of the Cruiser Maine Disaster.

How the Explosion Occured no One is Yet the Maine was half undressed at 9.45 p. m., and was smoking in his cabin. Able to Explain,

DOWLING BROS., --- 95 RING STREET, A Halifax Man Among those Killed—The Funerals of the Victims Largely Attended

> cruiser Maine in Hayana harbor.
>
> Many were killed or wounded. All Lieut. F. W. Jenkins and Assistant the boats of the Spanish oruser Alfonso XII. are assisting. As yet the cause of the explosion is not apparent.
>
> The wounded sallors of the Maine are thought, also was unmarried, but heaves a mother and sister. The latter, it is thought, also was unmarried, but the unable to explain it. It is believed that the cruiser is totally destroyed. The explosion shook the whole city.

The windows were broken in all the houses. The correspondent of the Associated Press says he has conversed with several of the wounded sailors and understands from them that the explosion took place while they were asleep, so that they can give no par-

ticulars as to the cause.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—After a, day of intense excitement at the navy. department and elsewhere, growing out of the destruction of the battleship out of the destruction of the battles Maine in Havana harbor last night. the situation at sundown, after the exchange of a number of cablegrams between Washington and Havana, can be summed up in the words of Secretary Long, who, when asked as he was about to depart for the day, whether he had reason to supeset that the disaster was the work of an enemy,

replied: "I do not. In that I am influenced by the fact that Captain Sigsbee has not yet reported to the navy department on the cause. He is evidently waiting to write a full report. So long as he does not express himself, I certainly cannot. I should think from the indications, however, that there was an accident—that the magazine availabled. How that the magazine availabled. Havana.

The annalling nature of the diggster and the gravity of the situation: give a bias for the undercurrent of suspicion of treachery and foul play that ran through all minds, has a soshades of political opinion. The fact stands forth, and is little less than remarkable, that not a single resolution was introduced or a single speech made in either house of congress bearing on the disaster, save a resolution of condolence with the families of those killed, offered by Mr. Boutelles and adopted by the house.

terviews, but everywhere there was a demand for an investigation and full details, in the light of which the horfor may be justly viewed. Secretary Long undoubtedly summarized the general opinion of the majority of the just now to state the cause of the destruction of the Maine. There are a great number of theories, but most of them are of a character that makes it easy to prove or upset them ly a

simple investigation by a diver. The large majority of naval officers are inclined to the belief that the explosion resulted from spontaneous explosion of a boiler, though the last theory finds little support. The list of partment this afernoon in answer to out the loss of life eight more than: the summary given by Captain Sigsbee in an earlier telegram, so Secrelist and one that would show who of the survivors were and who were not wounded. It was found necessary to do aw hour after midnight 36 of the crew fety of unfortunates on the Maine that came from all parts of the coun-

It is said at the mavy departme the kind in naval history since the sinking of the big British warship Victoria by collision with the Camper-Malta, in June, 1893. By that accident the British admiral commanding twenty-two officers and three hundred and thirty-six men lost their lives.

The Spanish legation was early ad-

one of the boilers of the dynamo. This vicinity. was the only specific cause assigned. Admiral Manterola and Gen. Solano from an official source during the day.

Senor DuBose, the Spanish charge, explosion and offered their services to called at the state department to ex- Captain Sigsbee. press his profound regret, and the ensador Camber of France, Sir Julian Pauncefore of the British embassy, Pauncefote of the British embassy, and other foreign representatives called on the president or at the state description. An iron truss from the Maine

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—At a quarter of partment to express their regrets. The 10 o'clock this evening a terrible explosion took place on board the U.S. two officers lost their lives, and these former was unmarried, but leaves a mother and sister. The latter, it is thought, also was unmarried, but the department was unadvised concerning

his family.

MADRID. Feb. 16.—The following semi-official note has been issued:

'The news of the disaster of the Maine has caused a painful impression in Madrid. It was at first feared there had been some act of imprudence to which the catastrophe was attributable. Afterwards us the details arable. Afterwards, as the details ar-rived, the fears dispelled took the form

of feelings of sympathy and sorrow for the misfortune which has occurred. The captain-general, the commandant of the arsenal, the sailors of the cruiser Alfonso XII., the crews of the merchant vessels and all the available forces hastened to succor the interest. The government has expressed

Minister Woodford the regret it feels at the catastrophe, more especially as it occurred in waters within Spanish

An admiral in full uniform, in the ame of the minister of marine, and the entire Spanish cabinet, called on Coneral Woodford today and informed him that the government had telegraphed to the authorities in Cuba to do their utmost to relieve the distress of the injured.

exploded. How that came about I do Lee and Vice-Consul Springer have not know. For the present at least, called at the palace to thank Capt. no other warship will be sent to General Blance for his offer of assist-

The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. was for some time after the explosion that would arise should investigation in great peril, and her mooring tackles were slackened away and she was anchored at a greater distance from the burning warship, being asbering effect on public men of all sisted by other Spanish vessels. She then lowered her boats and took part in the work of rescue.

Consul General Lee's cable despatch to the U.S. state department, which was filed at 12.30 p. m., was carried to the palace by Vice-Consul Springer

as an act of courtesy. The first of the American sailors to neach the machine wharf were swim Public men expressed their opinions ring. All the navy fire brigade and with reserve when approached for in the havy physicians were immedately

The following is a list of those who were temporarily cared for at the Machine wharf;

Thomas Androscky, burned about neval experts in finding it impossible | Gattrell, slightly wounded on one John Mair, seriously burned about

the arms and face. A. Paua, wounded on the head. John Lond, wounded on the head; and four more sailors unknown. The smoke stack of the Maine fell

at 11.30 p. m. Three sailors who escaped fell sensecombustion of a coal bunker; the over-heating of the partitions between the safety. One of the Maine's officers, collers and the magazine, or from the who is being cared for at the sanitary headquarters, is seriously wounded. He is very young, and is believed to survivors that came to the navy de- have been the officer on guard at the time of the disaster. He is said to have asked for a priest, to make his

It was said ashore this evening flat only 97 men of the crew of the Maine had been saved.

this owing to the great number of piti- of the Maine had been carried to the ful appeals for information as to the military hospital of San Ambrosia. They were all most seriously wounded. Five others of the crew were taken to the Alfonso XII. hospital. On board the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. 25 of the wounded were treated, and 36 were succored on board the City of Washington. Geo. Cowler, an accountant of the

Maine, is among the men seriously

"The Maine at the time of the explo-

sion was anchored about 500 yards vised of the horror by Captain Gen-eral Blanco, who expressed his pro-found regret and added that the ocfound regret and added that the octelephone and telegraph wires in that

Vurnel, Backurt (Burkhardt), Wm. Spanish staff left their cards at McGuinness, J. H. Bronnes, Alfred the navy department as a mark of Johnson, Geo. Botsemot and Chas. personal condolence. At all of the foreign establishments there was the deepest interest and solicitude over the affair, and during the day Ambassedor Carollea of France Sir Julian iel Gronin and Geo. Kobert were attended to at San Cary headquarters.

and that the crew were unable to extinguish it. The first explosion is said to have been caused by over 600 pounds of gun cotton and the subsequent explosion is alleged to have been caused by shells and cartridges. Among the saved on the City of Washington is a Mr. Dressler (Gustav G. Dressler of the Maine) who has lost both his eyes.

The passengers of the City of Washngton gave up their staterooms to the injured men of the American war-fell of the pantry of the City of Washington, breaking the tableware

next to that of Captain Sigsbee, it is said, when the explosion occurred, and put out the electric lights. Lieut. and put out the electric lights. Lieut. Commander Wainwright then lit a match and went to Captain Sigsbee's cabin. The captain, it appears, had been thrown from his bed, but was uninjured. They both went on deck and ordered the men to flood 2,500 pounds of gun cetton which was on. board. The order was carried out, but the men never returned, but Havana was saved from a still more terrible explosion. Four boats-were lowered, all manned by officers, and one of

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The mem bers of the Spanish legation called at the navy department in the afternoon and left their individual cards as an expression of their personal condolence. Up to 2.30 p. m. the legation had not heard from Madrid. It was stated that the delay doubtless was due to the fact that in a matter of this gravity the Queen Regent herself would send a message of sympathy and regret and that this measure

would come later. MADRID, Feb. 16.—The Epoca says: "Whatever the relations between Spain and the United States, Christian feelings and humanity compel us to egret the catastrophe. The spectacle of so many lives suddenly launched into eternity inspires compassion."

The Heraldo remarks: "Although the

Americans try to represent us as a people devoid of virtues, we must face this horrible misfortune sincerely and xpress feelings of compassion." WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The folowing cablegram was received by the tate department from Consul Gen-

erail Lee at 9.16 tonight: erail Lee at 9.16 tomight;

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Profound sorrow expressed by the government and municipal authorities, consuls of foreign nations, organized bodies of all sorts, and citizens generally. Flags at half-mast on governor-general's palace on shipping in harbor and in city. Business suspended, theatres closed. Dead rumber about 260. Officers' quarters being in rear and seamen's forward, where explosion took place, accounts for the greater proportionate loss of sailors.

Funeral tomorrow at 3 p. m. Officers Merritt and Jenkins still missing.

Suppose you ask that naval court of in-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-The government has settled back into waiting attitude in respect to the terrible The great shock caused by the news has given way to a calmer and more judicial state of mind, and realizing from the events of the day that the court of enquiry is the sole dependence in the search for the cause of the Maine's loss, the naval officials are now resigned to await the results of that inquiry by a court named by the

There was little new to add to the sum of information as to the disaster during the forencon. No telegrams came, and all that could be gleaned was a denial of some absurd story or other that had crept into wrint or become current gossip. All the news of the day came late in the afternoon in the shape of Captain Sigsbee's report of the authorization of the funeral of his dead sailors and General Lee's brief story of the terrible struggle for life in the dark hull of the Maine.

The officials at the navy depart-

ment devoted the day to the effort to

correct the lists of living and dead, to answer frantic appeals from relatives of men on the battleship Maine, and last, but not least, in meeting with unwavering courtesy and patience the exacting demands upon their time of the press representatives. The disposition of the survivors, Captain Dickson, acting chief of the navigation bureau, has arranged for as well as could be from this distance. The wounded sailors in the Havana hospitals, and the Spanish flagship and elsewhere, when not in condition to be brought back to Key West, will be carefully looked after by Miss Clara-Barton, who has been given carte blanche to buy any and everything necessary, food, :lothing, delicaries, and hire nurses and physicians. The wounded able to get across to Key West will be taken care of in the marine hospital there. The sound survivors will be quartered in the Spanish army barracks there.

As for the Maine herself, notwithstanding discouraging reports from Lieut. Hood as to her condition, the navy department will make the effort to raise her. While this is required by every creditable sentiment, they say that they are bound to remove the hull from the small harbor in any case, and it may be as easy or easier to raise her as it would be to destroy the hull and machinery by the use of divers and dynamite. It is believed that this work can best be done by private wrecking corporations, and negotiations are already afoot for placing the contract, based on work

At the navy department specific de-nial was given of the report emanat-ing from Madrid that a torpedo floting from Madrid that a torpedo flot-illa was about to leave Key West, for Cuba. It was stated that only two torpedo boats, the Cushing and the Ericsson, are at Key West, and these have not been ordered and will not be ordered, according to present plans, to Cuba. It was strongly asserted that no present purposes winted. that no present purpose existed of sending any warships there.

Senor DuBosc, the Spanish charge,
had received no instructions up to 6

by the day, at an estimated cost of

from entering the port, and reports to his effect were discr The air of suppre House yesterday was not noticeable. There were comparatively few visitors during the morning hours, and for a considerable time in the middle of the day the White House bore an al-

p. m. as to going to New York and

gress called during the morning, and he interviews were brief. Postmaster General Gary was the only member of the cabinet who called, and his business related entirely

most deserted appearance. Only a limited number of members of con-

to departmental matters. Assistant Secretary Day saw, the president for a few minutes, but he had nothing of importance to communicate until after 4 o'clock, when he carried to the White House official information of the closing of the De-Lome letter incident. So far as could be learned, the only information of the situation in Havana that reached the president direct came through the Associated Press: On the streets there was noticeably less excitement than yesterday, when the people were loath to believe that under the circumstances the loss of the Maine could te traced to other than Spanish

All the flags throughout the city, including those on the Capitol and the lepartment buildings, are flying at half mast today, and among the others is conspicuous that of "Cuba Libre," which files from the staff on the Hotel Raleigh, the headquarters of the Cuban Junta.

HALIFAX, Feb. 17.-Lewis L. Barry, one of the victims of the Maine disaster, left Halifax about three years ago. He last wrote home at Christmas. He joined the Maine in April, 1897, and was well known in this, his

from the southwest was blowing and her head pointed in a southeasterly direction. She was moored in about 12 metres of water forward and drew about 13 metres aft. The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. was about 200 metres from the American battleship. The correspondent of the Associated Press was in the cable office, filing a message, when the explosion occurred. He saw from the window of that office a great column of fire shooting upwards, like a big blaze of fireworks, quarters of Admiral Manterola. By that time the correspondent could see flames extending over the whole ship, and a few minutes later the Maine

The explosion so disjointed and twisted the battleship that her remains now appear like a pile of wreckage. All the upper structure, turrets and guns are in a heap, and one boiler has been blown out of its place, and at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon was still smoking on deck.

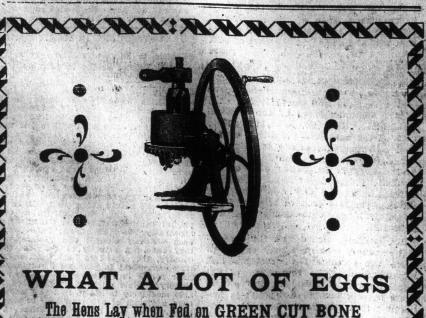
The foremast and bow of the Maine have collapsed, and now only the end of her mainmast remains above water. The boats of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. have picked up a quantity wreckage, including boats and a flag, and today ten more bodies were found in the harbor and were taken to the morgue. It is impossible to identify them,

Alfonso XII, yesterday and chanked commander, Captain Manuel Elias, for the services the Spanish sailors had rendered upon the occasion of the great disaster. Contrary to the reports current here yesterday, the divers have not yet made an investigation of the wreck, and the general opinion expressed in Spanish circles is that the explosion occurred inside the Maine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-A numper of telegrams have been received at the navy department from persons engaging in the diving business, offering their services in the effort to recover the valuables that are in the sunken battleship Maine, and to assist in ascertaining the cause which led to the explosion. Secretary Long, however, has already invited from several wrecking companies proposals to undertake the work. In response to telegrams sent by him, offers have been received from the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking and Derrick Co. of New York, the Luckenbach Wreck-ing Co. of New York, and one from the Boston Towboat Company to de the work, but containing no specific proposition as to rates. Replies from companies are looked for as soon as more definite information is at ha as to just what amount of work is to be done and the probable time which will be consumed in executing it. It. will be consumed in executing it. It is not likely, however, that any of the offers will be accepted until some word is received from Admiral Sicard transmitting the report of the board of enquiry which he has appointed to determine the exact situation respecting the possibility of saving any por-tion of the vessel.

When the Detroit left New York for the south, Feb. 5, she took a few men destined for the Maine.

The names of the men were: E. R. Hines, first class apprentice; Epps



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PARLIAMENT.

The Drummond Counties Railway Investigation.

Hon, Mr. Blair Moves Second Reading of Mackenzie-Mann Bargain.

Minister Consents to Providing a Clause for a Majority of Canadian Directors.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—The first motion today was proposed by the premier, who asked that a special committee be appointed to inquire into the expenditure granted by parliament in aid of the Drummond Counties railway and into the negotiations between the Drummond company and the dominion government. He named as the committee Messrs. Lister, Carroll, McIsaac, Morrison, Haggart, Borden (Halifax), and Powell, Sir Charles Tupper pointed out that

the investigation proposed in the sen-ate was much broader than the one suggested by Premier Laurier. He thought the resolution should be widened so as to cover all transactions in the Drummond matter. The first suggestion he made was that the inquiry should cover the subsidies given by the provincial and municipal This was accepted. Sir Charles Hibbert, Hon. Messrs Foster and Haggart asked that the inquiry should take in such questions as would determine the value of the road, and the offers by the company to sell the road for less than half what Hon. Mr. Blair proposed to pay would

be proper subjects for inquiry. Sir Louis Davies protested against the inclusion of the question of the wisdom of the government policy, but desired to confine the inquiry to the charges of turpitude against the gov-

Hon. Mr. Tarte referred to Hon. Mr. Foster's speech in Toronto, in which reference was made to the pur-chase of La Patrie by Greenshields for Tarte's sons. Mr. Tarte worked himself into a furious passion, denying the charge, and challenging Foster to proof. He was proud of his sons and hoped to see one of both of them in parliament.

Mr. Casgrain reminded Mr. Tarte of his own speech last year. It was the minister himself who introduced his sons into the controversy and it was his admission more than anything else which led up to the present inquiry. The motion passed without further enlargement of the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Blair moved the second eading of the bill confirming the Mackenzie and Mann bargain. He observ-ed there appeared to be an organized attempt to misrepresent his previous explanation. Supporting the proposition, the minister asserted that of all the proposed routes from the coast, Stickene is the only one which could be opened during the coming summer. He apprehended no interwhole question left was whether the the contractors. Hom. Mr. Blair then devoted a long time to review the opposition arguments, accusing memcers of over estimating the value of the lands, and the probable passenger and freight rates. No one yet kn what the area of the Yukon lands were. They are gold bearing and there was no safe ground for high valuation. Turning to the cost of construction, Mr. Blair attacked the report of his own engineer. The estimate of Engineer Jennings was in his He thought view entirely too low. ing and of rails was exceedingly low. Referring to the points raised by Sir Charles Tupper that the road might be transferred to foreign capitalists, Hon Mr. Blair said he saw no objection to the addition that a majority of the directors must all be Canadians This safeguard had been adopted in the Canadian Pacific bill. If other conditions were thought desirable he would not oppose the necessary modi-

began by referring to the proposed change in regard to the preserving of a Canadian directorate. This was a most important matter and the fact that the government had overlooked this safeguard showed the precipitation and want of consideration with which the ministers had acted. opposition leader then expressed ewn conviction that it was highly sential to open up as soon as pos ble an all Canadian route to the question in British Columbia and had reached the conclusion that the Sti-kine route was the best route and the only one available for the construction of a railway this year. He had some time ago expressed this view to the minister of the interior, that if the government would deal promptly with matter it would have the support of parliament, even though it was ernment work. When he learned in ntreal that the government had taken steps for early construction, he commended their course, and hoped that the contract would prove to such as would prove satisfactory the house and country. But now that the terms of the contract were made known, new and serious considerations had arisen.

Sir Charles Tupper followed.

At six o'clock Sir Charles had completed the discussion of the routes, and was about to take up the question of the terms of the contract, which bargain he declared to be of so improvident a character as not to be entitled to the approval of the house.

Hon. Mr. Sifton followed. He warmly denied that the government had been asleep all summer. It was not until late in the summer that the great ealth of the country was known. After that the government lost no eall for tenders, because it was not then known whether there was a navigable passage from Teslin Lake to

the Yukon. Mr. Sifton also denied that there was unnecessary delay in sending in supplies. Mr. Walsh had stipulated that if he went he should not leave before September. Since then the commissioner had been strugeling with difficulties of which the house and country had no conception. Mr. Sifton gave eloquent praise of

Mr. Walsh, whom no one had at-tacked. He went on to argue that there might be great areas in the Yukon district with no gold in them, and the contractors were apt to get some of them. Hon. Mr. Sifton fiercely attacked Sir Charles, who had declared that hostile legislation of the United States should be met with similar legislation. The minister of the interior said Tupper's speech would discredit a stump speaker in the backwoods, and was calculated to inflame the passions and make trouble. The government had pleasant relations with the United States, whose government had treated Canada with courtesy. We could not have got our of-ficers or supplies into the country except through United States territory. Hon. Mr. Sifton continued the discussion of the international trades until nearly midnight, when the debate

was adjourned, not having yet reach-

ed a serious discussion of the con-

The address The address was passed in the senate today. Hon. Mr. Ferguson completing his address, discussed the Yukon deal with energy and force. nation. He thought it unwise to tr The letter carriers of Ottawa, with them different from other nations. representatives from those of other towns, waited on the postmaster general today and asked for statutory increase, which has been denied the last two years. They were accom-tanied by several members, including Mr. Borden of Halifax and Messrs. Ellis and Tucker of St. John, all of whom spoke in behalf of the petitioners. Hon. Mr. Mulock spoke kindly, and encouraged the delegation to expect increases. He intimated that he would prefer the men with the lowest salaries in making advances.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16 .- An hour's turbulent discussion took place today on the question raised by Mr. Taylor of Leeds:

Replying to him, the other day, Hon. Mr. Blair stated that no contract had been made for procuring locomotives from the Kingston works, and no telegrams announcing such contract had been sent to Mr. Harty of the Ontario government.

Mr. Taylor read Hon. Mr. Harty's words at the Kingston meeting, where he announced the receipt of the telegram. After a series of sharp questions, Hon. Mr. Blair admitted that he sent a telegram to Hon. Mr. Harty, but said it announced the intention of the government and not the existence of a contract

Before the exact fact was established several speakers had been called to order, including Hon. Mr. Blair, who had a sharp passage at arms with Hon. Mr. Foster.

Hon. Mr. Sifton resumed his fence of the Yukon deal. He described the situation as critical. There were J. H. Handley; M. of Fin., J. J. Libmore people at Skaguay and Dyea now than could be got over the routes points between now and me and he re- next fall. Hon, Mr. Sifton took up some time reading from United States would deal dishonorably with this newspapers the commendation of the Assuming that the house government's course. After compari-him as to the route, the son of the Stickine route with the son of the Stickine route with the routes farther north as to which there government had been too liberal with is no controversy, Hon. Mr. -Sifton gave his opinion that the proposed land and water route would take passingers from Vancouver to Dawson

City in thirteen days. At six o'clock Mr. Sifton had got along so far as to discuss the question of the United States interference with transport on the Stickene river. He censured Sir John Macdonald for permitting Canadian rights to be sacrificed in the Washington treaty of 1871, but maintained that even yet it was possible to regard the Stickine as an all-Canadian route. Continuing after dinner, Hon. Mr.

Sifton went on to commend the route chesen, informing the Northwest members that the proposed line would not injure the prospect of the road from Edmonton, but would be the complement to it. He would also assure the British Columbia members that he hoped to see the road extended southwest from Telegraph Creek through Cassiar district to the sea-bord in British Columbia, and Hon. Mr. Sifton had been speaking three hours when he reached the subject of contract under consideration. Reading the contract clause by clause,

he gave his interpretation. Hon, Mr. Sifton passed lightly over the subject of the land grant on which the subject of his remarks were very general. He stated, but did not show. that the contractors would have no advantage over the government in the selection of lands. He contradicted the statement that the road was only a tramsvay. It was to have fortyfive pound rails, though possibly the contractors would be allowed to put in lighter ones for temporary purposes. Discussing the Rothschild offer, Hon. Mr. Sifton read correspondence with Maitland Kersey, a representative of these capitalists. Mr. Sifton said the government had told Mr. Kersey that no cash subsidy would be given, Mr. Kersey, replying, stated that his syndicate was not af-

ter land, but preferred a cash sub-Hon. Mr. Sifton then took up the letter signed "Onlooker" in the Ottawa Citizen, attributing it to Hon, Mr. Foster, and discussion thereon raised. The minister declared in contradiction of this letter that it was not probable the centractors would find very rich deposits on their lands. The contractors probably could not make money in the ordinary placer mining, but might save something by scientiff

Referring to the land monopolies Hon. Mr. Sifton thought the opposi tion, which reserved many acres of land in the Northwest, should not talk about monopolies, The Northwest land monopoly was most oppressive and injurious, but he did not expect such results from this grant. In closing, Mr. Sifton said if the bili was obstructed, if here or elsewhere it was stopped, people would hold them to better account. He hoped for great results from the measure and was thankful that he had been in position in this way to do some service to Canada. He closed after a speech of four hours and three-quarters at 10.30.

Hon. Mr. Haggart moved adjournment of debate.

NOTES

Mr. Foster has gone to Toronto on private business. Return of superannuation brought down today shows that the govern-ment has is the past year placed on the retired list 183 officers, whose su-perannuation allowance is \$64,239. Re-tiring graduities to the extent of \$12,-\$55 were granted in additional property. 856 were granted in addition.

The London Exploration company, by Hamilton Smith has submitted to the government an offer to build a railway over the Dalton Trail to Yukon, 286 miles, for a subsidy of five thousand acres per mile, and to be taken in alternate blocks along the line of railway. It is said that the company has offered to build a railway by the Stikeen for the same subsldy, which is one-fifth that to be given Mackenzie and Mann.

Roberts, patron, gives notice of motion that the maintenance of government house should be abolish The senate has adjourned for a fort-

Today Senator McDonald of British Columbia asked for the exclusion of Japanese persons from owning and working Yukon claims. Hon. Mr. Mills said the Japanese were a civilized people and a powerful nation. He thought it unwise to treat Senator Almon put in a word for the Japanese, who were Great Britain's allies in the east. .

FREDERICTON.

York County Contractor Sent Back by United States Officers.

John H. Reid Asks the Adoption of Three Propositions.

MARYSVILLE, York Co., Feb. 14. There was a large crowd in attendance at the rink on Thursday evening to witness the hockey match between the Sackville team and the home team. The game ended: Marysville, 3; Sackville, 1. George H. Ferguson was referee and A. Barker and E. Thompson goal judges, and the officials gave entire satisfaction

Marysville Lodge, No. 18, Knights of Pythias, was organized Friday evening, with twenty members joining by transference from the Fredericton lodge. Nineteen candidates were then initiated, which ceremony took until past midnight. Refreshments were served, after which the new lodge elected its office bearers as follows: P. C., Dr. Bayard Fisher; C. C., Claud Clayton; V. C., George Ward; Prelate, George Mann; K. of by.; M. at A., Walter Walker; M. of O. G., Elwood White. The officer ere afterwards installed by Grand Chancellor Deacon, assisted by J. D. Fowler of Fredericton, supreme representative, and W. A. Robinson of St. Stephen. This lodge will meet weekly upon Friday evening for the

Mrs. Jerry Grand is very ill. Crocket is in attendance. FREDERICTON, N. B., reb. 16. John Reid will ask the agricultural committee of the house of assembly comorrow to recommend the adoption of three things: The purchase of his stallion, King of Trumps, at \$1,500; to give him a grant of \$15,000 to purchase sheep in England next summer for the use of the province, and to loan money at 2 per cent. to the farmers province for the purpose of tile drain-

Next Wednesday is fixed for the marriage of Donald Fraser, jr., of the well known lumber firm of D. Fraser & Sons, to Miss Mary Tennant Geo, Gillman presided at a citizens eeting in the Opera house tonight. Addres es were delivered by J. B.Gun-

ter, J. H. Reid and others. FREDERICTON, Feb. 16.-Sterling McLaughlin of Douglas, York county, came back from Vanceboro this afternoon in no pleasant humor. He purchased a ticket here for New Hampshire this morning. Between Fredericton Junction and McAdam a United States customs official asked McLaughlin several questions, to which he paid little attention, but on his arrival at Vanceboro he was given the option of returning or being locked up. He chose the former and returned. McLaughlin had plenty money and clothes with him, and is in every way a gentleman who should pass unquestioned as such at any place, and just why Uncle Sam's minions should interfere with his liber-ties is difficult to imagine, It looks like personal spite. McLaughlin was alone. Four or five sturdy young men from Newfoundland, each with a good supply of clothing and from \$15 to \$20, were also sent back to

The Sun made enquiries concerning the above and learned that McLaughlin was a labor contractor, and there fore under the laws of the United States could not be passed by the immigration officers. As to the state ment that "he was given the option f returning or being locked up," a United States officer said the state ment was ridiculous. No officer could

As to the Newfoundland people, they did not possess the necessary amount of money to show they would not be a charge on the country, and there fore were turned back.

Yorkville Fire Station. Toronto, March 3rd, 1897. Dear Sirs-Having used Dr. Che Pills for Costiveness, I am pleased to say that I consider them superior to any pill I ever used, as they have perfectly cured me of this trouble. THOMAS J. WALLLACE,

Fireman. Age may not be garrulous, but it is sure to tell on a woman in the course

N. B. LEGISLATURE. dress before it was closed, as he had intended to make a few remarks with

Bill Amending the Rural Cemetry Company Act.

Mr. Chipman of Charlotte Makes a Speech on the Address.

No Evening Session Owing to the Meeting of the farmers' Association.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 14.—Dr. Stockton introduced a bill amending chapter 95, consolidated statues, of lieus of watchmakers and jewellers. Mr. Black made his motion, seconded by Mr. Howe, for particulars of warrant and other extenditure from the close of the fiscal year up to the opening of the present session, the return to include the statement of debentures issued since October 31st last.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said no debentures had been issued since the close of the fiscal year. The other information would be furnished without ad-

Mr. Black made his motion, seconded by Mr. Pinder, for particulars regarding the public works expenditure, the return to include drafts accepted by the department. Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the de-

partment never accepted drafts in connection with work done or to be done. All payments by the department were made by check. The other information would be furnished. Hon. Mr. Tweedie presented the re-

turn of civic indebtedness of the cire of St. John; also last years report of the Chatham hospital.

Hon. Mr. White, in the absence of Hon. Mr. Dunn, introduced a bill amending the game law. Hon. Mr. White introduced bills amending the law relating to the appointment of Queen's counsel and providing for the appointment of provincial constables. Hon. Mr. Emmerson said it was agreed between both sides of the house to let the order of the day, further consideration of the address, stand till evening. This arrangement was made to suit the convenience of hon, gentlemen who had left the city. The understanding had been when the address was adjourned that it should be continued today. Some hon. gentlemen seemed to get the impression that the debate was not to be taken up till tomorrow. In view of the farmers' meeting tomorrow and the importance of that meeting it was not desirable that the house should then discussing the address, hence the agreement to have the order of the

Recess till half-past seven o'clock. After recess Provincial Secretary Tweedle spoke at some length, and was followed by Messrs Shaw and

the vote being: Alward, Lockhart, Black, Pinder,

Nays-Emmerson, Smith, McCain, Carpenter, Johnson

Oa motion of Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Adjourned.

of fifteen years' standing before 'ig appointed.

DOWNING STREET, June 14, 1897.

My Lord—I have the bonor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 104, of the 22nd April, transmitting with a request that it might be laid before the Queen an address to her majesty from the legislative assembly of the province of New Brunswick. I have now iaid the address before her majesty, who was graciously pleased to express ner appreciation of the devotion which the legislative assembly of the province of New Brunswick have expressed towards her throne and person, and to command me to convey her thanks to the legislative assembly for their loyal message. I have to request that you will cause her majesty's pleasure in the matter to be conveyed to the fleutenant governor of New Brunswick for communication to the legislative assembly.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chipman said he was sorry he had not been able to be present and take part in the debate on the ad-

regard to some of the different paragraphs, and to have recorded his vote in favor of it. "There is one paragraph in the speech," said Mr. Chipman, "upon which I would like to have the privilege this afternoon of saying

a few words, for, sir, I believe I would be remiss in my duty to my constituents if I did not rise in my place on the floors of this house and pay my rersonal tribute to the memory of the man whose successor in the representation of the county of Charlette, and of whom such feeling references have been made by members on both sides of this house. Although that vote has been passed, I crave the indulgence of the house, owing to ny unavoidable absence, if I for a few moments, on account of the very strong personal friendship which always existed between the late Hon. Jas. Mitchell and myself, and on ac-

count of the position I occupy here

today, refer back to the sad event which occurred two months ago. The sad news conveying the intelligence that the Hon. James Mitchell had passed away, though not unexpected, was indeed a great shock to the people of our county, as well as to the people of the province at large. None who knew him could help but admire the character of the man who for two years had patiently borne intense suffering without a murmur, and at the same time had discharged his official duties as the representative of the people of Charlotte county, and as a trusted member of the provincial government, tending thereby in a great

measure to increase the admiration and regard which we, his constituents, had for him. Coming among us a stranger more than twenty-five years ago, he very soon identified himself, with every movement which tended to advance and promote the interest and welfare of his adopted people, and today the successful working of the school law in our country is undoubtedly due to the valuable

are today, sir, very many benefits ex-

isting in the county of Charlotte re-

ceived at the hands of the provincial

government, with which the name of

the late Hon. James Mitchell will be

they will be the means of keeping his

of the people of our county.

nemory fresh and green in the hearts

Although not a native of our coun-

ty, we were proud to own him as an

bringing to Charlotte county the

great honor of the premiership for the

first time, the spontaneous reception

accorded to him by the people of St.

Stephen and vicinity, representing the

sentiment of the people of Charlotte

county, showed the high appreciation

in which he was considered by the

people of that county, and the warm

ords of tribute that he spoke on that

occasion in reply to the address which

was presented to him showed, too.

that he had not forgotten the kindness

of the people who on more than one

occasion had shown their confidence

and trust in him by electing him 68

their representative. As a friend, he

was ever true, and the many acts of

kindness that he performed in the

ounty of Charlotte will long be re-

nembered by very many reople

throughout our county. As I review

his political career as our representa-

tive, I realize today very fully the re-

ing here, as I do, for the first time,

without any political experience, I

will endeavor to acquaint myself with

the different public measures which

may come up before us, so that I may

be in a position to in some feeble way,

assist in whatever legislation may

come before the house, in the inter-

ests of the province of New Bruns-

wick and also of our county.

ponsibility of my position, and com-

assistance and valuable work per-formed by him when that law first came in force in this province-(applause)-and when, in 1882, the people of Charlotte county elected him as one of their representatives to the provincial legislature, his record as a legislator, the zeal which he displayed in looking after the interests of his constituents, the ability which showed in conducting the affairs of the surveyor general, provincial secretary, attorney general and premier of this province, and the fact, above all, that in all the time he occupied a place in this house no word of reproach was ever uttered against his name, have proved to the people of Charlotte that they made no mistake in their choice at that time. There

lay taken up in the evening.

Dr. Stockton's amendment was lost.

Howe-9 Labillois, Farris, Richard, Morrow, Paulin, Harrison, Hill, Mott, O'Brien (Northumberland), Osman, Scovil, Fowler, Wells, Dibblee, Robinson, O'-Brien (Charlotte), Barnes, McLeod, Beveridge, Veniot-27.

The address then passed. Mr. Robinson moved that that address as passed be engrossed, signed by Mr. Speaker and presented to his honor the lieutenant governor by a committee of this house Mr. Speaker appointed Mr. Robinson, the mover of the address, Mr. Por-

ris such committee. On motion of Hon. Mr. Tweedie supply was made the order of the day for Monday next, the understanding being that it would not then be entered upon unless the auditor general's and other important reports were on the table fully two days before Mon-

ter, the seconder, and Hon. Mr. Far-

Hon. George F. Hill was appointed chairman of supply and ways and means, the appointment being foudly applauded by both sides of the house.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 14.-The attorney general introduced two bills this afternoon, the first relating to the appointment of Queen's counsel. It provides that after the first list of appointments, which will contain the names of all lawyers who in the opinion of the government are worthy of that honor, is made, the government will be limited to the appointing of no more than two in each year or six in that the house adjourn. three years. The barrister must be

The second bill, for the appointment of provincial constables, will give there officers power to execute criminal warrants and processes in any county in the province, without the necessity of having them backed by magistrates in the county where the arrest is made.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 15. - Mr. Wells, from the standing rule committee, submitted a report. Hon. Mr. Emmerson submitted nessage from Lieut. Gov. McClelan inclosing a copy of the following lefter from Mr. Chamberlain to Lord

without that informaion. Hon. Mr. Emmerson-Or the surplus been able to see that, even with a nicroscope. (Laughter.) Hon. Mr. Tweedie—You are like the

nan in the scripture who said he was born blind. (Laughter.) Dr. Stockton-No man would ever charge the hon gentleman opposite with being like a scriptural man, (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-You are more like the heathen-a law unto yourself. (Laughter.)

Dr. Stockton said no doubt the provincial secretary was now very much exercised over the bond issue, and very properly so. At the same time hoped the information asked for by the hon, member for York would be produced as soon as possible. Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that would certainly be done. The government ssented to the proposition that the fullest information should be given to the honorable gentleman. Every infermation, whether, good, bad or indifferent, would be supplied, as far as he (Tweedie) was concerned. The more the opposition got the worse they were off.

Mr. Beveridge introduced a bill to incorporate the village of Andover for ater and fire purposes.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill to amend the act to aid in the construction of railways and other public works in the province, explaining that the object of the bill was to facilitate the calling in of four per cent. railway honds as rapidly as possible. The bill was read a first and second time. Hon. Mr. Tweedie asked the leader of the opposition if he had any objection to the bill being committed now, Dr. Stockton-No; I think it is desirable that the bill should be for-

werded as fast as possible. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-I thank the hon gentleman for his courtesy. Hon. Mr. Tweedie, by unanimous consent of the house, committed the bill, Hon. Mr. Hill in the chair.-

Agreed to without amendment. Mr. Wells, from the municipalities committee, and Mr. Mott, from the corporations committee, announced that these committees would meet for organization at 10.30 tomorrow mornng.-Adjourned.

COSTLY JUSTICE.

Country that Seems Anxious to Keep

Other Countries' Criminals. The trial and execution of Butler, the notorious Australian murderer, will no doubt be easily recalled by any one who reads the news. Butler expiated his numerous crimes so long ago as July 16, at Sydney, but the New South Wales government seems to be far from having heard the last of the criminal. It will be remembered that Butler shipped as a common seaman from Australia for San Francisco, where he was arrested and detained until the Australian detectives should arrive to take him back. Almost ever since then the New South Wales government has been in constant receipt of claims canctioned by the United States marshal, said to be due on account of the arrest and extradition of the murderer. To these demands, some of which are said to have been made by ordinary police officers, the attorney general of New South Wales has sent the following pungent reply:

"The extradition proceedings in America occupied nearly four months. In this country the extradition court, the coroner's inquest, the examination of twenty-seven witnesses, autopsy on discovered bodies, granting of the warrant, securing of the signature of the markets. inal. It will be remembered that Butler connected, and as we look upon them

ing of the warrant, securing of the signature of the governor, obtaining the verification of the papers by the United States consul, and the departure of the detectives, occupied more than one day, and I will America engaged the attention of the court for eleven days, and when Butler was returned to the colony his trial occupied two days and a half from begining to end. This case in America ought not to have occupied morme than one day, and I will turned to the colony his trial occupied two days and a half from begining to end. This case in America ought not to have occupied morme than one day, and I will venture to say that if the matter had been left to the control of our own police it would not have occupied more than that time. The police who were on hand to arrest Butler, the officers who were on duty at the jail, have all made enormous charges for their services. The gentleman who presided over the court, the marshal, all the officials in connection with the court, have been paid at a high rate of remuneration. It is all extraordinary to me, and I cannot understand that there are no authorities in California to control such matters. It was certainly not irtended when the extradition treaties were framed that such charges should be made. Many applications have been made to this country for extradition, which have always been promptly granted, and without a farthing's cost to the applying government. I shall deem it my duty to advise the government in all future cases to allow unreciprocating governments to keep our criminals, and thus avoid the risk of being asked for such extraordinary payments as these."

As a contrast to the above may be mentioned an incident long since forgotten. Some years ago the United States made a demand upon New South Wales for a cerualn murderer named Maxwell; he was hunted down, arrested and handed over to the United States agent without as much as one farthing being asked to cover costs. Sensibly enough New South Wales has no ambition to become a iumping ground for other countries' criminals. Apparently the United States is not so squeamish. On one occasion six escaped Siberian convicts were picked up at sea and taken to San Francisco, where there was a big outery against the poor creatures being exiled. But Russia did not ask for them, and within a fortnight three out of the six were behind prison bers for assault, while a little later a fourth was "warted" for the called later a fourth was "warted" for the called late

RUTHENIANS IN MANITOBA.

Colonists in Sheepskins Whose Economy

Painful to the Neighbors.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—About a year ago

MINNEAPOLIS, rep. s. commonly known colony of Ruthenlans, commonly known is Galician, arrived in Winnipeg for setement in the new lands of Western Manioba. They came almost entirely without unds, and were supplied with a few nees this by the government.

funds, and were supplied with a few necessities by the government.

There are now about 6,000 of these people from East Central Europe, in colonies of about 1,000 each, in Manitoba. They all have cattle and crops, food enough to last till next season, farm machinery, warm dwellings, and barns. The immigrants are no longer penniless peasants, but landowners, and within a few years will be well-to-do. They are economical to a degree

ro longer penniless peasants, but landowners, and within a few years will be well-to-do. They are economical to a degree painful to the surrounding Canadians, and apparently live on nothing; indeed, it has been seriously debated this winter whether they have not actually been a loss to the country, they spend so little. Not only are they economical in purchases, but they keep their farms in shape and house their machinery. While all over the province valuable machinery is left to rust and warp, not even a plough or a harrow will be seen out of cover on the Ruthenian farms. These people dress in tanned sheepskins, the wool side in, and wear top boots and high wool caps. The women dress like the men, except for the shape of the caps. A woman's greatest adornment is a string of coral beads about the neck, and some count the beads by a dozen strings, and wear the dozen, too, on Sundays. They all live in floorless houses of a single room, in which the entire family does its household business, and in which the smaller domestic animals, such as chickens, pigs, calves, and the like, also reside. The houses are whitewashed inside and out, and are but one storey high.

Several thousand additional Ruthenians will locate in Manitoba this year, coming direct from the old country.

"Next time I'm coming out to Bev-

erly's I'm going to take a camp stool with me." "What for?" "Last time

I went I sat down on a little thing

that turned out to be a tea-table.'

Mr. Speaker, I thank the house very much for the kindness they have shown in affording me the opportu nity to make these remarks this afterthree out of the six were behind prison bat for assault, while a little later a fourth we "wanted" for the cold-blooded murder of German grocer and his wife in another cit.

noon. (Loud applause.) Hon. Mr. Emmerson said that owing o the importance of the meeting of the Farmers and Dairymen's Association, and the desire on the part of hon, members to attend, he would move

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 16.-Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted returns of the receipts and expenditures, etc. of the commissioners of the General Public Hospital, St. John, for 1897; also of the assessors valuation of the real and personal estate and income for assessment purposes in the city and county of St. John; also of the bonded indebtedness and property valutation of the city and county of St. John; also report of the St. Basil hospital, Madawaska county, for the

Mr. Black-I would ask the provincial secretary when we may expect to have the statement of receipts and expenditures since the close of the fiscal year, mentioned in the governor's speech, brough down. It is important that we should have that information before going into supply. Hon. Mr. Tweedie The information will be furnished as speedily as posslible. I may say we have not many officials in the office and their attention is now taken up with the preparaction of the estimates, and the matter of the bond issue. I should think it unreasonable that business of that aportant character should all be haid aside in order to prepare the material the hon, gentleman asks for; at the same time it will be produced as soon as mossible

Dr. Stockton said it was impossible to ascertain what the deficit would be

Dr. Stockton-Well, we have never

The Report of Gran the Work of David Hipwell of Wood Master, Over Aldei

The fifty-fifth and Grand Lodge of Nev ed in the Orange ha last Tuesday. Gra H. Pitts, M. P. P., in the chair, and t tionally large gathe bers of grand lodg 130 members have more are expected

promises to be the in the history of the Addresses of weling brethren were Master Geo. E. Da County lodge, and H. Morrison, M. D.

District lodge. Grand Master P reply, and then del which was a very ing, he said: We annual session in city, the commerci Brunswick and win ada, in one of the i delightful surround great gratification d it is all property of Our pleasure is ing that the cordia. on all sides by are both heartfelt have more than a this busy, pushing men we pride ours to constitutional go ish connection, esp the Orangement in vinces feel a prid our forefathers bra gers, left luxury, comforts of civiliz gers, hardships and ties, with all the pioneer life to he themselves in the p they might live un and continue as Bri we remember that we now meet was so may of the loy centred their thous wended their way centre spread out of the forefathers now meeting as this roof, there o at the pleasure it to meet with brot loyalists in this gone before and t to British connec who gather here.

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introduced a bill aid in the conand other public e, explaining that was to facilitate ir per cent ranas possible. The and second time. asked the leader e had any objeccommitted now. think it is deshould be for-

I thank the hon urtesy. by unanimous committed the in the chair.-

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nendment. e municipalities Mott, from the ttee, announced would meet for omorrow morn.

STICE.

Anxious to Keep Criminals.

of Butler, the no rer, will no doubt one who reads the is numerous crimes at Sydney, but the nent seems to be e last of the crimered that Butler man from Australia re he was arrested ustralian detectives aim back. Almost South Wales govonstant receipt of United States marount of the arrest South Wales has at reply: edings in America

vered bodies, grant-uring of the signa-taining the verifica-United States con the detectives, day, and I will trial occupied two trial occupied two begining to end. ught not to have he day, and I will he matter had been own police it would han that time. The d to arrest Butler, a duty at the jail, charges for their who presided over all the officials in have been paid at have been paid at tion. It is all excannot understand tles in California to was certainly not lition treaties were should be made een made to this which have always d without a farthgovernment. I o allow unrecipro-ep our criminate, if being asked for its as these." since forgotten. States made a Wales for a cer-laxwell; he was handed over to out as much as to cover costs.
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g out to Beva camp stool a little thing tea-table."

al Ruthenians

THE ORANGEMEN.

FIRST PART

Fifty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Grand Lodge.

The Report of Grand Master Pitts on the Work of the Year.

David Hipwell of Woodstock Elected Grand Master, Over Alderman McArthur.

The fifty-fifth annual session of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick opened in the Orange hall, Germain street, last Tuesday. Grand Master Herman H. Pitts. M. P. P., of Fredericton, was in the chair, and there was an exceptionally large gathering of the members of grand lodge. Already some 130 members have reported and many more are expected to arrive today. It promises to be the largest gathering in the history of the order in this pro-

government, from the local legisla-

ture, and from the courts, they have

nevertheless had a very great mea-

sure of success as an outcome of the

agitation, and one that well repays

the outlay of money and time, espe-

cially in that feature of the case

which shows their determination to

see that the school law is enforced in

all parts of the province with a fair

degree of impartiality. Briefly, then,

what was the Orange association con-

tending for in the Bathurst school

cases? (1) For regulations that would

prevent the occupancy of buildings

used as religious institutions for pub-

lic school purposes; (2) for grading

that would not require Protestant

children to attend convent schools:

(3) for a disciplined, educated, li-

qualified by a special, practical course

of training for the profession, at a

provincial normal school; (4) for a

non-sectarian form of dress for the

teacher, in a non-sectarian school;

(5) for the abolition of the usage of

Roman Catholic prayers, and the R.

(6) incidentally reducing the excessive

taxation in some Gloucester districts

as a result of the dual grading system

there employed. What have we ob-

tained as a result of the agitation and

financial expenditure? (1) The know-

ledge that no further efforts will be

made to have prayers and catechism

during school hours where Protestant

children attend; (2) a system of grad-

ing in Bathurst and Bathurst Village

that affords the children education in

the public schools buildings in all

grades: (3) removal from responsible

those who were accused of unfairly

of the school law by granting special

privileges to Roman Catholics: (4) the

evidence it has afforded the general

rublic, the government, and especially

the Roman Catholic hierarchy, that

the public school law cannot he inter-

preted to suit the Roman Catholics

or any other religious denomination in

exchange for political support, with-

out stirring up such an intense and

widespread feeling as will jeopardize their very existence; and (5) the Ro-

man Catholic hierarchy have learned that there are limits where even a

1-eace-loving association and commu-

followed by energetic action. It is

true we have not yet succeeded in all

we would desire, in the way of equal

rights to all. Convents are stil used

as public school buildings, the Sisters

still teach in the public schools, and

in a few cases wear the garb of the

religious orders they hold membership

in, and there are a few teaching who

have not been qualified at the Provincial Normal School. It would be bet-

ter for the province if it were not so,

but we can congratulate ourselves

that it is not our fault as Orange

men, that such things are so. We have done our duty both in the legis-

lature and in the courts, in endeavor-

ing to have the Public School Act in

terpreted in the full and broad sense

its framers undoubtedly intended-

free and non-sectarian. While the

taxation in Bathurst and Bathurst

Village is still very burdensome, it is

ties and contentions as regards the

schools have long since disappeared.

The grand master next spoke of the

meeting of the Imperial Grand Coun-

cil of the Orange Association of the

world at Glasgow on July 14th last, to

which he was a representative. He

also had the honor of attending the

demonstrations at Belfast and Glas-

gow on July 12th and 10th respectively. He dwelt at considerable length

upon these grand demonstrations,

which, he said, showed what Orange

ism meant in these great cities. At

Belfast he had the pleasure of occu-

pying a seat in a carriage with bro-

ther, the grand President of Triennia

Council, and W. Grand Master of B.

N. A., Hon, N. Clark Wallace, Grand

Master Bell of Ontario East, and Past

Grand Master Jermyn of Ontario

West, which led the procession, and he had to say of the Belfast brethren

this grand gathering and the public

for the Canadian delegation. It was

needless to say the addresses were re-

ceived with the wildest enthusiasm

and cheer after cheer went up from the thousands for Canada and Can-

Reference was next made to the ses-

sion of Grand Lodge of B.N.A.at Wind-

sor, at which Hon. N. C. Wallace was

again honored by re-election to the

Most Worthy Grand Mastership, an

office which he had held so long and

those who will give the largest meas-

esses on the field, were reserved

that the place of honor thro

ndian Orangemen.

carrying out the intent and purpos

official positions, in those places, of

C. catechism in public schools; and

teaching .staff, thoroughly

Addresses of welcome to the visiting brethren were read by County Master Geo. E. Day on behalf of the County lodge, and District Master J. H. Morrison, M. D., on behalf of the District lodge.

Grand Master Pitts made a feeling reply, and then delivered his address, which was a very able one. In open ing, he said: We meet in fifty-fifth annual session in this metropolitan city, the commercial capital of New Brunswick and winter port of Canada, in one of the finest society buildings in the dominion, and with most delightful surroundings, and it is a great gratification for us to know that it is all property of loyal Orangemen. Our pleasure is enhanced by knowing that the cordial greetings received on all sides by visiting Orangement are both heartfelt and sincere. have more than a passing interest in this busy, pushing city. As Orange-men we pride ourselves on our loyalty to constitutional government and British connection, especially do many of the Orangement in the maritime provinces feel a pride in the fact that our forefathers braved appalling dangers, left luxury, affluence, and the comforts of civilization to court dangers, hardships and unknown difficulties, with all the discomforture of a pioneer life to hew out homes for then selves in the primeval forest that they might live under the Union Jack and continue as British subjects. When we remember that the city in which we now meet was the goal to which so may of the loyal sons of Britain centred their thoughts and eventually wended their way and that from this centre spread out colony after colony of the forefathers of those who are now meeting as Orangemen beneath this roof, there can be little wonder at the pleasure it affords many of us to meet with brother Orangemen and loyalists in this city. With the example of the deeds of those who have eir loyal adherend to British connection, shall not we, who gather here, be jealous of any effort to sever that connection, and zealous of the good name and prestige of old England. We have a duty and a responsibility, the most humble of us, to bear our share in promoting the interests of the mother country and this is by being good, loyal citizens, Godfearing men, true Orange-men, not afraid to say and do right, ever willing to accord to every citizen in our beloved Canada his rights and constitutional privileges, deter-mined that every child shall have a common school education at least, at the expense of the state, that the children of Canada, Protestant and Roman Catholic alike, may have a fair start in life and that they may

years which had been specially favor-able to the society, though it had been considered a trying one both in business circles and among kindred fraternal societies. The year had been one of progress. New lodges had been organized, and it would be found when all the returns were received that there had been a marked increase of membership. The Queen's diamond jubilee was then refrred to, and the part taken in the celebrations in St. John and Fredericton by the Orange order alluded to. The grand master said he had the honor to be in London on that great day, and to take part in the homage rendered to Britain's Queen. The next matter taken up was the legacy left to the grand lodge by the late T. A. Kinnear, and the suit in equity threatened in connection therewith. Legal renuncia tion papers were duly executed by himself and the grand secretary. Re ferring to the Bathurst school case the grand master said: It will be matter of universal satisfaction on the part of the members of this grand lodge and of the association generally to know that a subject that has occu ried so much of the time, thought and funds of the association for the past four our five years has at last come to a finis. This report would doubt less, to many seem incomplete withcut a reference to the Bathurst schools, in view of the many pages occupied in their reports by previous grand masters upon this subject. It will be a matter, then, of gratification to you to know that the assurances I made you two years ago at Newcastle, in assuming office, have been scrupulously fulfilled, and that we have honorably paid every dollar assumed by this grand lodge in this now famous case. Through the noble assistance of your officers, and the whole membership, during the year just closed, we paid off the last indebtedness, and neither Roman Catholics, nor our counsel nor anybody concerned in the case has any legal or equitable claim against us. Two years ago, in taking the office of grand master, there was an indebt edness of nearly \$2,000. The first year a settlement was made of the claims

of the counsel for the Roman Catho-

lics, to whom we owed the costs of

the case, it having gone against us.

This year, with the concurrence of

Bathurst school committee.

have an opportunity to cultivate the

The grand master here spoke of the

talents God has given them.

made a settlement with our own counure of assistance to Roman Catholic interests. The clear interpre sel, who had a large bill against us for services in court, etc. We had the encyclical letter is for the faithful not the funds to consummate the arrangements at the time, but with the to make no open revolt against exist-ing governments, in Manitoba and elsewhere, but to accept what they assistance of the grand treasurer we secured a temporary loan, which I behave got and to continue an unremit lieve has been paid ere this. I feel ting pressure upon political parties called upon to say in this connection until they get what the hierarchy conthat our counsel met me very fairly sider a "full measure of redress."

I am led to believe that in the in the matter of settlement, and ac-

cepted a sum much less than the ac-"tiring-out" process proposed to be counts rendered. I think, brethren, carried out, they will be we can congratulate ourselves, as counts the Orange association as con Protestants as well as Orangemen, tinually and eternally on the watch for aggressions on the part of any upon the success which has followed our efforts in behalf of the free, non-And with such "eminen examples before us, and the experisectarian schools. The great bulk of this society, who pressed for justice ence of the last year or so behind us, for the Protestants of Gloucester coun-I do not think it will be wise for any ty, had no possible gain or benefit to political party to count on the blind derive from a necessarily large ex-. adherents of Orangemen to party standards, especially when a straight penditure of money, and the irritation that is always a consequent factor in bid is made by their party for Roman Catholic votes, by special legislative enactments, in behalf of that church. litigation on a school question. While they sought redress in vain from the

The 12th of July celebrations in Canda came in for a share of attention. As to the coming 12th, the grand master said he had been waited upon by several delegations from the county of York, had been handed a copy of resolution adopted unanimou the county lodge extending a pressing invitation to this grand lodge to hold the 12th July celebration for 1898 in Fredericton. It had been pointed out to him that this year would be the fiftleth anniversary of the great de-monstration in Fredericton in 1848, when the Orangemen determined to strike a blow for personal liberty and the rights of societies to parade the streets, if they so desired, and effectually, and once for all, decided one of the rights of law-abiding citizens to walk in Orange parade. Of late years this order has not had a gathering under the auspices of grand lodge on the 12th, and he thought he could promise the brethren for the committee having the matter in charge, that if the grand lodge decides to go to Fredericton, they would receive a cordia

welcome and have an enjoyable excur-

The duty of Orangemen to support the Orange press of Canada was pointed out and the Orange Sentinel highy recommended. A paragraph of the address was devoted to visitations public, meetings, etc. His closing words were well chosen. He said he had ever been jealous of the preroga-tives of the grand lodge and ever zealous for the propagation of Orange principles. He had endeavored to do this on the broad basis of "live and let live" and equal rights to all. If there were those present who thought the order was not doing all it ought to do, that the grand lodge should be more aggressive, and that it was not having as much influence in the several committees as it ought to have he would say to them that the asso ciation, judged as a whole, was jus sbout what they themselves made it. He retired from the office with the kindliest feeling for all the membership. He wished the order a uccessful year and many of them.

The grand secretary, John Farley of Bristol, then read his report, showing the membership of the order and giving a summary of the reports of the county lodges. The order he condition. There was a net gain in the membership of 390. Five new lodges had been organized, a new county lodge instituted in county and a Scarlet Chapter organ-

ized in Carleton county.

The following standing of were appointed: Credentials-Geo. E. Dav. Wm Grant, W. W. Melville, E. O. Steeves and A. D. Thomas. Correspondence-W. A. Black, Geo. J. Jenkins, C. W. Hopkins, Rev. S. C. Moore and D. H. McNutt.

Finance-J. M. Queen, C. W. Currie, N. J. Morrison, John Petty and David Burgess. Suspensions and expulsions-S. C. Alward, R. G. Magee, Joseph McCor-mick, D. W. Kyle and J. Menzies. Petitions and appeals-James Kelly, H. Bradley, Henry Wyse, A. G.

Baker and David Hipwell. Constitution and laws-A. J. Armgratifying to know that the difficulstrong, Robt, Cochran, H. G. Wadteachers and the efficiency of the man, Wm. Rosborough, James A.

> The reports of committees and coun ty masters will be the order of business this morning. The election of officers is set down for this evening.

> Wednesday morning Orange Grand odge session was taken up with the eceiving of reports from the county odges of Victoria, Kings West Queens West, Albert, Kings ork, Queens East and Kent. A tele gram was received containing frater-nal greetings from the Nova Scotts grand lodge, now in session, to which a suitable reply was sent. The committee on appeals reported

that there was nothing of importance before them. Notice of motion to change the date of the annual meeting from February

The committee on the address of the R. W. grand master reported, heartily concurring in his remarks of cordial greeting. They endorsed strongly his reference to those who strongly his reference to the him first settled here, and felt with him that the efforts of the Orangemen assisted in making St. John what it is today. They approved of the step taken by the grand master in renounc-ing the legacy of the late Bro. Thomas A. Kinnear, as requester by the grand lodge last session. The committee re-gretted that in the case of L. O. L. No. 82 and one of its members, the odge had not carried out the wishe of the grand lodge as they should have done when ordered, but allowed the

Continuing, Grand Master Pitts said: We are glad to note that the matter to stand until recently, be legislation of the year in the various cause it was only by promptly, loylegislative bodies in the domonion has cause it was only by promptly, loy-ally and cheerfully carrying out all orders emanating from the grand lodge that the grand old association could hold its place in the hearts of its members and the public at large. The committee rejoiced with the grand master that a settlement of the Bathurst school case had been made on a basis, if not entirely satisfactory, at least in such a way that the chil-dren of Professants were no longer shown a laudable anxiety to drop all matters of a sectarian nature, and that we have seen no evidence of "coercion" in the laws passed. The Pope has issued his periodical encyclical letter to the adherents of the church over which he holds sway, the contents of which are only interesting to loyal Canadians in so far as they contain a menace to the established laws and constitution of our country. It will dren of Protestants were no longer subjected to the indignities they had be well for the Protestant people of to suffer in the common schools there previous to the case being entered in this dominion to clearly discern the facts that in this letter from a foreign potentate good Roman Catholics the counts. The committee referred pleasantly to are admonished to know no party, or the grand master's trip to the triennial council, and endorsed his remarks party ties, but to give support to

on the last 12th July in Canada, and his reference to the Woodstock monstration. They approved of his utterances on Orange literature, and what he said in favor of Orange reading the Sentinel. The report was signed by A. W. Macrae, S. C. Alward, E. O. Steeves, A. J. Armstrong

The credential committee reported some 140 delegates in attendance, and that this would be augmented by arrivals on the afternoon train. The grand lodge then adojurned until 2.30. At the evening session the election of officers took place, with David Hipwell of Woodstock defeating Ald. McArthur for the position of grand

The following officers were elected R. W. G. M., David Hipwell; R. W. D. G. M., Dr. J. H. Morrison: J. D. G. Wm. Rossborough; Chaplain, Rev. S. V. Moore; Grand Secretary, N. J. Morrison; G. Treasurer, P. E. Heine; Grand Lecturer, Wm. Grey; G. D. of C., W. Hoyt; D. G. Secretary, P. M. Hopkins.

S. P. C. A ANNUAL MEETING. The annual meeting of the S. P. C. A. was held on the 15th inst., in the

board of trade rooms. In the absence of the president, Dr. J. V. Ellis, M. P., Venerable Archdeacon Brigstocke presided. There were present: Rev. J. M. Davenport, Rev. present: Rev. J. M. Davenport, Rev. Dr. Bruce, W. L. Hamm, John M. Taylor, T. O'Brien, W. H. Fairall, J. W. Keast, Miss Murray and Miss Harriett Peters, and the secretary, S. Mer-

ritt Wetmore. The report of Charles A. Sampson, secretary of the Fredericton branch, shows a marked improvement generally in the care taken of dumb animals. A number of cases of over-loading were investigated, but most of them proved trivial. Carelessness in adjusting harness caused horses great deal of suffering. A charge of brutal treatment of a horse by children was, he was glad to say, not supported by testimony. Good work had been done by correspondence with parties complained of. There were many barns about the country that should be improved. The secretary had attended to a number of cases of cruelty towards children, with gratifying success. He thanked Deputy Sheriff Hawthorn, Detective Roberts and the

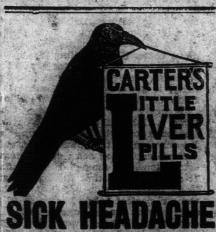
police for assistance rendered. The report of G. Stevens, secretary The report of John M. Taylor, the treasurer, shows that the receipts from all sources were \$486.43. Of this amount \$43.42 was the balance from last year, and there were donation of \$20 each from Lieut. Gov. McClelan and the Ladies' Auxiliary. The expenditure was \$476.53, leaving a bal-

The report of the Ladies' Humane Educational Auxiliary referred first to their work in raising funds. Their effort to have a children's jubilee celebration in June fell through, as a suitable place could not be secured At their annual meeting their treasurer reported a balance of \$26 on

during the year the following cases had been looked after: '4 cases where horses were destroyed. 5 cases horses removed from service and properly ared for, 6 cases brutality to dogs and smaller animals, 1 case ill-treatment of little girl, guilty party fined \$20, 5 cases ill-treatment of children, 1 case of wife-beating. They also detained 190 dogs en route to Klondyke, and inspected three carloads of dogs. In conclusion, the report recommended that additional branches be organ-

The officers were elected as follows President, John V. Ellis, M. P.: vice presidents, Ven. Archdeacon Brigstocke, Rev. Dr. Bruce, Rev. J. M Davenport, Rev. G. O. Gates, W. L. Hamm, T. B. Robinson, Thomas Stead, Dr. J. H. Frink, W. F. Best, W. F. Hatheway, Jas. Read, Dr. D. Berryman; executive committee, Alfred Porter, Dr. Thos. Walker, T. O'Brien, John E. Irvine, Jas. Rey-nolds, Jas. H. McAvity, G. G. Ruel, J. W. Keast, W. S. Fisher and James Manchester; S. Merritt Wetmore, sec retary; W. H. Fairall, corresponding secretary; John M. Taylor, treasurer and Dr. A. A. Stockton, M. P. P.,

Before the meeting adjourned votes of thanks were passed to the C. P. railway, Shore line, Dr. Stockton, Dr. Frink, G. G. Ruel, Chief of Police Clark and his officers, and the press.



Positively cured by these

Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dys and igestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per-Let ren ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated To Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Small Dose Small Pill. 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.

PAT MAGEE. Walkin' wid Pat Magee
Down by the Tullagh bog,
'Mind where ye're setting yere stheps," says

Sittin wid Pat Magee
Atop on a loose built wall,
"it's unalsy I am in my mind," says he,
"Dhredin the stones might fall.
Stones is the divil to slip
I'm thinkin," he says, says he,
"Av I gave yer waist a bit of a clip
The sorrow a fear there'd be."

Talkin wid Pat Magee,
Wid the arm av him around me waist
An the red sun sinkin, "Agrah," says he,
"Will yez let me shpake to the praste?
Delays is the divil's delight,
An I'm thinkin," he says, says he,
"Av the two av us settled this matther to
night "Tis married next week we'd be."
-Lena Gyles in Temple Bar.

BEDOUIN LOVE SONG.

(This exquisite lyric of Bayard Taylor's is required by request.)
From the desert I come to thee
On a stallion shod with fire,
And the winds are left behind
In the speed of my desire.
Under the window I stand,
And the midnight hears my cry—
I love thee, I love but thee,
With a love that shall never die
Till the sun grows cold,
And stars are old,
And the leaves of the Judgment-Book
unfold!

Look from thy window and see
My passion and my pain.
I lie on the sands below,
And I fain in thy disdain.
Let the night winds touch thy brow
With the heat of my burning sigh,
And melt thee to hear my vow
Of a love that shall never die
Till the sun grows cold,
And the stars are old,
And the leaves of the Judgment-Book
unfeld!

My steps are nightly driven
By the fever in my breast
To hear from thy lattice breathed
The word that shall give me rest.
Open the door of thy heart,
And open thy chamber door,
And my kisses shall teach thy lips
The love that shall fade no more Till the sun grows cold, And the stars grow old, And the leaves of the Judgment-Book unfold!

KAISER WILLIAM. You are young, Kaiser William," the old man said,
"And your knowledge of music is nil,
And yet you conducted an ode that
made—

made—
What gave you this wonderful skill?"
"In my childhood," the Kaiser replied, with 'In my chi a smile,
"My own little trumpet I'd blow,
And as I continued the practice, I style
Myself a musician, you know." You are young," said the sage, " as I men tioned before.

tioned before,
And have never yet been in a fight.
But somehow you lecture your soldiers on
war—
Do you think at your age it is right?"
"In my childhood," the Kaiser replied to
the sage,
"I sat on some soldiers of tin,
And the knowledge I gained at that critical Has helped me my lectures to spin."

"You are young," said the sage, "and your hands are unused To drawing with pencil or paint, Yet you knocked off a posted which greatly hand, and \$20 of this amount was voted to the parent society.

The Moncton report was telegraphed. It was signed by the president, Geo. B. Willett, and the secretary, W. And, if that wasn't Art, I have never before

You are young," said the sage, "and the when
will you govern yourself, may I ask?"
"I have answered three questions, and that
is enough,"
Said the Kaiser, "and if you assail
My rights as a heaven-born ruler as stuff
And nonsense, I'll put you in gaol."
—Pick-Me-Up.

THE MODERN SCIENTIFIC GAME. Short Memoranda in Rhyme by "Pole."

From this great principle its precepts flow; Treat your own hand as to your partner joined, And play not one alone, but both combined. Your first lead makes your partier under-stand
What is the chief component of your hand;
And hence there is necessity the strongest
That your first lead be from suit that's
longest.

In this, with ace and king, lead king, then with king and queen, king also has first the queen; With ace, four small ones, ace should first he seen; With queen, knave, ten, you let the queen precede; In other case you the lowest lead.

Ere you return your friend's your own suit play:
But trumps you must return without delay. pains lead him back the best your hand contains, ou received not more than three at first ou had more, you may return the worst But if you hold the master card, you're ses to play it second round.

To lead up to the weak, or through the or if you've king and queen, or ace an king, Then one of these will be the proper thing. them;
When you hold five, 'tis always right leed them;
Or if the lead won't come in time to you, Then signal to your partner so to do. Watch also for your partner's trump

To which, with less than four, play out you

When, second hand, a doubtful trick yo Den't trump if you hold more trumps that three; But having three or less, trump fearlessly. When weak in trumps, don't force you But slways force the adverse strong trum

When you discard, weak suit you ought to The belle in the choir often brings

more young men to church the bell in the steeple.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Debate on the Address in Reply to Speech from the Throne.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—In the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the house of commons today. Herbert H. Asquith, liberal, described the Indian frontier expedition as being "one of the most inglorious adventures in the annals of Great Britain," and asked the house to declare the war a "violation of sound policy which deserved the condemnation of the legislature."

which deserved the condemnation of the legislature."

The parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, George H. Curzon, pointed out that Russia had advanced to the Orus, and that it was impossible for Great Britain to allow a gap to remain in her northwestern frontier. It was necessary to recognize that, however desirous Russia might be to observe her obligations, circumstances might be too strong for her. She stood on the borders of Afghanistan which Great Britain was pledged to defend. The Emir had said: "England and Afghanistan are as one house with one wall. Are your soldiers going to join mine in defence of that wall?"

Mr. Curzon added that it was necessary, therefore, that communications with the frontier be kept open and, while no sane man would propose to go beyond the mountain barrier, yet the two passes traversing the range must be secured. Moreover, the foreign relations of the frontier tribes must be controlled, assurances of their good conduct must be obtained, and it was vitally necessary to enter into confidential relations with them. The frontier officers, continued Mr. Curzon, were carefully selected, and if their work was successful, the tribes would be "brought willingly under our rule, will wear our uniform and form a valuable recruiting ground for the Indian army, for the resources within India are less plentiful than formerly."

the resources within India are less plentiful than formerly."
Lawson Walton's amendment to the address was further discussed by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, liberal leaver in the house, who criticized the government's policy in India, and by Arthur J. Baltour, government leader in the house, who defended that policy, after which the amendment was rejected by a vote of 311 against 208.

MONTREAL, Feb. 15.—The Star's London correspondent says: Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal oath and his seat in the house of lords this afternoon. He was introduced by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, secretary of state for Scotland, and Lord Bagot, who was aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Lorne when he was governor general of Canada, and nephew of Lord Bagot, formerly governor general of make visits preparatory to the ordeal, but Lord /Strathcona entered the house of lords for the first time in his life when he took the formal oath and was introduced to the lord chancel-

Messrs. Petersen still stoutly denv the suggestions that they may not be able to carry out the fast mail contract. They say they have fulfilled all the government's preliminary con-citions, and have every detail of specifications ready to proceed at a mo-ment's notice with the ships, so as to have two ready by contract time, June 1, 1899, and the other two by June, 1900. If this be so, the people are asking why, if all be ready, the building has not commenced. ships are to be turret shape, as originally proposed.

CHATHAM.

Mayor Winslow Refuses to Sign the Check for the Quarterly Salary of the Police Magistrate.

CHATHAM, Feb. 16.—At the last meeting of the town council the police magistrate's quarterly salary of \$75 was ordered to be paid. When the check was presented to Mayor Winslow for his signature he refused to sign it. On last Monday evening a special meeting of the council was held to call meeting the council was not seen as the council was not call meeting. In the

PRIVATES CAN'T VOTE Those in the Regular Service Don't

Get Sufficient Salary.

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 8.-The privates in "A" Battery cannot vote in the Ontario elections. Today Col. Drury appeared before the registrars on their behalf, but E. H. Britton pro-duced a document from the militia department that the cost of maintenance, including pay, of each soldier, was \$257.35, and under the Dominion Franchise Act a person must have an income of \$300 before being qualified. Therefore the soldiers were debarred. John McIntyre held that contract ates should not prevail in consider

the men's incomes, but the rates outside (if they were not butterymen) should govern. The registrar said that non-commissioned officers can

KEEP THE HENS BUSY.

If there is any secret in securing during the winter months it itse in the hens busy from morning until nicourse proper food, and shelter must supplied. A hen works all day so com go to roost with a full crop. warm mash is a good thing for their fast, they must not be fed sufficient in the mash they must be kept ing the rest of the day. Keep them a provide a good pen for them to sore and keep the floor covered with a good per of the grain they are the are they are the are they are they are they are they are the are they are they are they are they are they are the are they are they are they are

mple copies cheerfully sent to any SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM,

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 19, 1898

HEAVEN BORN FINANCIER.

Certainly Mr. Tweedle has reason to be proud that his magement of the financial affairs of the province has raised its credit to a point much higher that that of many of the leading nations of Europe.—Telegraph.

Mr. Tweedie has been provincial secretary for a litte more than a year and a half. To appreciate the colossal character of his financial achievements it is necessary to bear this in mind. When we consider the enormous war debt of this province, the constant drain on our resources, due to our large standing army and our navy, the large expenditure on war material and naval construction, the rebellions we have had to suppress. and all the other tremendous drains upon our treasury, it is certainly most gratifying that our Mr. Tweedie has been able not only to keep his end up with the finance ministers of Spain and Italy and other European nations. but has in a little over a year and a half raised New Brunswick's credit to an unprecedented position in its paean of praise does not do justice to ning. Give Mr. Tweedie a few years more and we shall no doubt see the great financiers of the world pouring money into our coffers just for the honor of the thing, asking no other return whatever. And of course the Telegraph, then as now, will get its

NOT THE WORK OF SPANIARDS.

The disaster to the U.S. battleship Maine, with such terrible loss of life, is a most deplorable occurrence. It would be absurd to suppose that the explosion was caused by design on the part of the Spanish government or the authorities at Havana. Whatever degree of popular indignation may have been aroused against the United States in Spain or Cuba, the Spanish authorities are not such arrant fools as to countenance the destruction of an American vessel in the harbor of destroyed the Maine, it will be found that the Spanish authorities had nothing to do with it

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Newfoundland legislature, now in session, will deal with some important measures introduced by the new government. One of these is a revision of the tariff, with the object of encouraging local industries. It is also proposed to encourage agriculture by assisting the fishermen in desirable localities to become farmers also on a moderate scale. The class that are wholly dependent on the fisheries are certain to suffer when the latter fail, whereas, with some farm products of their own to depend upon, they could tide over a hard season. It is stated that those who unite farming and fishing are the most prosperous class on the island. To increase their numbers the government propose to offer bountles for clearing and cultivating land, and to promote settlements in desirable localities by assisting worthy persons who wish to secure small holdings. The government also propose to offer a bounty for the encouragement of seal fishing with sailing vessels, and it is announced that a number of vessels will qualify for the bounty this year. Another measure, following the purchase of the Newfoundland railway, so called, looks toward a consolidation of the whole railway system under one management.

In 1891 the British government offered to send a commission to the island (i) "to enquire into the agricultural and mining resources of the colony, and in what manner they may be developed; (2) to enquire into the general financial position of the colony, and report thereon; (3) to enquire into and report upon the present condition of the people resident on or near those portions of the coast of Newfoundland which are subject to French treaty rights, and to ascertain in what particular respect the treaty obligations of Great Britain and the colony have operated to the prejudice of that population, and further, to report upon what remedies, consistent with these obligations and with the rights and interests of other portions of the empire, may be practicable to remove the disadvantage under which the inhabitants of Newfoundland labor." This commission was not sent out; through no fault,

however, of the home governm which placed £2,000 in the estimates to defray its expenses. The presen Newfoundland government will take the matter up, and submit to the egislature reso tions favoring the

It is noted in the speech from the throne, and the newspapers have been devoting much attention to the subject, that the last year was marked by great activity in mining matters, and that the outlook is encouraging. Workable deposits of iron have been pened up. Copper and asbestos have been found and may prove to be in paying quantities. Some oil wells have been sunk. Valuable coal deposits have been found. It is thought that gold in paying quantities will eventually be discovered. The News tells of specimens of quartz yielding two ounces to the ton. With reference to the lumber industry, readers of the Sun will remember that Nova Scotla capitalists have acquired large interests on the island, and this industry is likely to be developed more systematically than heretofore.

An important event in connection with the development of the island is the closer connection by rail and steamer with this country. A recent ssue of the News notes with satisfaction that mails from St. John's via Placentia and Sydney connected with the Intercolonial railway system within twenty-four hours. Instead of fortnightly mails, there are now biweekly. This fact suggests to the News that since frozen fish from St. John's could be placed in the Canadian market in two days, the industry might be profitably developed. financial history. The Telegraph's Another paper talks of the possibility of exporting farm products to the the subject. And this is only the begin- English market by-ane-bye. Evidently the ancient colony has entered upon a period of more general activity and more diversified enterprise.

> The British survey ship Egeria is refitting at Esquimault, B. C., and in April will begin a survey of the west coast of Vancouver Island and the British Columbia coast north as far as Wrangel. She was commissioned last year for this work, which is to be done by order of the imperial naval authorities, and the purpose of which is to map out the water likely to be used by men-of-war in cruising along

The Electrical News suggests that Toronto might be made the centre of a system of radial electric railways, and thus become the trade centre of a large and wealthy agricultural district. Such lines, with facilities for handling freight as well as passengers, would, it observes, be a most effect-Havana. They do not desire a rup- ual check upon exhorting the Havana. They do not desire a rup- by the steam railroad corporations. That such a scheme should be considered as at all within the range of tivate friendly relations. Whatever practicability, shows how Canada is may have caused the explosion that progressing in the application of electrical science to industrial and commercial purposes.

> The most pathetic picture presented to the public for a long time is Hon. Mr. Tweedie's description of the man-ner in which poor Mr. Peters was held up in Quebec province by the bold. tad owner of tuberculous cattle. According to Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Peters, in search of live stock, went himself as a lamb to the slaughter. This is just a little hard on the commissioner, Of course it would not do to attach any blame to the government.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Telegraph assures the readers of that paper that there is perfect harmony the government ranks, and that any statement to the contrary is a tory invention. To understand what is meant by harmony, in the grit sense, our readers are referred to the history of that harmonious body, the liberal association of St.

The announcement that Japan intends to retain Wei-Hai-Wei permanently in lieu of the remainder of the Chinest war indemnity, accounts for China's refusal to accept a big loan o'clock in the evening, and sat down from England or Russia. China no longer needs the money. It is safe to assume that Japan obtained England's assent before taking such an nportant step.

The Colonies and India of January 29th publishes a fine portrait of Mr. C. A. Duff-Miller, agent general of New Brunswick in London, also a well prepared abstract of his lecture, "New Brunswick, Past and Present," re-cently delivered at the Imperial In-

The International Steamship Co. i an important contributor to the civic treasury as well as to the business of St. John. Last year its disburse ments here amounted to over \$42,000 exclusive of the \$7,000 paid for rent and port charges. The International company contributes fully one-fourth. of the revenues the city derives from the harbor.

The attention of the esteemed Telegraph is directed to the statement of Mr. Blair that the reduction in the staff of brakemen on the I. C. R. was caused by the duliness of trade. Either the minister must be disciplined, or the Telegraph contributor who grows enthusiastic over the good times must be provided with blinkers.

In addition to all the federal government gives them, Mann & McKen-zie get a cash subsidy of \$337,500 from the British Columbia government. This fact should be borne in mind in British Columbia government. liscussing the Stickine-Teslin railway

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY

tinued from First Page.

Lovett, seaman; E. J. Noble, third class gunner's mate, and George P. The commanding officer of the D elegraphed the navy department today that the men were still

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Numerous inquiries are being received at the navy department from the friends of seamen on the Maine asking whether the bodies of the drowned will be brought to this country for interment The general reply is that it is no ikely the remains will be shipped The department, it is said, under ordinary conditions, might bring the body of an officer or sailor who dies abroad to a port of the United States, but even after it reaches her there is no money available for transportation overland to a place of burial. In the present extraordinary occasion there are unusual reasons for not fetching the bodies to the United States. The probability is that a number of the bodies are more or less maimed and unrecognizable, and besides, it is doubtful whether any merchant steamer could be induced to bring them here. The strongest reaon against shipping the bodies, however, is based on sanitary grounds. It probable, said a naval officer today. that the bodies of the men will buried in the cemetery at Havana at the expense of the government

The family of Darwin R. Merritt. the engineer who was lost from the Maine, telegraphed the navy lepartment to ask whether it was positively nown whether he had been drowned The only reply the officials were able to make was that they understood

such to be the case. Secretary Long today directed that despatches be sent to the commandents of naval stations and the chief officers of United States vessels throughout the world to display all flags at half mast until further orders, as a mark of respect to the officers and men drowned from the battleship Maine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The navy

department this afternoon gave out a final and complete list of the marines on board the Maine, including the lost and survivors, as follows: Wm. Anthony, uninjured, at Havana; Sergeant Meehan and Galvin, and Privates Lutz and McKay, uninjured, now at Key West; Corporal F. P. Thom and Privates McDevitt and Geymond. slightly hunt, but now at Key West. The following are given as "believed to be lost": Private H. A. VanHorn, Corporal Jes. Schoen, Private John McDermott, Privates J. J. Jordan and John Bennett; First Sergeant Henry Wagner; Sgt. J. T. Brown, Pte. Henry F. Stock, Edward B. Suman, E. V. Warren, Wm. McGuinness, John Coffee, Frank Kelly, C. H. Lemiett, A. C. Wills, E. F. Kean, J. Monahan, Jos. Strongman, E. B. Timpany, M. J. Downing, C. E. Johnson, V. H. Bot-tling, James H. Roberts, Paul Laftus, wman, Geo. Brennan, Corporals J. R. Burns and A. H. Richter, Drummer J. H. Dierking, Fifer CVH.

lowing despatches announcing the were received at the state department MADRID, Feb. 17.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Tol-

MADRID, Feb. 17.
Secretary Sherman—Have just received official communication from Spanish minister of foreign affairs that the Queen Regent has today signed decree appointing Senor Polo DeBernabe minister from Spain to the United States. (Signed) WOODFORD.

MADRID, Feb. 17.

Secretary Sherman—He is son of Admira
Polo, formerly minister, is chief of the commercial bureau in Spanish state department
speaks English and is familiar with commer
cial affairs; was secretary of legation a
Washington when his father was minister.

(Signed) WOODFORD.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 17.-Lieut John J. Blandin of Baltimore, one of the Maine's survivors, who is at the Key West hotel, gave the correspondent of the Associated Press this evening a succinct account of the disaster, saying that not until now has he been able to recollect the sequence of events land, M. Cochrane, T. J. Quigley, U. in the awful ten minutes following the Kelley, Michaeal Griffin, N. T. Mudd, xplosion Tuesday evening. Lieut. indin was on the Trenton at the time of the terrible disaster off Samoa in March, 1889, when American in March, 1889, when American and German vessels lost 244 men all told. Lieut. Blandin says: "I was on watch and when the men had been piped below I looked down the main hatches and over the side of the ship. Everything was absolutely normal. I walked aft to the quarter deck, behind the rear turret, as is allowed after eight on the port side, where I remained for a few minutes. Then for some reason I cannot explain to myself, moved to the starboard side and sat down there. I was feeling a bit glum, and, in fact, was so quiet that Lieut. J. Hood came up and asked, laughingly, if I were asleep. I said: "No

"Scarcely had I spoken when there came a dull, sullen roar. Would to Godthart I could blot out the sound and the screams that followed. Then came a sharp explosion; some say numerous detonations. I remember only one. It seemed to me that the sound came that the soun It seemed to me that the sound came from the port side forward. Then came a perfect rain of missiles of all descriptions, from huge pieces of cement to blocks of wood, steel rallngs, fragments of gratings and all the debris that would be detachable in an explosion.

"I was struck on the head by piece of cement and knocked down, but I was not hurt, and got to my in a moment. Lieut. Hood had run to the poop, and I supposed as I followed he was dazed by the shock and about to jump overboard. I hailed him and he answered that he had run to the poop to help lower the When I got there, though scarce a minute could have elap I had to wade in water to my knees, and almost instantly the quarter dock

"On the poop I found Captain Sigsbee as cool as if at a ball; and soon all the officers except Jenkins and Merritt joined us. The poop was above water and after the Maine settled to the bottom, Captain Sigsbee ordered the launch and gig lowered P. C. Johansen, Wm. H. Tinsman, L. and the officers and mes, who by this L. Barry, A. Carter, J. E. Marshal, J. and the officers and men, who by this L. Barry, A. Carter, J. E. Marshal, J. time had assembled, got the boats out H. Zeigler, Charles Jennings, Edward

mander Wainwright forward to see the extent of the damage and if anything could be done to rescue those forward or to extinguish the flames, which followed close upon the explosion and burned flercely as long as there were any combustibles above vater to feed them.
'Lieut, Commander Walnwright on

is return reported the total and wful character of the calamity, and Capt. Significance gave the last sad order: Abandon ship,' to men, overwhelmed with grief indeed, but calm and apparently unexcited.

"In the meantime four boats from nish cruiser Alfonso XII. arrived, to be followed soon by two from the Ward line steamer City of Washington. The two boats first lowered from the Washington were found to be riddled with flying debris from the Maine, and unfit for use. Captain Sigsbee was the last man to leave his ressel and left in his own gig. "I have no theories as to the cause

of the explosion. I cannot form any, An examination by divers may tell something to a court of inquiry. with others, had heard that the Ha vama harbor was full of torpedoes, but the officers whose duty it was to exmine into that reported that they found no sign of any. Personally I do not believe the Spanish had anything to do with the disaster. Time may tell. I hope so.

"We were in a delicate position on the Maine so far as taking any precations was concerned. We friends in a friendly, or alleged friendly port, and could not fire upon or chalenge the approach of any boat coarding us unless convinced that her intention was hostile.

"I wish to heaven I could forget it. I have been in two wrecks now and have had my share. But the reverberations of that sullen, resonant roar, as if the bottom of the sea were groaning in torture, will haunt me for many a day, and the reflection of that pillar of flame comes to me even then I close my eyes."

HAVANA, Feb. 17 .- The correspondof the Associated Press visited hospitals of Sam Ambrosio and the Alfonso XII, yesterday and again today, and met Miss Clara Barton and John Elwell of the Red Cross society. The scene was heart-breaking and the dressing of the wounds of the victims was a horrible spectacle. Some of them, however, are already much better, and they are carefully attended by Dr. Bernrado Maas, whose treatment is kindness itself. Two are near death, Carl A. Smith, whose leg and law were broken, and who is badly burned, and A. Anderson, who has burns all over his body. Both have received the sacraments

Elaborate preparations are being nade for the interment of the dead. Already twentytwo bodies have been brought to the City hall, where they rest in coffins covered with beautiful crowns of silk ribbons, with appropriate inscriptions. The crown from the city council bears the inscription: "The people of Havana to the victims of the Maine." There is a handsome crown of silk ribbons in the Spanish national colors, with the inscription: The navy department at Havana to the victims of the Maine."

Among other tokens are one from cross from the N. Y. Morning Journal and Advertiser, an emblem from the Havana vacht club, and floral or other tributes from M. Carranza, Senora Emilia Maas, Lucia Lacoste, Mrs. T. Gonzales, Miss Catalina Cassa, Charles and George Barnett, and a brown from the firm of Salmon Bros. with the inscription: "To the victims

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-The navy epartment tonight made up from its latest cable advices the following list of dead, wounded and rescued from Maine. The names marked "doubtful" are uncertain owing to rrors in telegraphic transmission. the muster roll of the der file in Washington. The following the list of dead:

James H. Mason, D. H. Tehan, O. Sheridan, J. F. Walsh, J. J. McManus W. J. Horn, Thos. Troy, J. Lowden Cain, J. H. Lewis, M. Lanahan, F. Boll, C. Roderesco, Joseph Reilly, Jos. Seery, Daniel Leene, T. J. Jones, J. Scully, Bernard Lynch, Rudolph Falk. J. H. League, C. Krompak, G. Lieber B. H. Merriam, C. A. Crier, C. Murphy, P. J. Shea, Hugh Kruse, J. J. Lorenzen, Robert Wilson, B. L. Harsden, H. Brinkman, Wm. Lund, H. M. Carr, H. F. Harris, Peter Roese, D. Dahlman, H. O'Regan, John A. Kay, A. Rieger, Henry S. Baum, M. Stevenson, C. F. Hassle, William Robinson, Wm. Montfort, G. O. White, Thomas Shea, Frank Sutton, C. P. Quinn Thos. M. Cole, John Morse, Henry Gross, Daniel Lewis, K. Christiansen Gross, Daniel Lewis, K. Christiansen, S. Nielson, J. G. Clarke, Geo. Thomp-son, William Donoughy, Charles Cur-ran, Wm. Hamburger, F. H. Kneise, John Porter, Eldon H. Mero, A. J. Fisher, Aug. Schrosier, L. M. Fleishman, Gustav Holm, B. Founitain, A. Aufindsen, Frank Gardner, G. A. Scott. Arthur, Brofield, Frank Andrews, J. A. Grahlam, John Powers Wm. Noble, H. Anderson, G. Leupold, John Warren, Thomas J. Gardner, Wm: Rushworth, O. Ish ada, P. Garfney, Chas. E. Just, John Bookb James Drury, John Kelley, A. Keskel A. B. Denniekes, C. F. J. Eadde, F. C. Phillips, C. A. Hamilton, J. Pinkney N. Rising, Thos. Clark, E. P. Graham, R. White, J. P. Atkin, Henry Auchen-

bach, Wm. Coleman, Wm. Hough, J. C. Neilson, I. Sugusaki, John A. Hallberg, M. Ohie, S. Chingi, Patrick Flynn, Chas. Franke, G. C. Moss, J. E. Wyckstrom, John Hamilton, Wm. Lambert, Frank B. Tigges, W. J. Lee, G. Laspiers, L. F. Kinsella, D. Price, H. McGonigle, P. Grady, R. Perry, A. Wilson, Y. Ritigal, John Matsa, H. Keyes, John Wallace, J. J. Shea, F Fag, George Miller, Leon Bonner, Carl Evarson, W. H. Gorman, J. F. Gordon, P. Huges, J. F. Furlong, L. J. Lancaster, Matthew Lynch, George Nobles, G. C. Ording, J. P. Gary, G. W. Wilbur, R. G. Rupp, T. Magaminie,

Burns, Martin Tuchey, Walter S. Sallers, George Whiten, F. B. Kinsey, John Murtensen, Chas. Hauck, G. D. Peaubel, Edward Lawler, Jas. Lees, erg, W. R. B. Camfield, Chas, Laird, T. J. O'Hagan C. M. Nolan, Wm. Costrove, K. Su-suld, James O'Connor, John Foujere, Michael Nane, T. J. Harly, E. Harris, J. Balmgren, C. E. Lowell, T. Fisher W. C. Hanrahan, John R. Bell, E. H oore, A. Simmons, M. Flaherty, J. T. Adams, Wm. J. Fuer, W. Coleman M. E. Salmin, C. M. Jenks, George Edler, F. Mattson, J. H. Shillington, R. B. Hawkins, E. H. Neilstrup, A. C. C. W. Biermann, Patrick O'Neill, Doc Harley, F. Butler, Wm. S. Miller, Jacob Becker, F. Kihlstrom J. T. Lyden, John H. Moss, Jas. Boyle, doubtful; John Anderson, Charlie Anderson, J. W. Johnson, Geo. Johnson,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-The foreign affairs committee of the house held a brief meeting this morning. The members informally discussed latest rumors regarding the Maine disaster, but no action was either aken or suggested.

Pete Johnson, John Anderson, Charles

Johnson.

There was unabated interest at both ends of the capitol today in the Maine disaster, but expressions generally took the shape of enquiry for new light upon the subject and demands for a most rigid investigation. As a rule the occurrence was viewed as a mystery, and some expressed

the opinion that it would always re-

main such. There were many theor-

ies advanced, but the authors of them generally confessed that they amounted to nothing more than speculaton. The present disposition, especially about the senate, appears to be to allow the matter to rest where it is until more light can be secured than at present. There is general comment upon the fact that no reference was made in either house of congress yesterday to the occurrence, and this circumstance is taken to indicate that the present congresses could be counted on to keep a cool head and deal cautiously and wisely with a real

emergency if one should arise. HAVANA, Feb. 17.-The interment of the martyrs of the Maine took place this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Shortly before the hour all Havana was in movement. The flags on the public buildings were at half mast, and many of the houses were draped in mourning. All classes were represented in the throngs that filled the streets along which the funeral procession passed to the cemetery. The order of the procession was

follows: The municipal guards on horseback, in full uniform; the city fire brigade, the municipal employes, the aldermen in seven splendfully decorated firemen's cars, special cars bearing the remains, nine bodies, being carried on a splendfully decorated car, the clergy, deputations consisting of the chief gy, deputations consisting of the chief ers of the army, the navy and the volunteers, representatives of various of bureaus and of the custom house, a contee representing the chamber of comm tee representing the chamber of commerce, a delegation representing the grocers, the council of administration, representatives of the treasury, the press and various political organizations, then the chief officers of the Maine, the representatives of foreign governments, the city magistrates with their made hearers provincial deputies, employes of the ments, the city magistrates with the bearers, provincial deputies, employ general and regional autonomic ments, the municipal mace bear General Parrado, with four aide representing Captain General Blam mayor of Havana, the Marquis Larrinaga, Admiral Manterola, General Salano and other officers, two companies of marines and infantry. The funeral music was furnished by the bands of the Ysabel La Catolica and

P. E. ISLAND

BEDDEQUE, P. E. I., Feb. 12.-The innual meeting of the shareholders of the Dunk River Dairying Co. was held Tuesday. Nearly a hundred stockholders were present. During the past year the total quantity of milk received was 1,700,328 lbs., from which was manufactured 156,581 lbs. of cheese. The average price could ot be given, as the last consignment of cheese had not yet been sold. though it was hoped the average would be very fair. The profits of the year enabled the company to pay off a considerable debt, add machinery and pay to stockholders a dividend of 8 per cent. The butter business assumed proportions larger than was anticipated. During Nov. and Dec. over 20,000 lbs. of milk were separated and the butter has readily old at an average price of over 181-2 cents per pound. The board of directors for the current year is as follows: John Henderson, George Mc-Farlane, Alex. Affleck, David Lowher, Albert Schurman, Wm. Callbeck, Colin Schurman and John Craig. On Friday afternoon a convention

of Sunday school workers was held in the Methodist church at Searltown fo the purpose of organizing a District Sunday School Association. Delegate from a large number of outlying circuits of the different denominations attended and a district association was formed, with Thomas Moyse pre sident, Albert Schurman, vice-pres dent, and Miss Nina Lowther secre tary-treasurer. In the evening a public meeting was held, at which there was a large gathering. An interesting paper was read by Miss Lizzle Leard of Tryon on Sunday school work, and a paper on How to Keep Order in the Class, by Miss N. Lowther, was very thoughtful. The Sunday School Teach er, by Miss Geo. Wright, was excellent. Addresses were given by Revs. T. Hicks and D. Price, both of Tryon, and G. C. P. Palmer of Bedeque. Rev. W. H. Warren has been elect ed to attend the International Sunday School Convention, to be held next

summer in London, Eng. De Sappie-I believe my dog knows as much as I do. She—I've seen marter dogs than that.—Puck. She-Love me, love my dog. He Yes; and if I love your dog, will you love me ?-North American. She (after the quarrel)-And must we part forever, Harry? He-Well,

Mr. Romanz-I tell you what, a baby brightens up the house, and that's a fact. Mr. Practikal—Yes; we've had to keep the gas burning all night ever since ours was born.—Chicago News.

at least until tomorrow night, Maud-

An enjoyable entertainment was neld in St. Jude's Sunday school room. Carleton, last evening. A good musical and literary programme was given. FRANCES WILLARD DEAD

Head of the World's and National Women's Christiam Temperance Union.

The Death Occured Early Friday Morning in New York-Brief Sketch of a Remarkable Woman.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.-Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the World's and National Women's Christian Temperance Union, who had been suffering from an attack of influenza, with gastric complications, died this morning shortly after midnight. at the Hotel Empire, this city.

At the bedside of Miss Willard at the time of her death was her niece, Mrs. W. W. Baldwin, Mrs. L. M. M. Stevens, vice-president of the W. C. T. U.; Miss Anne M. Gordon, Miss Willard's secretary, and Dr. Alfred K. Hill.

Miss Willard had been ill for about hree months. She had the best medical care and treatment that could be



given, but in spite of all efforts she grew gradually worse until her de

Dr. Hill made the following statement: "Miss Willard had suffered for some years with profound anemia, and on several occasions had been given up to die. Last summer she seemed to take a new lease of life and gained considerable strength, so that she went through her convention work at Toronto and Buffalo, which was most arduous, and came out much better than was expected. On her arrival here five weeks ago she was much prostrated and readily took on la grippe, which attacked the stomach, liver, intestines, and later the nervous system. The disease progressed favorably, and in many respects she had much improved when fatal issue came and overwhelmed the nerve centres, and life was extinct. There was no cancerous degeneration of any organ, as has been

There will be funeral services in New York, and later in Evanston. Ills., her home, where the body will

Frances Elizabeth Willard was born in Frances Elizabeth Willard was born in Churchville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839. She graduated at Northwestern Female college, Evanston, Ilis., in 1859, became principal of the female college of Natural Science in 1866 and was principal of Genesse Wesleyar seminary in 1866-67. The following two years she spent in foreign travel, giving a part of the time to study in Paris and contributing to periodicals. In 1871-74 she was professor of aesthetics in the Northwestern university and dean of the Woman's college, where she developed her system of self government which had been adopted by other educators. Miss Willard left her profession in 1874 to identify herself with the W. C. T. U., serving as corresponding secretary of the participal corresponding secretary. in 1874 to identify herself with the W. C. T. U., serving as corresponding secretary of the national organization until 1879, and since that time as president.

On the death of her brother, Oliver A. Willard, in 1879 she succeeded him as editor of the Chicago Evening Post. Since 1832 she had been a member of the legislative committee of the prohibition party.

In 1836 she accepted the leadership of the White Cross movement in her own unions. In 1836 she accepted the leadership of the White Cross movement in her own unions. In 1888 she was made president of the American branch of the international council of women and of the World's Christian Temperance union, which she had founded five years before, Besides many pamphlets and contributions to magazines and the press, Miss Willard has published "Nineteen Beautiful Years," a tribute to her sister; "Women and Temperance," "How to Win," and "Women in the Pulpit."

ST. MARTINS

ST. MARTINS, N. B., Feb. 14.-The past week an immense quantity of deals and piling has been hauled to the wharves here, ready for shipment early in the spring. It is estimated the cut this winter will amount to about eight million feet. Large ves-sels have loaded here in past years for English ports, and it might be well for shipowners and shippers of deals to remember this, and revive this business again. The comparatively small remount for outward disbursements from this port ought to be sufficient inducement to send their vessels here to load.

Three young men who have recently been disturbing prayer meetings in the vestry of the Baptist church were brought up before Justice Moran on Friday last, on an information laid by the deacons of the church. They had the option of paying a fine or 30 days' jail, and chose the former.

ONTARIO AND OUEBEC

PARIS, Ont., Feb. 17.—C. M. Foley, a prominent lawyer of this place, has been arrected on a charge of fraud and miseppropriation of funds. The amount entrusted to Foley is estimated at forty thousand dollars. It is said to mean the financial ruin to several citizens of the town.

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—James Cruikshank of Cruikshank Bros. was suffocated by fire this morning in the store next door to his shop, over which he slept.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—Tester & Co., wholesale confectioners, assigned this moraling; liabilities seventy thousand dollars.

The C. P. R. has cut rates in grain from Duluth, to the Atlantic seeboard six cents a bushel to most the cut. The C. P. R. has cut rates in Duluth to the Atlantic scaboard bushel to meet the cut made by can roads.

OUR OTTAW

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's - ferential

The Yukon Railway Dea Mann Con

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.-had a pretty full ac

bate on the address

Friday evening, after

discussion. No bet been heard on the a good many ye isters and their ter the first roun took refuge in siltimes it seemed to for them to do so. points, and these we portant matters that the government duri administration was liating position. It 1 ing that Sir Wilfrid have allowed himse stands in the questi trade. He had noth mentioning—there w quotations from h Nothing could be cle larations in Cana support preferential could be clearer tha in England that Car preferential trade Wilfrid is ambiguou definite and distinct claims to be in fav statement is not cor can see, for both Devonshire gave ev to the supporters . But even if there were difficulti Wilfrid does not e made against him. pointed out, the harge is not that h lish what he underto ing undertaken to trade, if he could, he and resisted it. the feeble explanation could only be obtain the policy of protesays. Canada is no This is a queer argui of an alleged free tr of it is, if it were fun, that it is the the argument made himself in Liverpoo that he opposed preinvolved free trade. opposed it because free trade. He got medal for his speed is stated that Mr. B liberal protectionis protectionist's medal Wilfrid to wear in (a medal for every icy it would be no hire an able bodied for him. The tariff discuss

ever, at present some the great Yukon issu

Yukon railway cont

more astounding it

house gets its know

the minister of raily

innocence explains

know much about self. He happened it was made, so he disposed to shoulde other ministers. The ing, for Mr. Blair h his own to carry, ar a pretty heavy bur to bear. It is learned to be bult is a cheap best. The country to build in, and on wages makes the r There is no rates should be very as easy for men to it is to get to the at the short distan the price of supplie in proportion to the kon. Moreover the rush of people into it need not be su should be cut down It appears that the bought a lot of old discarded by the La They are only requi up to the standard Slocan, in the Koo narrow gauge road, than a tramway. ment of the gover the road were built equipped with new would not be much and Engineer Jenn profits on operatio per cent. on the ou gineer only counts traffic that Mr. Bla introductory speech wards. Again he f ger rate of 5c. a m Kootenay, a much tled country, the ca mile. Mr. Pope that the company the ordinary Yul which is about \$50, as they have a they are not unlik But let us take It provides that t be consulted as to four years there of 25 per cent. and other cut of the the rate to one h be higher than th tract that after ar railway shall com law Now, under per mile is allow and 5c. in the who If after three reduc bring the rates do rate can prevail, i the company will a mile than 10c. 10c. rate and in rate accordingly,

road will not be

profits more tha

LARD DEAD.

ld's and National stiam Tempernion.

rly Friday Morning in ef Sketch of a Woman.

17.-Miss Frances at of the World's nen's Christian who had been attack of influimplications, died after midnight, this city.

Miss Willard at th was her niece, , Mrs. L. M. M. nt of the W. C. M. Gordon, Miss and Dr. Alfred

been ill for about ad the best medent that could be



all efforts she until her de-

following statehad suffered for ofound anemia, ions had been ast summer she w lease of life, ole strength, so her convention Buffalo, which and came out as expected. On weeks ago she and readily took ttacked the stos, and later the disease prond in many reimproved when and life was no cancerous degan, as has been

eral services in in Evanston. the body will

lard was born in pt. 28, 1839. She rn Female college, became principal of Vatural Science in Genesee Wesleyar he following two n travel, giving a in Paris and con-In 1871-74 she was the Northwester the Northwestern Woman's college ystem of self go adopted by oth ding secretary of until 1879, and

brother, Oliver A. eded him as editor est. Since 1382 she legislative com rty. her own unions. sident of the Am-national council of y pamphlets and and the press,
"Nineteen Beauto her sister;
"How to Win,"

Feb. 14.-The quantity n hauled to for shipment is estimated Il amount to Large vesn past years might be shippers of and revive he comparaoutward disort ought to to send their

have recentr meetings in church were ce Moran on rmation laid hurch. They a fine or 30 former.

UEBEC.

al ruin to sev-Cruikshank of

ext door to his Tester & Co., gned this morn and dollars, s in grain from

EKLY SUN.

by the Ameri-

a 10c, per mile passenger rate and the \$2 freight rate for the 12 miles. The ferential Trade. fact is that Mackenzie and Mann have a very fine thing with their monopoly if they did not get an acre of land. With their 25,000 acres per mile they have a bonanza, which, as Mr. Mcvery fine thing with their mo The Yukon Railway Deal - Mackenzie and Mann Contract, Neil says, is not to be counted by millions of dollars, but by millions of pounds sterling. Mr. Osler, one of the OTTAWA, Feb. 14 .- Your paper has keenest financiers of Canada, ventures had a pretty full account of the dehis reputation on the statement that bate on the address which closed on these mineral lands can be sold in Friday evening, after a very spirited England, or what amounts to the same thing, can be bonder there, for discussion. No better speaking has been heard on the first debate for more money than the C. P. R. could a good many years. The minhave raised on their 25,000,000 acres in isters and their followers, afthe Northwest. The man who makes ter the first round of speeches, this statement has long been a directook refuge in silence, though at tor of the C. P. R. times it seemed to be rather painful for them to do so. On two or three points, and these were the most important matters that have been before the government during the year, the

FIRST PART.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Position on Pre-

administration was placed in a humi-

liating position. It is really astound-

ing that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should

mentioning-there was really nothing

preferential trade. Sometimes Sir

Wilfrid is ambiguous. On this he was

definite and distinct. Even now he

claims to be in favor of the policy,

statement is not correct, so far as one

Devonshire gave every encouragement

idea. But even if it were true that

there were difficulties in the way, Sir

lish what he undertook, but that have

ing undertaken to obtain preferential trade, if he could, he went to England

and resisted it. Sir Wilfrid makes

the feeble explanation that preference could only be obtained by abandoning

the policy of protection, which, he

says Canada is not prepared to do.

This is a queer argument in the mouth

of an alleged free trader, and the fun

of it is, if it were not too serious for

fun, that it is the exact opposite of

the argument made by Sr Wilfrid himself in Liverpool. He says now that he opposed preference because it

involved free trade. In Liverpool he

opposed it because he was in favor of

free trade. He got the Cobden club

medal for his speech in Liverpool. It

is stated that Mr. Bertram and other

liberal protectionists are getting a

protectionist's medal struck off for Sir

Wilfrid to wear in Canada. If he had

a medal for every change in his pol-

icy it would be necessary for him to hire an able bodied man to wear them

great Yukon issue. The more the

Yukon railway contract is studied the

more astounding it gets to be. The

house gets its knowledge slowly, for

the minister of railways, with child-like

know much about the contract him-self. He happened to be away when

it was made, so he says, and he seems

disposed to shoulder the blame on

other ministers. This is not surpris-

ing, for Mr. Blair has quite a load of

his own to carry, and this bargain is

a pretty heavy burden for a minister

to bear. It is learned that the railway

to be bult is a cheap jack affair at the

best. The country is not a hard one to build in, and only the high rate of

wages makes the road at all expen-

rates should be very high, as it is just

it is to get to the Crow's Nest. And

at the short distance from the coast

the price of supplies will not be high

in proportion to the prices on the Yu-

kon. Moreover there will be a great

rush of people into that country and

it need not be surprising if wages

should be cut down to a living basis.

It appears that the contractors have

bought a lot of old ralls, long since

discarded by the Lethbridge railway.

They are only required to build a line

up to the standard of the Kaslo and

Slocan, in the Kootenay, which is a

narrow gauge road, not much more

than a tramway. Even on the state-

ment of the government engineer, if

the road were built of new stock, and

equipped with new plant, the cost

would not be much over three million,

and Engineer Jennings estimates the profits on operation at \$209,000, or 7

per cent. on the outlay. But the en-

gineer only counts on a quarter of the traffic that Mr. Blair estimated in his

introductory speech, and makes no account at all of traffic moving out-

wards. Again he figures on a passen-

ger rate of 5c. a mile, whereas in the

Kootenay, a much more thickly set-

tled country, the common rate is 10c. a mile. Mr. Pope is of the opinion

that the company will charge about the ordinary Yukon transport rate,

which is about \$50, or 30c. a mile, and

as they have a complete monopoly, they are not unlikely to do it.

But let us take the contract itself,

It provides that the government shall

be consulted as to the first rate. After

four years there is to be a reduction of 25 per cent, and four years later an-

other cut of the same. This reduces

the rate to one half, but it will still

be higher than the railway law pro-

vides, because it is stated in the con-

tract that after another long term the

railway shall come under the general

law. Now, under the general law 10c.

per mile is allowable in the Kootenay

and 5c. in the whole of the Northwest. If after three reductions, two of which

bring the rates down to one-half, this

rate can prevail, it is safe to say that

the company will start at nearer 20c.

a mile than 10c. But if we assume a

10c. rate and increased the freight rate accordingly, the receipts of the

road will not be \$600,000, as Mr. Jen-

nings estimates, but \$1,200,000, and the

profits more than \$800,000, or 25 per cent, on the cost of construction. This

as easy for men to get to Wrangle

There is no reason why the

that could be said-in reply to the

The objection to this land grant is not so much that it makes two men rich, although this wealth ought certainly have been retained to the country, as that it shuts out from their proper advantages the working miners, the prospectors and all the comhave allowed himself to be where he mon people of Canada who may restands in the question of preferential sort there. The free miner pays 10 trade. He had nothing to say worth per cent. royalty after he has taken up his claim and paid for that. Mackenzie & Mann, who pay nothing for their claim, have only to pay one per quotations from his own speeches. Nothing could be clearer than his declarations in Canada that he would support preferential trade. Nothing could be clearer than his declarations cent. royalty. If \$100,000,000 worth of gold is taken out of the Yukon district in the next five years, which is far less than Ogilvie's estimate, there in England that Canada did not want is no reason why these contractors with the chance to pick up areas wherever they can find them during the next eight or nine years, should not own the land from which the half of it is taken. Instead of paying \$5,but says he could not obtain it. The 000,000 royalty on that half, they will can see, for both Chamberlain and pay half a million, a clear saving of four and a half million on royalties to the supporters of the preferential alone. This feature is so insignificant compared with the others that it has hardly been mentioned. Wilfrid does not escape the charge made against him. As Mr. McNell pointed out, the gravamen of the charge is not that he did not accomp-

is not unreasonable, as may be see from the fact which the writer tearne

than pays for itself every year with

The contractors are obliged to take up a certain block of land in a place, but they have an opportunity to take 80 of these blocks. Mr. Osler says that the prospector will be a slave to these land owners, and so he will. Wherever gold is found there will the officers of Mackenzie & Mann be to take up their block of land and leave the miner with only the area that the government allows him to take, which is about an acre. Mr. Blair observes that the contractors by prospecting their own lands will discover gold areas extending into the government land, and thus that the government will get the advantage of their activity. There is nothing in the contract of this sort. The contractors have many years to take up their land. In the meantime thousands and tens of thousands of prospectors will be climbing over it. Instead of the contractors prospecting for the benefit of the public, all they have to do is to lie still and let the public prospect for them. The craze for gold is strong enough to make it certain that before the time is past for the contractors to choose their land they will know where the gold is and will have

Then again it is remarkable that while the government professes to have taken great care to give the contract to Canadians, no care has been taken that it shall remain in innocence explains that he does not Canadian hands. So far as one can see, the road can be sold to the Van. derbilts the day after it is built, and the mineral land may be bonded to foreigners anywhere as fast as the contractors take them up. Yankees or Dutchmen, Parthians, Medes or amites, Cretes or Arabians, may control the Yukon and the road to it before we are five years older. It is great bargain. It is said that when aul Kruger heard what kind of a icession had been made in Canada he was almost ready to commit suicide.

But we shall hear enough of the Stikine railway before the session ever, and may give a paragraph or two to Mr. Lorne McDougall's pamphlet. The auditor general's report is out. Mr. McMullen, who used to rush for it as soon as it was published and sleep with it for a week afterwards. has not even consulted his copy. It is a snug volume of about 1,800 pages, and contains many interesting features. If McMullen or Col. Domville were reading this book now they would be astonished to find that the horrible things they noticed in former years are still going on. For instance, here is \$1,120 for the fixing up of the apartments of the speaker of the senate, and \$2,386 for toning up the residence of the speaker of the house of commons. Col. Domville will be pained to see in these bills large payments for claret jugs and punch glasses. He will also be grieved to observe that though the bar is said to be abolished in the house of comons, there are recorded purcha of several dozen whiskey glasses and hock, saturn and sherry glasses by the gross. It is shocking to notice that all these things cost a large sum of money and that nobody seems to be protesting, not even Col. Domville and Mr. McMullen.

The auditor general is having his own time with the ministers. A great many pages of his book are devoted to correspondence, in which he tries to make them give an account of the nonies they ask him to certify. He has particular trouble with the min-ister of railways and his deputy, who seem to be continually making payments without proper authority and proper certificates. There is also some spicy correspondence relating to Mr. Davies' department. The minister of marine and fisheries persists in making irregular allowances to commissioners, who investigate cases of partizanship, and the auditor general does not see his way clear to justify them. For instance, he does not feel disposed to pay Capt. Douglas \$4.00 for every Sunday, though Sir Louis explains that the captain had to spend his Sunday's writing out his reports. The auditor general also is troubled over some payments made to Mr. Mc-Alpine and other commissioners employed in New Brunswick, and condemns very strongly the payment of

\$10 a day to a con tigating penitentiaries, the same com-missioner being in receipt of a super-annuation allowance of \$7 a day bein the Kootenay last summer, that the railway from Trall to Rossland more S. D. SCOTT:

> OTTAWA, Feb. 14.-In a previo etter it was stated that the auditor some of the ministers and their deputies. It may be interesting to review the correspondence in sor these cases. In the case of the claim of William Davis & Sons in regard to the Cornwall canal, Mr. McDougail objected to certain payments, and his objections were overruled. In the course of the correspondence the audi-tor general protests very strongly against the conclusions reached by the inister of justice, then Sir Oliver Mowat. . The auditor says that according to the construction of the department of justice, the audit office has no functions except to see that no more money is expended for a particular purpose than the amount voted for that purpose. Mr. McDougall ob-serves "If this is so it took a long time to say it. The act then must have been misinterpreted for nearly twen-'ty years." Referring to the fact that the deputy minister of railways was able to allow a payment which had been adversely reported by several authorities, the auditor makes caustic observation: "I trust that the public exchequer has not suffered much from its not having be known that the government had full power to appoint a man without any pretence of a knowledge of law, to dispose of the leading points in contracts, or who laughs at the auditor general, the minister of justice, treasury board and parliament."

Again the auditor complained "because the right to interpret the law was given to a man who, while he may be a very good engineer, could not be of any service in the interpretation of contracts, unless the power came to him by intuition. Later in the correspondence the auditor asked "is the money justly due when it is plain that the contractor gets more for the work than the 'amount for which he agreed to do 'tt?" "If so," he says, "the audit office has been wrong for nearly twenty years, but perhaps the fact that we did it innocently will be regarded as an extenuating circum-

stance." Another case on which a discussion took place was the payment of \$8,000 to the Lake St. John Railway company. This payment was made by Mr. Sifton's department "on account "of efforts made by that company within the last two years in opening up to colonization, the vacant lands in the vicinity of the large distract served by the railway." It appears that no wargain had been made in advance for this payment. The company had brought in people as fast as it could, for its own advantage, and it was after two years' work of this kind that a claim was presented and the money paid. Mr. McDougall said "the effect of the opinion of the minister of justice in this case is that the government, without having 'contracted for the service, may pay The tariff discussion and the question of preferential trade are, however at present somewhat cheaved the Bonanzas Creeks of the future.

scooped more than a fair share of the "one man and peruse another under the previous administration."

where the present somewhat cheaved the Bonanzas Creeks of the future.

"Imagine the pressure to which the ministration."

It would seem that Mr. government would be subjected shortly before a general election, if 'it were known that the government might grant to one and refuse to another under identical conditions reimbursement for expenditure made solely for the advantage of the applicant * * * when the govern ment neither by giving instructions 'before hand nor in any other way 'rendered the taxpayers of the coun-"try lighte"

In the earlier part of this contro-

versey Mr. McDougall had appealed to the treasury board against this payment and had been overruled. before this he had a rather sharp controversy with Mr. Sifton's deputy over the matter. The auditor said that this payment "could not fail to open a very wide door for numerous other large claims." Mr. Smart, who somewhat justifies his name, remarked in reply, "I thoroughly appreciate your kindness in drawing my attention to an action which you consider is not within the power of the government," and went on to suggest "that many payments were made by the former government" under similar circumstances. The auditor promptly corrects this impression. "I cannot recollect," he says, "that any grant was made from the usual appropriation under the late government." goes on to ask, "if one payment meets with success, is it to be supposed "that every other who thinks he has worked even an indirect advantage, or can induce someone to pre-"tend that he has, will not press for "a payment from the government?" Mr. Smart explained that the govern-ment takes full responsibility in this case, but the auditor refused to certify and the controversy continued un-til Mr. Smart suppested that Mr. Mc-Dougall should appeal to the treasury board. Before that was done the money had been paid out of a general credit which the auditor had authorized, and Mr. McDougall puts in an in-dignant protest against this ignoring of his objections. He even suggests that he may have to determine wheth er he shall not stop the credit of the department. To Mr. Smart's sugges tion that the auditor may appeal to the treasury board, Mr. McDougal replies curtly enough, "I don't appeal against my own decision." But the end of it all was that the minister of justice was supported by the treasury board in deciding that the government had power to make what payments it liked out of the general vote

There is another discussion between the auditor general and the railway department on an application for a department on an application for a subsidy payment to a railway. The secretary of Mr. Blair's department tells Mr. McDougall who wanted copies of the inspecting engineer's reports before authorising payment, "that the matter has been laid before the minister and he does not consider the request a reasonable one * * It (the demand) would seem to be based upon the assumption that this department is not competent to form an accurate judg-

"ment as to whether its subordinate "officers have properly performed their duty and as to whether the "information furnished to the chief "engineer is sufficient." In reply to this the auditor remarks: "With all respect to the minister, I would point out that the reasonableness of the "request made by so another for request made by an auditor for any paper which belongs to the subject in regard to which he has a right to make an audit, rests with the audi-tor, and not with the person whose actions in connection with the mat-ter are being investigated." Still more sharply he observes "that there part of the department to determine is no cause for an endeavor on the assumption which the audit office must make when the latter asked for a paper connected with an account or payment."

The auditor protests that when he applies for a voucher he only means that he is expected by parliament "to make a full investigation according to the widest knowledge that he can bring to bear upon the subject." He wants Mr. Blair to understand "that no one who is spending the money of others has a right to complain because every proper test which can be adopted to show that he spent it improperly is adopted." He sugrests also that "the man whose counts are examined is greatly interested in having it well under-"stood that the examination of his accounts has been a rigid one." At the end of this letter Mr. McDougall says: "If your minister and his col-"leagues determine that the government should have the right to with hold from the audit office public documents connected with the items of expenditure, I would suggest that parliament be asked to authorize their wishes. I would not otherwise be justified in changing my cours after conducting the work for near ly 20 years on the principles which I am now upholding and with the knowledge of parliament."

There are other controversies, from which quotations may be made in snother letter. But those given will show that the auditor general is having a grievous time with the governicent minsters. It is no doubt a great disappointment to the auditor general to find himself in this position. Be fore he was appointed by the Mackenzien government he had been a strong and aggressive party politician The Macdonald government came into power about the time that his department was organized, and his whole official career has been under conservative administration. No doubt he retained his party sympathies, and it may have afforded a certain satisfaction when he was able to discover irregularities in the administration of the departments. It is well known that he looked for a much better method from his political friends than he found, and it must be a great bitterness to him to have to point out to the present ministers that they are departing from the honorable traditions of their predecess ors. Yet over and over again he has to tell them that they are refusing information which the late government always gave, and are making pay-Blair, Mr. Sifton, Mr. Fielding and other provincial ministers, who have gone into the administration, are disposed to carry with them the methods which prevailed in the locad administrations to which they belong ed. Mr. McDougall, though a part man, magnifies his office, and he doe not propose if he can help it that even his own friends shall violate the law or escape a fair audit of their ac-

But it appears that the auditor can-not help it. Time and again his rec-crds show that his objections have been overruled by the ministers who compose the treasury board. In all cases which he cites, with one exception, the minister of justice supports the department against the auditor The exceptional case is one in which Mr. Blair had refused to furnish the documents. In that matter the deputy minister reports that the documents should have been furnished. It should have been mentioned that this controversy arose over the subsidy to the St. Stephen and Milltown railway in New Brunswick.

Sir Richard Cartweight in the course of his speech on the address said that the government proposed to go serito work to reduce the expenditure. This observation is not reas-suring to some members of parliament who want larger votes. It does not uite agree with some private under takings made by other ministers. The general opinion is that Sir Richard has been doing a little kicking. Whe ther the kicking is effective in regard to the designs of other ministers cannot now be known. One thing, however, has happened, and that is that unother son of Sir Richard has been appointed to an office. This young man is now to be assistant adjutant general, which is a very good posiion. When the other son was appointed Sir Richard had been pro esting against some of his colleagues' propositions. The idea is gaining ground that the minister of trade and commerce has a weak point or two and that it is possible to mitigate his wrath by a judicious exercise of the appointing power. At all events, so long as Sir Richard has sons aspiring to public office Mr. Tarte has not that ear of him which the severity of Sir Richard would otherwise inspire.

One remark more may be made bout the Yukon deal. It has been pointed out by the government's or-gans that the railroad to be built may cost four million dollars instead of three. This is the maximum estimate of the engineer. But it should be observed that these figures are upon 200 miles of railway, and if the contractors build 200 miles of railway, with land grants of 25,000 for each mile, they will have 5,000,000 beres instead of 3,750,000. Another inesting point may be noted. Thos Klondyke gold mines will that the rich deposits in deposits in Bonanza Ci Eldorado and were all found within a area. Yukon contractors

block in one place. It may surpri the public to know that one of these blocks is more than large enough to contain all the areas in either of those mining districts. That is to say, if some prospector were to find a new Bonanza Creek and take up one claim on it, these contractors could come in the next day and absorb the whole of the balance of the deposits. If the contract had been made two years ago the whole of the mines of which much has been heard, with the exception of two or three claims at the most, might today have been in the possession of Mackenzie & Marin. There is no reason to suppose that there are not more such bonanzas, and the contractors are certain to be upon them as soon as they are discovered. Their contract enables them to take up 40 Bonanzas and 40 Eldorados if there are that many in northwestern Canada. And they have this special advantage, that while the miner who took \$250,000 out of his claim in Bonanza Creek had to pay \$25,000 in royalties, Mackenzie & Mann would only have to pay \$2,500. The difference would pay the cost of mining.

FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 17,-The annual meeting of the council of physicians and surgeons was held at the office of Dr. Coulthard in this city. There was present: Dr. Coulth-ard, Dr. James Christle, Dr. H. G. Addy, Dr. W. W. White, Dr. G. R. J. Crawford and Dr. Thos. Walker of St. John; Dr. G. S. Smith of Monoton and Dr. G. M. Duncan of Bathurst. The following named officers were elected: President, Dr. H. G. Addy; treasurer. Dr. Thos. Walker; registrar, Dr. G. E. Coburn. Dr. Coulthard was appointed registrar pro tem, Dr. Coburn being absent from the province, but it being thought that he might return in the spring.

The principal new business discuss ed was the proposed osteopathy bill which is to be introduced. The council decided to oppose this and passed the following resolution:

whereas, it has been brought to the notice of the council of physicians and surgeons that it was proposed to introduce at the present session of the legislature a bill entitled an act relating to the science or method known as osteopathy, the object of which is to license the practice of osteopathy in this province; and.

Whereas, in the opinion of this council the passage of such an act would practically render null and void the New Brunswick Medical act of 1831; therefore

Resolved, that the council of physicians and surgeons of New Brunswick, representing the practitioners of the province, and to that extent guardians of the public lealth, view with alarm the possibility of any measure being passed by your honorable body, the operation of which would permit the legalization of irregular practitioners.

Provincial Secretary Tweedie enter-

Provincial Secretary Tweedie entertained at lunch at the Queen hotel today, Hon. Messrs. Dunn and Labillois, Speaker Burchill and Messrs. Davidson and O'Brien, with R. A. Lawlor, Wm. Wyse, Alex, Searle, G. P. Searle, A. G. Dixon, G. E. Fisher and John Betts, delegates from Northumberland to the Farmers' association.

Surveyor General Dunn has received word that Messrs. Braithwaite and Chestnut have captured one live cari-bou for the Boston Sportsman exhi-

Two young men, Charles Duplisea and Harry White, both of Fredericton Junction, are under arrest here on a charge of obtaining lodging at the Lorne hotel under false pretences. They claimed to be from John B. Connell's lumber camps and tendered alleged camp bills for wages in payment. These are now claimed to be forgeries and hence the arrest. Their case will be heard before Col. Marsh on Saturday. Speaker Burchill is nursing a sprain

ed elbow, the result of a fall on the idewalk last night. The conversazione at the University this evening was a brilliant affair The building was profusely decorated with bunting and evergreens. The lower halls and lecture rooms were used for dancing, and in the library

and museum those otherwise inclined found amusement in limelight views, etc. Offen's: orchestra, furnished

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 15.—The barn of Captain W. Cook of South Olive, near Yarmouth, was burned yesterday. All the live stock, except a cow, including a fine horse, perish ed. No insurance. The house saved with difficulty.

AMHERST, N. S., Feb. 16.-In a blinding snow storm today at Oxford the six year old daughter of Herbert Keefe, while going home to her din-ner, and walking backwards in order to shield her face from the storm, was run over by a team drawing hay. and died a few minutes later. The sleigh runner passed over her body. PARRSBORO, N. S., Feb. 16 .- The incandescent electric lights were turned on Saturday evening for the first time, and gave good satisfaction. The arclight plant for street lighting will not be in operation for some time yet.

The action for defamatory libel brought by A. H. Dyas against L. S. Gowe, proprietor of the Parrsboro Leader, which was to have been tried yesterday, was settled out of court, the defendant agreeing to pay costs

and publish an apology. The suit entered by Mr. Dyas against Councillor Day came up for trial yesterday, and was dismissed on account of an error in making out the papers. Mr. Dyas has had new papers issued, and the case will again be brought to trial.

Seventy-five persons went by spe-cial train on Monday evening to Springhill, where the chief attractions were a fancy dress carnival at the Palace rink and a performance by the Boston Comedy Co. Nothing further has been heard from Mr. Taggart, the missing mer-

chant. It is said that he had at least twelve hundred dollars in his possession when he left Parrsboro. Mr. Reid, agent of the Commercial Bank of Windsor, arrived home last night from Musquodoboit, where he had been attending his mother's fu-neral. His place was filled during his absence by Mr. Murray of the Truro

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges Willer W. I.

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 member! The NAME of the Post

Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your The newly elected secretary of the Orange Grand lodge is Charles M.

Hopkins, not P. M. Hopkins as given in the list of officers on page three.

Rev. Gideon Swim gave an interesting lecture on temperance to a large audience in the hall at Milletream, Kings can on the 4th inst.

A Vancouver despatch of February 17th says: C. F. Tilley, formerly purser of the Empress of India, died here yesterday at St. Paul's hospital. He was a son of S. Tilley, formerly of St. John, N. B., and one of the first to move to Vancouver long before the fire."

Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Armstrong arrived in the city Tuesday evening from Kentville. Mr. Armstrong has been appointed city agent for the Dominion Atlantic railway, in place of Mr. Hewatt, who has been transferred to Kentville.

The council of the board of trade met on the 15th instant and considered some important matters. dent D. J. McLaughlin was in the chair, and among those present were W. ir. Hatheway, W. H. Thorne, W. M. Jarvis, Geo. A. Schofield, H. A. Drury, S. Schofield, W. S. Fisher and James Jack.

In the death of Mrs. John Hassen Petersville, Queens county, has lost one of its oldest, best known and most respected residents. Mrs. Hassen had lived in this province more than half a century, the greater portion of the time at Petersville. She was seventy-rine years of age. Her death occurred on Tuesday.

Word was received here Wednesday of the death of George N. Robinson in Chicago. Mr. Robinson was a former resident of St. John. He was in the drug business here at the time of the big fire with his brother, under the name of Robinson Brothers. He was a son of the late George N. Rob-inson and his mother lives here with her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Seely. The deceased went away from St. John about eighteen years ago and lived in Cleveland a while, finally locating in Chicago. He was 56 years of age. He leaves a wife and three childre

The Simonds west S. S. Association convened at Brookville on Monday night. The meeting was interesting and successful. There was a good number from the city, viz., Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Simms, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. R. Reid, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tennant, Geo. Doig and Miss A. E. Estey; also Mrs. Chipman. who gave a very interesting primary lesson on the Disciples of Christ, illus-trated by a large picture roll. Rev. Wm. Tennant gave a normal lesson on Messiah's Ministry. Mr. Simms and Mr. Parks gave very pleasing addresses, and R. Reid read a paper on Home Department Work. There was an election of officers. Geo. Doig was elected president of the association; H. Shillington, vice-president; Miss Margaret Jordan was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The convention was well attended. There were fifty delegates from Silver Falls. They went in two large sleighs hired from Mr. Driscoil. The next convention will meet at Silver Falls Methodist church

COMING VISIT OF BRITISH AR-TILLERY:

Lieut. Col. Jones of the 3rd Regi-ment C. A: returned home Wednesday. He speaks enthusiastically of the Dominion Artillery Association meeting at Ottawa, where the keenest in-terest is taken in the coming visit of the British team. The association sel-ected St. John as the place for competition without a single dis roice. Every effort will be made to make the meeting at this city a grand success. Owing to the comparatively slight elevation of Fort Duffern none of the range finders in use in Canada will be available, but a special one will be ordered from England. It is expected that a great many people from the upper provinces will come to witness the competition, in which a Montreal regiment alone will have three shifting teams.

WINTER PORT ITEMS.

(From Thursday's Daily Sun.) The royal mail steamer Gallia sailed at 6 e'clock last evening for Liverpool via Halifax. The Allan-Thomson steamer Platea

sailed at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon

There are some 40,000 bushels of grain in the elevator for the Allan-Thomson steamer Cheronea, and about 80,000 bushels in the yard for her. The Head liner Teelin Head, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Ardrossan, is sure of a full cargo. There are thirty carloads of grain within call for her Considerable stuff has been received for the next Donaldson boat, the Al-

Newcomer-Why do they call this the Haif-Way house? Old Guest

(feelingly)—Because when you leave here you weigh just about half what you did when you came.—Boston Post. "I envy the Venus de Milo." "Why, Flossie?" "She has such a lovely coat for a high collar."-Chicago

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MUSIC.

It is a troublesome question with many schools what hymns shall be used. Different books are tried, a few hymns are learned, but the singing is not good and the books are blamed. Most books contain more good

hymns than are learned, and the fault is more often with the teaching than with the tunes. Good singing is the result of good teaching, and only when we can have the hymns and tunes properly taught can we expect good singing.

orchestras in some of our schools are a great ald and add much to the attractiveness of the service. but they cannot take the place of he

The hymn is announced, the piano or organ plays the tune, or a part of it, and the school is expected to sing. The leader does his part of the singing and some few teachers and scholtake part, but with the majority of schools the singing is not as it ought to be. As we are giving attention to the training of our teachers in the normal classes, so will we have to train choristers who can properly teach our scholars to sing

What is more inspiring than Gospel hymns well sung by children's voices. singing in many of our schools.

The singing must also be made more of as a part of worship. It is to be feered that with most of our scholars little heed is paid to the sentiment of the hymns. The words are sung with no idea as to their meaning, or if understood, little heed is paid to them. not being impressed upon their minds. Should we not teach the hymns as well as the scriptures, and make every part of our service an intelligent one? Our city association would do well to consider this subject. Why not have a music normal class?

THE LIBRARY.

A good Sunday school is one that is well rounded out in all its departments, and the library is a department that needs more attention, more than it gets in many schools.

The books should in the first place be carefully selected by competent persons, so as not to admit of objectionable ones, and then be properly classified in a catalogue, with the names of the authors opposite the name of each book. There should be books of reference for the teachers and officers, and all be made to feel that the library is for the whole school and not alone for the children. A permanent committee should have charge of the purchasing of books, with power to buy from time to time, and thus constantly be adding new books as the means of the school will justify.

The names of these books should be made known to the school, with some comments as to their contents from time to time. Teachers would do well to become familiar with the contents of the library, so as to advise their scholars as to their reading. A little encouragement in the reading of biography and history may be the means of creating a taste for high class reading and increasing the desire for knowledge. The consciences of the thoughtful may also be quickened by judicious selections of books, and in this way be led to become active Chris-

tists Make the catalogue attractive in aprearance, as all printed matter in connection with the Sunday school should

TEACHERS' MEETING.

Although not in practice in all schools, nearly all will acknowledge the importance of a weekly teache meeting for the study of the less Without some such incentive the study of the lesson is apt to be deferred until late in the week and then hurriedly and consequently carelessly prepared.

A properly conducted teacher meeting can also be of much service to the teacher by comparing methods of teaching, exchanging ideas of discipline, etc.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The business of the Sunday school should be given proper attention at

A quarterly meeting at which the teachers and officers meet and have their bea together and then spend the evening in the interest of the school

has proved a success in one school. The occasion is looked forward to as a pleasant reunion, and plans matured there have resulted in better and more work being done than ever before in the history of the school.

THE SUPERINTENDENT. Too many superintendents fall to

comprehend the idea that their duty is to superintend. In a large city school with plenty of

good material a superintendent was lately observed at the close of the opening services rushing around to get teachers for several classes and then hurrying away to teach a Bible class and afterward lead a prayer

With a reserve staff of teachers, which doubtless could have been had, and the assistant superintendent or secretary responsible for placing for placing them, better work would have been

It is not the duty of the superin-tendent to teach except on rare occa-sions. He need not always lead in the opening and closing exercises.

He is to see to it that the best work is being done in every department and lend his hand to strengthen the

FIELD SECRETARY NOTES.

The field secretary for the past eight days has been in Carleton county, helding fifteen meetings in the interest of Sunday school work. In some parishes, where efficient officers are found, he reports conventions of a high type, while in some others the work is lower than in some parishes of other counties.

Because the other counties learned many lessons from Carleton county in past years, some of the variable conditions are not allowed for. fields under some parish officers are next door to the unsettled forest lands, and subject to elower develop-ment and greater difficulties than any parishes known in the south of th

'A man may talk of disdaining A man may talk of disdaining hysical strength and prowess until Doomsday, but the fact remains that he cannot look at a picture of an old-time knight, magnificent in his physical proportions, dauntless in his physical courage, and armed, ready and eager for a contest to the death with any comer, without a thrill of admiration. Mental superiority is desirable and admirable, but is the "game worth the candle," when it is won at the expense of phys-

strength?
The unhealthy man may gain the pity and even the admiration of men and

women, but it is a question whether such a man ever thoroughly gains their respect. The man whose arteries bound with the rich, red blood of health carries with him a force and an intensity that command respect, even though he be slightly inferior mentally to the weak, nervous man. While no medicine in the world will add an inch to a man's stature, there is one famous no medicine in the world will add an inch to a man's stature, there is one famous medicine that will fill the veins and arteries with the rich, red, bounding blood of perfect health. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the great bloodmaker and blood-purifier. When the blood is pure and rich and red and plenty, and filled with the life-giving elements that nourish every tissue of the body, it is impossible for a man to suffer from ill-health of any description. When every little blood-vessel in the lungs quivers with the rush of healthy blood, it is impossible to have unhealthy lungs. When the walls of the stomach are nourished with healthy blood, dyspepsia and indigestion are impossibilities. When the liver is supplied with healthy blood it is bound to be active. The skin that is nourished with healthy blood will be clear and fresh and glow with health. "Discovery" is sold by druggists.

Mr. Isaac E. Downs, of Spring Valley, Rock-

Mr. Isaac E. Downs, of Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y., writes: "For three years I suffered from that terrible disease, consumption, I had wasted away to a skeleton. To-day I tip the scales at 187, and am well and strong. The 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

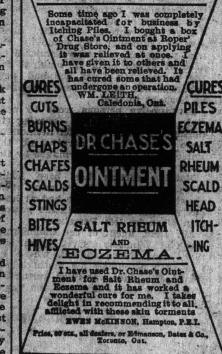
province. The parish officers need the help of the field secretary more frequently than his broad field will allow. He has already been to the parishes of Wakefield, Wicklow, Simonds, Brighton and Kent, with some preparatory meetings in Peel parish. He speaks with high praise of some of these and their increasingly efficient officers. The pastors gave words of the highest commendation as to the benefits received by their churches and themselves from this association work, while other parishes yet need more attention to bring them

This week the secretary is in Victoria Co.

WATERBOROUGH, QUEENS CO. On Tuesday evning, Feb. 8, a very enjoyable time was spent at Waterborough hall, under the auspices of St. Luke's church. About one hundred persons were present when at seven o'clock the genial and esteemed vendor of pies and baskets, W. Roberts, called the assembly to order. Much merriment was caused over the great struggle to gain possession of the six and twenty sweetmeats. After havtor. Rev. A. Gollmer, took the chair. when a very good concert was given by the following ladies and gentlemen. It was opened by a glee by the choir, Wait for the Wagon, followed by a recitation on Absence Makes the Heart Grow Fonder (of the other fellow), by Bessie Wiggins. Then Miss Nellie Gale read very nicely a piece entitled A Sermon on Old Mother Hubbard; then Miss Nelson and Johnny Nelson sang a nice duet, followed little Nellie Gale, who recited very creditably the piece, The New Church Organ. Mr. Fairweather then sang Far Away; then a very laughable diaogue in the Irish brogue was delivered by Johnny Nelson and Charlie Gale. The piece, The Little Red Hen, was given very nicely by Milly Wiggins; then followed a glee by the rector, Mrs. Gollmer and Mrs. E. C. Lockett called The Canadian Boat Song. Miss Nelson gave a recitation on Between Love and Duty, which appealed greatly to the hearts of those who listened. A song was then sung by Miss Emma Gale very acceptably, entitled Dreaming of Home and Mother. Miss Annie Cox gave a reading in a spirited and forcible manner on Tackling the Burglar. Mrs. Gollmer then sang The Song that Reached My Heart. A comical glee then followed, The Dutcher's Leetle Dog, after which the rector closed up with a spirited song, The Midshipmite. The sum of twenty-three dollars and seventy-two cents was raised. Aftr the singing of the national anthem, some remained behind to amuse themselves by exercising their limbs on the floor of the hall. It was the unanimous opinion of all that the entertainment was a great success and was thoroughly appre-

A man always tries to follow the straight and narrow path when it comes to shovelling snow.

ITCHING PILES



FARMERS' MEETINGS.

Held Last Week in Kings and Albert Counties.

Address Presented to Hon. Mr. Labillois by the Sussex and Studholm Society.

Agricultural Matters Discussed by Messrs Blair, McCrea, Fletcher and Others.

SUSSEX, Feb. 12.-A meeting of the Farmers' Institute was held in Oddfellows' hall this afternoon and evening. It was largely attended by farmers, who are seemingly very much interested. Major Montgomery Campbell occupied the chair. The first speaker was Col. McCrae of Guelph, Ont. who spoke on the sub-ject of cattle feeding.

In the evening the hall was filled

to the utmost, notwithstanding the very unfavorable state of the wea-Major M: Campbell again presided. A good number of ladies were present. The Citizens' band were present and rendered some very choice music during the evening, adding very much to the occasion. Col. Mc-Crae was the first speaker, and handled the subject of tuberculosis in an intelligent and interesting manner.

The following address was presented to the hon. commissioner of agriculture by S. C. McCully, secretary of the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural society, on behalf of the patrons of the Sussex creamery and the farmers of the district. To the Honorable Chas. H. Labillois, Commissioner of Agriculture of New Bruns

wick:
Sir—it affords us great pleasure to welcome
you as commissioner of agriculture on this
occasion. We have been glad to observe the
energetic way in which you have advanced
the work of your department since your accoptance of your present position, and we
feel that though many of us were averse to
the increasing of paid officers of the crown,
that you have fully justified the existence of
your office, and that we can reasonably look
forward to much benefit to our agricultural
interests from its inception. wick:

interests from its inception.

We have noted with pleasure the expansion of our cheese industry under the efficient aid lent by the provincial government and we are now glad to see that the making of butter is likely to be put upon a better basis by the well timed efforts of your denartment.

a better basis by the well timed efforts of your department.
While we must acknowledge a large measure of credit to the dominion government for starting the interest in dairying in New Brunswick, we are glad to know that your department is so well following it up, and we look forward with confidence that such measures will be carried out as will turn the attention of our people to the keeping of more live stock and the carrying out of a system of farming which will not only enable us to supply our own home markets with the most valuable farm products, but will put us in a position to place upon the markets of the world the best meats, the purest cheese and butter, whe best flavored pork, poultry and other products that are anywhere produced.

we are glad to know that you will carry on a dairy school, and we hope that its work may be so broadened as to include all those branches which are essential to the best farm practice.

We shall also be glad to note provision on the school of the school

your part whereby the sciences underlying agriculture may be more largely taught in the common schools, for we believe greatly that lack of appreciation of the chances that lie around them takes so many of our brightest and best boys from the farms and from the provinces.

brightest and best boys from the farms and from the province.

In conclusion, we trust that your visit here may be a pleasant one, and that the duties of your office may often bring you among us, and we beg to askert our firm belief that when the people of our province are awakened by prudential government assistance to a realization of the resources of this province as an agricultural country, that they will make it a country of which we shall all feel proud, and that need take no second place among the great agricultural countries of the world.

Hon. Mr. Labillois, in rising to re-

ply, said that he was very gratified to receive the approbation of such a ectable body, which proved they took the greatest interest in the new department of agriculture. Agriculture was the most important industry in New Brunswick today, and the present government was disposed to carry out a strong agricultural policy. He had noticed in his travels through out the province a, great advance in ter advantage in our fruit orchard general education under our common than wood ashes. school system, but there was not a corresponding advance in agricutural knowledge, and he hoped that by meetings like this and by other means agricultural knowledge might become more general. He also spoke on fruit growing, pork and poultry raising,

and in the line of dairying, which was the important branch of farm work. He hoped to make his department of great use to the farmers of the province. Kings county was today banner county in cheese production, producing last year over three hunfred and thirty tons of cheese. The output of the province had grown from sixty tons of cheese made in 1890 to five hundred and fifty tons in 1897. He believed with proper attention to the butter industry that as much progress would be made as in cheese. While Canada is furnishing today to Great Britain 52 per cent. of the heese imported by the mother country, yet Canada only furnishes 2 per cent. of the butter imported by Great Britain. In 1865 Canada exported to British markets only 5,000,000 pounds of cheese. Canada now sends one hundred and sixty-four million pounds annually. He believed that with pro-per attention to the butter industry that as much progress could be made as in cheese. He believed that in winter creamery work lay our best advance. Improved breeding and science would be worth a million dol-lars to the farmers of New Brunswick along the line of dairying alone. The prospects of a never ending mar-

ture of New Brunswick if the farmers would profit by the advantages offered them W. S. Blair, horticulturist, of the Maritime Experimental Farm, spoke enthusiastically on the importance of growing on our farm at least suffici small fruits to supply our own de- the more profit. We may have a

ket in the city of St. John, now the

winter port of Canada, and whose prosperity meant so much to the rest

of the province, with direct lines of

steamships going from St. John to

the old country, with the prospect of a large pork packing establishment in that city. In conclusion, the hon.

gentleman spoke hopefully of the fu-

as cheaply as a heed crop. The farmers as a rule do not enjoy as much fruit as the city people do, and this should not be so. We all can grow the different hardy varieties of straw berries, raspberries, etc., and why not do so. Nature encouraged us at every hand, and lots of the pleasure of farm life is lost by us not living up to our privileges. I would like to encourage their growth because it makes our farm life more enjoyable and profitable. A free use of fruits is a valuable substitute for grocery accounts and a preventative of doctor bills. The varieties to grow is an important consideration. We all know many dollars are annually sent out of our province for fruit trees and little returns are had from this outlay, because the best varieties are not procured. We have carried on quite extensive experiments at Nappan with the different varieties of small fruits and the varieties which I have placed upon this chart are found to be the most productive and hardy, and considering the fact that I have found these varieties growing successfully in nearly all parts of this province, I feel safe in recommending them. For strawy manure where you have an gives excellent satisfaction, not however as a shipping variety, as it is rather soft to carry any distance. The variety Crescent should be planted with such a variety as that already named, as it has an imperfect flower and of itself will not produce fruit. The Wilson is probably the best varjety for market purposes under cultivation. Plant in rows of four feet apart and one foot in the rows. It is not necessary to purchase 400 or 500 plants: let us start with a few plants say 50; the outlay will then be small and these will probably receive better attention than a larger number and supply us with all the plants required to set as large an area as desired.

den Queen varieties will prove best. The White Grape, Victoria and Lee's Prolific are the best varieties of currants. Downing, Industry and Whitesmith varieties of gooseberries will be found satisfactory. Let me recommend the Montmorency cherry as a estrable variety for New Brunswick. It has excellent fruit, is a prolific bearer and very hardy. The Moore's Arctic plum can be advised as the most promising variety for this sec-The preparation of the land is im portant if we hope to be successful; have a hoed crop on it the previous year. Manure in the fall and plow it in. In the spring as early as poss go on it with the disc harrow. You

For raspberries the Cathbert and Gol-

can do so much earlier than you can with the plow; by so doing you prevent the rapid evaporation of water and conserve it for the crop later on, at the same time the top soil will dry out quicker, enabling you to use the plow much sooner than if the disc harrow was not used. The question of cultivation as soon as the ground is in a fit condition, not before, is an important condition, and the skill used in this particular determines largely our success in the crop culti-

Mr. Starr's address this afternoon must have been of great benefit to you all, his experience is worth much to us, and we have been encouraged by it. I might say that owing to the fact that the Gravenstein apple he scoke so highly of is often root killed when young, I think it advisable to top-graft it into either native seedling trees or into some hardy variety; by so doing the variety can be grown as profitably as any place in the world. I would also advise the mulching of your trees with straw or strawberry manure where you have an open soil. On heavy soils I think cultivation is much better. However, in both cases cultivate in the early spring, as early mulching of the tree revents the warming of soils, which is so important for early, vigorous growth. I wish time would permit me to emphasize the importance of not allowing your fruit trees to grow up in grass. Let us look after our wood ashes. In proportion to the amount paid for our fertilizers, hardwood ashes are worth 52 cents per hundred. Nothing will serve to bet-

Dr. Fletcher, entomologist and botanist at the experimental farm, spoke at considerable length. He referred to the growing of wheat in New Brunswick, and said that in getting samples of wheat grown in the province they found some of the best aprearing grain from all Canada. He believed wheat of the best quality could be raised here. He next dwelt on the injury done by insects to fruit trees, and strongly advised the farmers to purchase their nursery stock in Canada. Dr. Fletcher was loudly applauded.

There were calls for J. T. Starr. He approved of all that was said by Mr. Blair of the growing of small fruit trees, and congratulated the people of New Brunswick upon having such an active and energetic commissioner of agriculture.

The meeting closed by the band playing God Save the Queen. ELGIN, Albert Co., Feb. 12.-The addresses delivered by Messrs. Robertson and Blair of the Maritime Experimental Farm at Mapleton, and here yesterday, were pointed and to the mark. The meeting at Mapleton was made up of representative farmers, and the dairy question was more particularly discussed. Mr. Robert-son said: The prosperity of the coun-try depended largely upon the articles produced. If we produce butter and ese, we are not selling much of the fertility off of our farms, and consequently are making it richer by returning to it food material for plants in the form of manure. Get good cows, keep the in warm stables, have plenty of succulent feeds, such as roots and corn, and with proper attention they will return a profit every time. We don't feed our cows as they should be fed. We don't have the cow we should have, and so do not have any profit. If you expect to carry on dairying you must have dairy cows. You can not combine beef and dairying in an animal and be successful. We want the special cow for the special business.

Mr. Blair spoke of the cow as a machine, and the better that machine

it, it will not be profitable. We want to supplement our pastures in the late summer with green crops, such as oats and peas. Corn should be grown for silage, and is an important factor in order to attain success. The Compton's Early can be safely recomme ed as the most promising variety. By looking after details we can make our

farm work pay, and in no other way. The meeting at Elgin in the evening was more largely attended. Mr. Blair, who spoke first, dwelt at some length upon the elements of the air and soil, showing up the importance of growing such crops as clover and peas, which derived a large part of their food from the air, supplying that material, nitrogen, which materially increased the flow of milk. He also showed how that by selling butter from the farm little or no fertility was taken from the farm. Butter was largely composed of carbon, and that came from the air, and in proportion to the skill and intelligence used in converting it into butter so will our profits be. His address on fruit growing was very interesting and instruct-

Mr. Robertson followed, urging the farmers to assist in every way possible to make the proposed creamery and cheese factory a success, and it only would be a success by their efforts. He showed the importance of having good crops, taking good care of them, giving good feed, and growing feeds economically.

BOSTON LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.) BOSTON, Feb. 12.-The weather here has made another record for itself this month. For the past four or five days it has been mild and spring like, the temperature on Thursday going as high as 60 degrees, a point not reached this time of year in this section since the weather bureau was established. The warm wave has saddened the hearts of the ice cutters. and has created a genuine boom in the business of the rubber trust and the medical fraternity.

The British-American Jubilee asso ciation of Worcester held a fair this week in aid of a fund now being raised by the natives of Great Britain and Canada who desire to present Worcester with a drinking fountain commemorating the 60 years' reign of Queen Victoria. The Maritime Provinces association is one of the leading organizations interested. Duncan H. McLeod is chairman of the fair committee, and he is assisted by Mrs. William Whittaker, John W. Daniels, Robert McFarlane, William Scott John Ellis and others

The agricultural bureau at Augusta has received information that the farmers of Aroestook county are losing faith in the old grist mill, and that a number of up-to-date roller mills are projected. It is argued that a barrel of flour from the grist mill is worth only \$4.50, but that flour produced by the roller mills is equal to western flour and worth \$6.50. It is said the Aroostook farmers will attempt to raise more wheat than usual but competent authorities state that the present price of wheat will not of the east cannot ordinarily compete profitably with the prairie lands of the west. There is no doubt that the potato will continue to be the standby of the Aroostook country.

Joseph Heffler, brother of Ernest Heffler, who won the amateur sculling championship of the maritime provinces, was in the city a few days ago. He is anxious to arrange a race between his brother and Edward Ten Eyck, the Henley champion. proposes that if a race is decided upon it be rowed in Halifax.

It is thought the second trial of Thomas M. Bram, former mate of the Heibert Fuller, on a charge of murdering Capt. Charles I. Nash, will begin about March 10. The list of jurors from which twelve men will be chosen to try the case have reported, but were excused until March 1. The following deaths of former re-

sidents of the provinces are announced: At Somerville, Feb. 5, Mrs. Elizabeth George, widow of Daniel George, formerly of Halifax; at Dorchester, Feb. 7, Charles M. Williams, aged 46 years, native of St. John; at North Weymouth, William Morris, aged 40, well known in Halifax; in Cambridgeport, Feb. 6, Margaret Rhynhull, aged 80 years, formerly of Halifax, where interment occurred; in Ashmont, Feb. 6, Oscar, son of Elizabeth and the late John Keith, aged 24, formerly of St. John; at Malden, Feb. 7, Mrs. Henrietta H. Saunders, wife of R. A. Saunders, aged 74 years, native of Yarmouth; at Dorchester, Feb. 8, Mrs. Rebecca Chute, aged 55 years, native of Nova Scotia; in Boston Highlands, Feb. 10, James Ashley, 44 years old,

formerly of St. John. The following from the lower provinces were in the city this week: A. Barber and Mrs. Barber, G. White, W. E. Golding, George Blake, Frank Rankine, R. W. W. Frink, St. John; William Kitchen and Mrs. Kitchen, Fredricton; Charles Stewart, Dalhousie; D. J. Murphy, William Powers and Mrs. Powers, Fred J. Dwyer, Andrew Dwyer, Mrs. M. J. Dwyer, Miss Kathleen Dwyer, Halifax; A. S. Hutchins, Liverpool; J. M. Lovitt, Yar-mouth; W. L. Libbey and Mrs. Libbey, Brokofield Mines; I. I. Moffatt, North Sydney. Elliot Catheart of Boston and Miss

Theresa McIver of Picton, N. S., were united in marriage here Feb. 8. Alfred E. Williams, or McWilliams, formerly of Summerside, has been found guilty of murdering John Gallo an Italian, at Lynnfield, July 29 last. The motive for the crime was robbery, Williams desiring money to enab him to go to the Klondyke. Williams is about 30 years old. The penalty is death, but sentence has not yet been passed.

A cable from London announces that Prince Albert of Belgium, nephew of King Leopold, and heir pre sumptive to the Belgian throne, visit the United States in the spring, and later he will tour Canada, beginning at the west and ending at St. John, or possibly Halifax.

There is little or no change in the umber situation. There is not much brilding doing, and there is little lumber on the move. Prices have not mands: By using some system in our good machine, and if we do not grow work the small fruits can be grown the material economically to put into

\$13 to 13.50. Extra cedar shingles are dull at \$2.60 to 2.70, and \$2.25 to 2.50 for clears.

The general fish trade is rather better, in view of the approach of the Lenten season. The price of mackerel continues steady at \$14 for large No. 3, \$17 to 18 for medium 2s, and \$19 to 20 for bay No. 1. Extra No. 1 are croted at \$28 to 30. The Boston fish bureau statistics give 8,000 barrels as the catch of mackerel for the maritime provinces in 1897, as against 10 .-000 in 1896. Herring are steady and in good demand at \$6 to 6.25 for N. S. split. Lobsters continue scarce. Boiled are worth 18c. and live 16c. Canned sell at \$3 for flat and \$2.85 upright. Fresh fish are slightly lower. Eastern smelts are quoted at 6 to 7c. and 10c

Catarrh Cured for 25 Cents.

I suffered from Catarrh for years. and have found Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure the best that I have used, and gladly recommend it to sufferers. Yours truly,

HARRY STONE. Rainham Centre, Ont.

JIMMIE'S ESSAY ON HEARTS. (From Answers.) Hearts is located in yure insides rejua of your stummicks. The fizzeclogy says they works like pumps, which is the milkman's best friend.

The heart is a very important organ, but it doesn't make no musick. My brother, which is a poick, says: What harmony when two hearts beets like 1." I wish pa wood take a lessing from 2 hearts. He beats like

Pa tole me once his heart was back in the old viligge where he was born; but I am afraid he is a lyre, becos when Kate was married he said: "My heart is 2 full 2 much," and he didn't get no tlegraft from his birthplace. Byr. beby he fell under the tabul, and some wun sarkastically remarked that it was very full.

King Richard had a lying heart; but I have got a broked heart, which is worse. Dere reader, ain't a girl heartless to give me the cold stare becos my hare is red? Can I avert the deckrees of the Fates, which has a hold on mortals.

Iam a cynick now, which neanes everyone is a fool but me.-JIMMIE. The city sidewalks are used by pe-

destrians, but the crab has a side-walk of his own.



TTLE

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FISTULA

WON BY WHISTLING.

FIRST PART.

(From Tid-Bits.)

Hartley, or rather his wife, had been giving a musical "At Home," and a performance of siffleurs had proved the hit of the evening's entertainment. An hour or so later, the "crowd" having dispersed, "Birdy" Jackson, Hartley and I were idly discussing the events of the anair in the smoking room. Jackson and I were stopping overnight with our host, being old chums of his, and living some distance out of town.

"No idea you could give us such a ipping performance, Birdy," remarked Hartley; "and when your wife joined in I was perfectly as ounded.'

Jackson laughed softly. "No, she loesn't do it at all badly," he admitted. "You know, Dick, there's a bit of romance attached to that whistle of hers; in fact, it was the means bringing our matrimonial desires to an abrupt point at an extremely critical period in our courtship, Hartley gave me a gentle kick. Then your union had a spice of romanice about it?" he said.

"Rather! Unique in the annals of love-making, I should say. But folks are so confoundedly incredulous nowadays, I've never attempted to tell the yarn but once, and then I swore I'd never do it again."

But he had to on this occasion, and soon began to interest us as follows:-"First of all you must know, Mr. King"-addressing me-"I'm called Birdy, on account of having practised from early infancy a cheap, and to some people, nasty form of musical recreation. Though cuffed as a boy, severely reprimanded for warbling in slack business hours, and soundly execrated by the neighbors, I neverthe-

less persevered. "A year this last summer I came in for a sum of money which rendered me a practically wealthy and independent man, and to celebrate my good fortune I threw up my business berth and went into Yorkshire to spend a few weeks with a professional bachelor friend and to idle generally.

'Whilst there I was introduced to Colonel Alton and his daughter Evelyn, aged twenty-two, who lived at The Chase, and were intimate friends of my chum. Nice girl she was; plenty of 'go' without being the least 'fast.' In less than a fortnight I was over head and ears in love with The subsequent afternoons at The Chase were too hot for tennis. Colonel Alton spent them snoozing in his study; Evelyn's elderly companion and her father's housekeeper-for Mrs. Alton had been dead some years -nodded in the chade of her favorite elm, and my friend invariably had to leave for an important case before the tea came out. Very nice of him, I

"Thus thrown together, Evelyn and monopolized the arbour, and I used to amuse her by thrilling selections from the operas, latest airs (comic and serious), and she would occasionly join in as a kind of fillip to my performances. Though a woman in every other respect, she could whistle. In most of the well-known tunes, up-to-date or pathetically aged, she excelled, owing to the fact that during the winter months for some years past she had always officiated at the piano for the village popular concerts, when the vocal and instrumental items wers naturally of an amusing and light order—at times scarcely

high-class, perhaps. "Then came the time when the colonel had to be approached. The old man gave me a prompt and curt refusal. He had other views for his child. I tried remonstrance dogged persistency, but with no avail. Evelyn stood out like a brick. This burst of independence resulted in her immediate banishment to regions unknown to me, under the surveillance of a relative of mature age and experience, and all communication be-tween us strenuously denied and fore-stalled. All chances of elopement even were reduced to nil.

A few days later I left my friends for Bournemouth, there to recruit my shattered health and hopes, and think things over quietly. I was crushed for the time being. As I alighted from my cab at the entrance to the North Cliff. where I had taken rooms, ar elderly lady came down the steps. Her face seemd somewhat familiar to me, though I could not at the time recall to mind when end where I had seen it before. When she started as she saw me, and somewhat hurriedly re-entered the hotel, I was further mystified. A thought struck me as was signing my name in the hotel register of visitors some time later. Two pages back I found an entry: 'Miss Alton and Miss E. Alton, 45-46.' I tumbled to it in a second then. The elderly lady I encountered was undoubtedly Colonel Alton's sister. who had been staying at The Chase and left two days after my arrival in the village, and before I knew anything of Evelyn. I had once rassed her walking with the colonel, and she must have recognized me

"I remarked on the entry to the

clerk in a casual way, and he volunteered the information that Miss Alton had, but a few minutes previously, given notice of her intention to vacate their apartments the next morning. The news staggered me. Then Miss Alton certainly did know all, and had decided on flight as the only safe remedy under the circumstances. "Not a glimpse could I catch of Evelyn. After dinner, from a search on the pier I returned to the North Cliff, and sat disconsolately smoking out on the balcony of my room in the growing dusk. Almost unconscious I lapsed into melody, and appropriately commenced to warble , 'Alice, Where Art Thou?' A slight movement on the balcony above mine, and one window to the left, caused me to look up. A figure in white met my gaze, with one of its hands, as if demanding silence, pointing warningly to the win-dow behind her. Yes, it was Evelyn, but her attendant dragon of an aunt was evidently close at hand. Verbal communication, as well as writing, was out of the question. It was already too dark for the deaf and dumb minipulation, even provided she knew its working. An idea suddenly firshed upon me. Why not try? No sooner thought of than done. Softly I whistled the last lines of 'Whisper and I Shall Hear' refrain. A slight shake of the head and then the ren-

dering of 'Good-bye, Good-bye,' floated down. Then they

were really going away. "'Evelyn, I don't think it's quite proper for you to be standing there,' came a voice from within, and which, by straining my ears, I could just overhear. My heart beat wildly, and the girl turned to address her aunt without leaving the balcony.

"'It's almost dark now, and I can't stay cooped up indoors all the evening-our last one, too! What does papa want us back in such a hurry

" 'Because he wishes it, my dear; that's all the reason I can give you You really must help me to finish the packing in a few minutes."

"Then her aunt had revealed nothing, and believed her yet to be in ignorance of my presence at the hotel. Lucky, but the case was a desperate one. Evelyn returned to her former position and leaned over again 'Where Are You Going To, My Pretty Maid?' I began. There was a momentary pause, and then the answer came in a line of 'Home, Sweet

Home,' from my darling's lips. "'I do wish you would drop that vulgar habit of whistling,' again came the voice inside the window. "'But, auntie, there's no piano to sing to,' was the somewhat lame ex-

'I must do something, and I

can't posibly shock anyone up here. Then there was silence once more.
"Back to Yorkshire again. No chance there. Anyhow, she still cared for me, and I must put her affections to a severe test. It was our only chance of securing happiness. Nannie, Wilt Thou Gang Wi' Me?" I

"'Where Are You Going To?' was again utilized in reply.

"I was stumped for a minute, a bar or two of 'Big Ben,' a favorite song of mine, came as a hazardous She understood, bless her! but a lengthy pause intervened before her answer. Love and duty had a hard struggle. Then 'No, sir; No, Sir; No, Sir; No!' was repeated four then! But why so emphatically! What a silly idiot I was! The fourth time the girl in the song said 'No'

she meant 'Yes.' I breathed again. "But about our departure. morning York train via Bath left at 9.45. The earliest Waterloo was 7.45, and we should be easily tracked and our intentions frustrated in consequence, if we left it till then. I consulted my watch. It was 9.15. The night train up left at 10.20. Oh, Why Should We Wait Till Tomorrow? went up without delay. 'All's Well' from above soon settled that question satisfactorily, but was followed immediately by a few bars of 'Brad-shaw's Guide' ditty. I knew what she wanted, so, after a slight hesitation. warbled 'Come Into The Garden, Maud,' and chirped ten times, 'Hope on, dear loved one, we shall meet again,' from 'Dream Faces,' proved that I was clearly understood, and then she turned to address Miss Al-

ton in louder tones than before. "'I declare, you're nearly asleep again, auntie. I'm tired and have a headache, too. We've a long journey before us, so I think I'll go to my room now. Don't disturb me, there's a dear; the packing won't take long in the morning. You'd better do the

"The proposal evidently suited Miss Alton down to the ground, for she left her chair inside and came a little way out on the balcony. 'A good idea. Evy, so we will,' she answered. I crept back, and a minute or two later good nights were exchanged; and the subsequent slam of a door notified that Evelyn had left for her

"By a quarter to ten I had settled up and left instructions that my heavy baggage, fortunately not unpacked, would be called or sent for in the course of a week or less, dangling an old telegram form in my hand as I did so, to give color to my departure. At ten prompt I picked up Evelyn under the pines in the hotel gardens, and, with a dressing bag and a small Gladstone between us. walked it to the station and eventually reached London safely, early in the morning. I put her in one hotel. where I knew she would be safe, with strict injunctions not to venture out till I had fixed everything up for the ceremony, and went myself to another. The long and the short of it was, that before we were anything like tracked, the deed had been done by special license, and the colonel

defeated for once in his life. "Come round, did he? Yes, when he afterwards discovered that the man he intended for his daughter had already been engaged for two years, and got married shortly after we did! Even I could have told the old fellow that, had he been more communicative and explicit in the first instance, for my rival turned out to be none other than the friend I was visiting. He actually admits now he couldn't have wished her a better match, but anyhow he-

And Birdy broke off into "Can't Change It." He rose quietly from his seat and gently opened the smoking room door. "Listen," he said; "if you can't quite

swallow the yarn, you will at least not fail to take this in." Then he went through "Oh, Come, My Lady Fair," from the "Galety Girl" song. Scarely had he concluded than away from another quarter of the house came the answering chorus of "I'm Coming," from the negro melody, "Poor Old Joe." Half a minute later in strolled Mrs. Jack-

son and Hartley's wife.
Birdy winked knowingly at "I've just been telling them how you were practically wooed and won by whistling, my dear," he remarked to

his wife, "and they want another tune before we turn in."
Evelyn blushed. "No, Sir," etc., she warbled three times. Then Jackson took up his candle and marched upstairs with the strains of the National Anthem on his lips,



STAMINA OF TROTTERS.

(New York Sun.) Kentucky horsemien have sides in a spirited argument around the stove this winter respecting the relative stamina of the trotting horse and the thoroughbred. This set-to was brought on by the veteran trainer, Crit Davis of Harrodsburg, who had to give up driving trotters two years ago on account of increasing weight, and who now has a stable of runners. Davis said that the thoroughbred race horse of today has not half the endurance of the trotter and attributed the alleged lack of stamina to the modern system of short-distianice racting. Gil Curry, who has trained both trotters and runners, agrees with Davis. He says that in his opinion "the work which a good trotting-bred colt is called upon to do

any thoroughbred alive." Samp Wilson, W. T. Crosthwalite, and some other trainers who have handled horses of botth breeds also share the views of Major Floxhall (A. Daingerfield, formerly owner of Sam Purdy, 2.201-2, and now the manager of James R. Keene's thoroughbred stud in Kentucky, is reported as saying that in his opinion the American trotter is the best horse in point of endurance that has ever been evolved, and

that if he had to go a hundred miles in a day he would choose a trotting horse in preference to any other for the journey. On the other side of the controversy is John E. Madden, who recently sold Hamburg to Marcus Daly. Before Madden began to speculate in thoroughbreds he followed the same business with marked success among trotters. Few men have seen more than Madden of both kinds of racing, and there are few whose judgment of a trottling horse carries more weight

when money is to be put up either at the pool box or in the sale ring. Madden edalms that in point of stamina or ability to maintain a high rate of speed the thoroughbred horse has no equal. He says it is unfair to conclude that because the running horse of the present day is not often asked to go a distance he would be unable to do so if called upon. According to his opinon, there are a dozen or more thorses in training that could, with the proper preparation, beat the time on record at all distance from two to four miles. He well says, however, that until the harness horse learns to go a mille in 1.40-dt is useless to com-

It is a recognized fact that the three-in-five system of harness racing, which has remained practically unchanged ever since 2.30 was the limit of speed, has developed the endurance and repeating capacity of the trotting-bred horse in a remarkable degree. With the horses nowadays racing along at a clip well down below 2.10, the test under this system has come to be a severe one, and the records of trotting and pacing conain some striking evidences of stam-There are few better example in the books than the fastest races at four, five, six, seven and eight and these performances are by turf statisficians with as care as the single dashes at time in which records are

One of the best examples of ability to mainitain to high rate of speed is found in the fastest three-heat race on record. This stands to the credit It was trotted before the queen of the turf had reached her best estate, her record having stood at 2.07 1-4 when she met Ryland T. and Pixley at Terre Haute in 1894. In this race the daughter of Patronage trotted the last half of the first mile in 1.01 3-4, of the second mile in 1.01 1-2, and of the third mile in 1.01 1-4, showing increasing speed as the race progressed. The time of her third heat is the fastest ever made in a race Directum equalled at as a four-year old, but the fast heat was trotted af ter he had gone two miles in slow time. In the Terre Haute races Alix placed to her credit the fastest first ait, the fastest second heat and the fastest third heat on record. Follow ing is the summary:

Ing as the summary:

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 17, 1834.* purse \$3,000, free-for-all:

Alix, b. m., 6 years, by Patronage—Atlanta, by Attorney (Andrew McDowell 1 1 1 1

Ryland T., b. g 2 2 4

Pixley, b. m. 3 8 2

Bella Vara, br. m. 4 4 3

Walter E., b. g dis.

Directum's four heat race at Lexington in 1893 has never been equal-led, allthough Beuzetta at Buffalo in 1895 won a fourth heat in a losing race in 2.063-4. The black colt was then only four years old. Horsemen who saw the performance say that when Pixley beat him to the wire in the second heat, making her record of 2.08 1-4, Directum was, apparently very tired. But such was the recu perative powers of the great son of Director that he got his second wind before the bell rang for the third round, and beat the mare back. Those who believe that the best trotters get their stamina from the thoroughbred find proof of their claim in Directum, find proof of their claim in Directum, whose dam was by Venture, a horse that was virually thoroughbred it is worthly of note that Pixley, who was second to Alix at Terre Haute, was also the contending horse against Directum in his fast race at Lexington. The stout old daughter of Jay Gould is now driven on the road here by W. M. V. Hoffman. Bellow is the summary of Directum's race:

Dexington, Ky., Oct. 11, 1593; purse \$2,000; ree-for-all:

Time 2.0914, 2.0814, 2.0814, 2.08. Races that Stand as Landmarks for Well-Sustained Speed.

When he summary of the champion five-heat race is examined evidences of the advantage of laying up heats appear. While David B. carried the four-year-old filly Onoqua a fast mile, Greers laild Nighttingale up and afterward drove her another easy mile, Dandy Jim then taking a fall out of the four-year-old. It dwindled down to a fresh horse against a tired cre, and Nightingale won the race. Both mares made their best records in this mares made their best records in this conitest. The winner was one of the best stayers and long-distance trotters the turf has ever known. dowered the world's record at two miles to 4.33 1-4, which was afterward reduced to 4.32 by Greenlander, Nightingale's three-mile record of 6.55 1-2 still stands as the best in the books. Although her stamina was as reof Nightingale is short and soft on the side of the dam, so far as it is known. Wood's Hambletonian, the sire of her dam, got few stayers, and Nightin-gale's second dam was of unknown breeding. She was brought home from the war by a Pennsylvania soldier. however, and ran some scrub races from which it is presumed that she had thoroughbred blood in her veins The time of Nightingale's fifth heat in 2.09 3-4 has never been beaten, but it was equalled by Directum as a fourin the course of training would kill year-old in the free-for-all race at Fleetwood, and by Alix in a long-

> Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 4, 1895; purse \$1,500; 2:11 class: \$1,500; 2:11 class:
>
> Nightingale, ch. m., 10 years, by
> Mambrino King — Minneque
> Maid, by Wood's Hambletonian
> (Geers) 4 3 1
> Onoqua, b. 1 1 2
> Dandy Jim, gr. g. 3 2 3
> David-B., ch. g. 2 4 4
> Time-2.08%, 2:10, 2.08, 2:10, 2.08%.

drawn-out race at Columbus the same

The fastest six-healt race on record was trotted at the Cleveland Grand Circuit meeting in 1897 and won by the chestnut mare, Grace Hastings. There were fifteen starters, and the test of endurance was unusually severe for all horses engaged, owing to going long miles in the big field. It is a notable fact that Grace Hastings ended the season of 1896 with the reputation of season of 1896 with the reputation of being anything but a stayer. She was bred by George A. Leach of New York and is known as one of the best formed trofflers on the tunf. In a subsequent race she lowered her record to 2.08, the fastest new troffing record of 1897. She is troffing bred on both sides. The summary shows that Grace and third heats:

Cleveland, July 28, 1897; purse \$2,500; 2.11 cless: Grace Hastings, ch. m., 9 years, by Bayonne Prince— Emma K., by Burger

To the big Nebraska four-year-old colt Pat L., by Republican, belongs the honor of having beaten the free for-all cracks for 1896 at Lexington i the fastest seven-heat race on record. The colt was sore and lame at the time, the weather was bad and the conditions unfavorable for fast time. The performance, therefore, is class as a great one by the men who follow the circuit. By a quarter of a second the sixth heat of this race in 2.12 beats the sixth heat trotted by Grace Hastings at Cleveland, and the seventh healt at Lexington in 2.10 3-4 is a performance that stands alone. His sire, Republican, 2.19 1-4, by Almont Wilkes, was a good campa but on the side of the dam Pat L. has only one cross of trotting blood That comes to him through Pat Mc-Mahon, the sire of his dam. Pat Mc-Mahon was by McMahon, 2,21, a western trotter, who probably possess as much speed as any horse of his

day. Summary of the best seven-hear Lexington, Ky., Oct, 16, 1896; purse \$2,000; free-for-all:
Pat L., b. c., 4 years, by Re-publican—Nelly McMahon, by Pat McMahon (McHen-

ry) ... 3 4 4 2 1 1 1
Fantasy, b. m. ... 2 1 1 3 3 4 3
William Penn, b. s. ... 4 2 3 1 2 3 2
Bettzetta; ch. m., by Onward 1 3 2 4 4 2 4
Time—2.07%, 2.08%, 2.10%, 2.09%, 2.10%,
2.12, 2.10%.

For even, well-sustained speed of a

high order few pages ever trotted have equalled the eight-heat contest won by William Simpson's four-year-old filly Bouncer at Detroit in 1895. The race was trotted over a new track that was by no means fast, yet with the fastest heat of the eight trotted in 2.11, the slowest was in 2.14 1-4. In each of the last of the heats Bouncer was either first or second. Her eighth heat in 2.14 1-4 was beaten last season by the Tennessee mare May Fern, who trotted the last mile of an eight at Independence, Ia., in 2.13 1-4. Bouncer is by Hummer, who was by Electioneer out of Edith Wilkes, by George Wilkes. It is a singular cirtance that in the list of winners of these champion races the family of George Wilkes, generally classed as the greatest of all females of campaigners, is without a single representative in the direct male line. Of the six winners, Alix, Nightingale, and Grace Hastings are lineal descendants of Clay's Mambrino Chief, through Woodford Mambrino. Mambrino Patchen and Clark Chief, the best three sons of the old horse. All of these except Grace Hastings have the blood of Rysdyk's Hambletonian on the side of the dam. She is the only trotter in the 2.10 list excepting Lord Clinton, 2.08 3-4, that does not carry the blood 2.08 3-4, that does not carry the blood of Hambietonian. The other three winners, Directum, Pat L., and Bouncer, are lineal descendant of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, through his sons, Dictator, Alexander's Abdallah, and Electioneer'. Not one of them is without the blood of Mambrino Chief. Of the six winners, three are four-year-olds, Following is the summary of Bouncer's eight-heat race:

Detroit, Mich. July 24, 1895; purse, \$2,000

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

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

TO START A BAULKY HORSE

The following mode of starting a baulky horse is given by an American writer. It is said to be successful in 99 cases out of a hundred: When a horse baulks, no matter how badly e sulks, or how ugly he is, do not leat him, don't throw sand in his ars, don't use a rope on his front egs, or even burn straw under him. Quietly go out and pat him on the ead a moment, take a hammer or even pick up a stone in the road, tell day, January 5th—and this the driver to sit still, take his lines, hold them quietly while you lift up either front foot, give each nail a light chirp to him to go. In 99 cases out of 100 the horse will go right along about his business, but the driver must keep his lines taut and not pull or jerk him back. The secret of this little

ST. ANDREWS.

The Young Ladies Guild of All Saints Church and the Women's Sewing Society

Entertain the Male Members. ST. ANDREWS, Feb. 15.—The members of the Young Ladies' Guild of All Saints church, together with those of the Women's lewing society, entertained the members of the Men's Church society on the evening of St. Yalentine's day in the Church Sunday school room. The guests on entering the room were received by Mrs. C. M. Gove in that suave and pleasant manner so characteristic of her, and by her kindly greeting made to feel at home. Mrs. J. S. McMaster in a few well chosen and gracefully delivered words welcomed the guest of the evening after which the exercises of the evening after which the exercises of the evening were entered into, Mrs. Simonson announcing the numbers on the programme. The first number was a duet by Miss Algar, soprano, and Mrs. R. A. Stuart, alto, which was rendered most effectively, with organ accompaniment by Mrs. G. H. Stickney. A scries of tableaux vivants were then exhibited, comprising an allegorical sketch of the months of the year:—January by Miss. K. Gove; February by Miss Ethel Richardson; March by two sweet little girls, Freda. Wren and Hazel Grimmer; April, Baster greeting, 1st part an egg in process of incubation; 2nd part, the shell burst, revealing a sweet picture, Hazel Grimmer; May, Miss Gertie Stinson and Hazel Grimmer; June, Miss Lou Stinson. Here the song, The Eye that Brightens When I Come, was sweetly and artistically sung by Mrs. W. Burton, who was recalled by an encore that would take no refusal, July, Summer Girl, by Miss Maggie Burton; August by Mrs. O. Clark, Miss Mary Ross, Miss F. Andrews and Mrs. N. Treadwell; September by Miss Mary Morris; October by Miss Ethel Carson; November by Miss Rahel Jones. Then came a trio, Dream On, by Miss Algar, Mrs. R. A. Stuart and Mrs. W. Burton, in which the voices of the singers blended in sweet harmonious sounds. This was followed by the tableaux, Winter, Mrs F. H. Grimmer, and Summer, Miss B. Andrews.

Then followed sandwiches, cake, tea and coffee, served by the young laddes, which

nter, Mrs F. H. Grimhier, and Sanais B. Andrews.

Then followed sandwiches, cake, tea and
fee, served by the young ladies, which
re heartily enjoyed by all. John S. Magee,
conded by J. Sidney McMaster, moved a
te of thanks to the ladies who so admirty posed in the tableaux, as well as to the
dies who sang so sweetly; to Mrs. G. H.
ickney, who contributed to the general enyment by playing the organ, and likewise
the lady who pumped the organ; also to
se members of the guild and sewing solety for the admirable tea and coffee served
withem. This unique function was con-

REMARKABLE LOCOMOTIVES.

cent issue of The Engineer (London). A retion of their proposed work is in tunnel adings, where the clearance limits are 8 tt 6 inches in width and 7 feet 6 inches in ght above the rail. The only parts of the line which normally extend beyond these tits are the stack and the second these

Timmins-Every once in a while I find myself repeating one of my jokes.

FOR RANK AND FILE

the state of the state of

World Wants a Religion for Ordinary People.

So Dr. Talmage Declares in a Sermon Full of Encouragement.

Faithful Men and Noble Women Unrecognized and Unrewarded.

the roll of faithful men and noble wo-

men in all departments who are un-recognized and unrewarded, and sounds encouragement for those who do work in spheres inconspicuous; text, Romans xvi., 14, 15, "Salute Asyncritus, Phlegon, Hermas, Patrobas, Hermes, Philologus and Julia." Matthew Henry, Albert Barnes, Adam Clark, Thomas Scott and all the commentators pass by these verse without any especial remark. The other 20 people in the chapter were distinguished for something and were therefore discussed by the illustrious expositors, but nothing is said about Asyncritus, Phlegon, Hermas, Patro-bas, Hermes, Philologus and Julia. Where were they born? No one knows. When did they die? There is no record of their decease. For what were they distinguished? Absolutely nothing, or the trait of their character would have been brought out by the apostle. If they had been very intrepid or opulent or hirsute or musical of cadence or crass of style of in any wise anomalous, that feature would have been caught by the apostolic camera. But they were good peo-ple, because Paul sends to them his high Christian regards. They were ordinary people moving in ordinary sphere, attending to ordinary duty

and meeting ordinary responsibilities. What the world wants is a religion for ordinary people. If there be in the United States 70,000,000 people, there are certainly not more than 1,000,000 extraordinary, and then there are 69, 000,000 ordinary, and we do well to turn our backs for a little while upor the distinguished and conspicuous peo-ple of the Bible and consider in our text the seven ordinary. We spen too much of our time in twisting gar lands for remarkables and building thrones for magnates and sculpturing warriors, and apotheosizing philan-thropists. The rank and file of the

Lord's soldiery meed special help. THE MEDIOCRE MANY

The vast majority of people will mever lead an army, will never write a state constitution, will never elec-trify a senate, will never make an imation, will never introduc new philosophy, will never decide the fate of a mation. You do not expect to, you do not want to. You will of bondage. You will not be a Joshua to prolong the daylight until you can shut five kings in a cavern. You will not be a St. John to unroll an Apoca lypse. You will not be a Paul to pre? side over an apostolic college. You will not be a Mary to mother a Christ. You will more probably be Asyncritus or Phiegon or Hermas or Patrobas or

Many of you are women at the head of households. Every morning you plan for the day. The culinary department of the household is in your domainton. You decide all questions the household is in your domainton.

your dominion. You decide all questions of diet. All the samitary regulations of your house are under your supervision. To regulate the food and the apparel and the habits and decide the thousand questions of home life is a tax upon brain and nerve and general health absolutely apalling, if there be no divine alleviation.

It does not help you much to be told that Elizabeth Fry did wonderful things amid the criminals at Newgate. It does not help you much to be told that Mrs. Judson was very brave among the Bornestan cannibals. It does not help you much to be told that Florence Nightingale was very kind to the wounded in the Crimea. It would be better for me to tell you would be better for me to tell you that the divine friend of Mary Martha is your friend and that He sees all the annoyances and disappointments and abrasions and exasperations of an ordinary housekeeper from morn till night, and from the first day of the year until the last day of the year and at your call He is

ready with help and re-enforcement. They who provide the food of the world decide the health of the world. You have only to go on some errand amid the taverns and the hotels of the United States and Great Britain to appreciate the fact that a vast multitude of the human race are slaughtered by incompetent cookery. Though a young woman may have taken les sons in music, and may have taker lessons in painting and lessons in as tronomy, she is not well educated unless she has taken lessons in dough They who decide the apparel of the world and the food of the world de-cide the endurance of the world.

An unthinking man may consider it a matter of little importance—the cares of the household and the econ omies of domestic life-but I tell you the earth is strewn with the martyrs of kitchen and nursery. The health shattered womanhood of America cries out for a God who can help or dinary women in the ordinary duties of housekeeping. The wearing, grind-ing, unappreciated work goes on, but the same Christ who stood on the bank of Gaillee in the early morning and kindled the fire and had the fish al-ready cleaned and brolling when the sportsmen stepped ashore, chilled and sportsmen stepped ashore, charted and hungry, will help every woman to pre-pare breakfast, whether by her own hand or the hand of her hired help. The God who made indestructible eu-logy of Hannah, who made a coat for Samuel, her son, and carried it to the temple every year, will help every woman in preparing the family ward-robe. The God who opens the Bible with the story of Abraham's entertainment by the three angels on the plains of Mamre will help every woman to provide hospitality, however rare and embarrassing. It is high time that some of the attention we The vast majority of them-none of

have been giving to the remarkable them will be patricians. Perhaps none women of the Bible remarkable for their virtue, or their want of virtue, or remarkable for their deeds—Deborah and Jezebel and Herodias and Athalia and Dorcas and the Marys, excellent and abandoned—it is high time some of the attention we have been giving to these conspi the Bible be given to Julia, an ordinary woman amid ordinary circumstances, attending to ordinary duties and meeting ordinary responsibilities.

Then there are all the ordinary business men. They need divine and Christian help. When we begin to talk about business life we shoot right off and talk about men who did business on a large scale, and who sold millions of dollars of goods a year. and the vast majority of business men do not sell a million dollars of goods. Dr. Talmage in this discourse calls nor half a million, nor a quarter of a million, nor the eighth of a million. Put all the business men of our cities. towns, villages and neighborhoods side by side, and you will find that they sell less than \$100,000 worth of goods. All these men in ordinary business life want divine help. You see how the wrinkles are printing on the countenance the story of worriment and

care. PREMATURE OLD AGE. You cannot tell how old a business man is by looking at him. Gray hairs at 30. A man at 45 with the stoop of a nonogenarian. No time to attend to improved dentistry, the grinders cease ecause they are few. Actually dving of old age at 40 or 50, when they ought to be at the meridian. Many of these business men have bodies like a neglected clock to which you come, and when you wind it up it begins to buzz and roar, and then the hands start around very rapidly, and then the clock strikes five or ten or 40, and strikes without any sense, and then suddenly stops. So is the body of that worn out business man. It is a neglected clock, and though by some summer recreation it may be wound up, still the machinery is all out of gear. The hands turn around with a velocity that excites the astonishment of the world. Men cannot understand the wonderful activity, and there is a roar and a buzz and a rattle about these disordered lives and they strike ten when they ought to strike five, and they strike twelve when they ought to strike six, and they strike 40 when they ought to strike nothing, and suddenly they stop. Post mortem examination reveals the fact that all the springs and pivots and weights and balance wheels of health are complete-ly deranged. The human clock is simply run down, And at the time the steady hand ought to be pointing to the industrious hours on a clear and sunlit dial the whole machinery of body, mind and earthly capacity stops forever. Oak Hill and Greenwood have thousands of business men who died of old age at 30, 35, 40,

Now what is wanted is grace, divine grace, for ordinary business men, men who are harnessed from morn till night and all the days of their lifeharnessed in business. Not grace to se \$100,000, but grace to lose \$10. Not grace to supervise 250 employes in a factory, but grace to supervise the small boy that sweeps out the store. Grace to invest not the \$80,000 of net profit, but the \$2,500 of clear gain. Grace not to endure the loss of a whole shipload of spices from the Indies, but grace to endure a loss of a paper of collars from the leakage of displaced shingle on a poor roof. Grace not to endure the tardiness of the American congress in passing a necessary law, but grace to endure the tardiness of an errand boy stopping to play marbles when he ought to deliver the goods. Such a grace as thou-sands of business men have today eeping them tranquil whether goods sell or do not sell, whether customers pay or do not pay, whether tariff is up or tariff is down, whether the crops are luxuriant or a dead failure—calm in all circumstances and amid all vicissitudes. That is the kind of grace

HEROES AT HOME. Millions of men want it, and they may have it for the asking. Some 1 ero or heroine comes to town, and as the procession passes through the street the business men come out, stand on tiptoe on their store step and look at some one who in arctic clime, or in ocean storm, or in day of battle, or in hospital agonies did the brave thing, not realizing that they, the enthusi-astic spectators, have gone through trials in business life that are just as great before God. There are men who have gone through freezing arctics and burning torrids and awful Marengos of experiences without moving five miles from their door step.

Now, what ordinary business men need is to realize that they have the friendship of that Christ who looked after the religious interests of Matthew, the custom house clerk, and helped Lydia of Thyatira to sell the dry goods, and who opened a bakery and fish market in the wilderness of Asia Minor to feed the 7,000 who had come out on a religious picnic, and who counts the hairs of your head with as much particularity as though they were the plumes of a coronation, and who took the trouble to stoop ocwn with His finger writing on the ground, although the first shuffle of eet obliterated the divine caligraphy and who knows just how many lo-custs there were in the Egyptian plague and knew just how many ravens were necessary to supply Elijah's pantry by the brook Cherith, and who, as floral commander, leads forth all the regiments of primreses, foxgloves, daffedils, hyacinths and lilies which pitch their tents of beauty and kindle hemisphere—that that Christ and that God knows the most minute affairs of your business life and, however inconsiderable, understanding all the affairs of that woman who keeps a thread and needle store as well as all the affairs of a Rothschild and a Baring. Then there are all the ordinary farmers. We talk about agricultural life, and we immediately shoot off to talk about Cincinnatus, the partician, who went from the plow to a high position, and after he got through the dictatorship in 21 days went back again to the plow. What encouragement is that to ordinary farmers ?

stroys the corn and that enables the to restore the garden the day after the neighbor's cattle have broken in and trampled out the strawberry b and gone through the Lima bean patch and eaten up the sweet corn in such large quantities that they must be kept from the water lest they swell up and die. EVERYDAY GRACE

Grace in catching weather that enables them, without imprecation, to spread out the hay the third time, although again and again it has been almost ready for the mow. A grace to doctor the cow with a hollow horn, and the sheep with the foot rot, and the horse with the distemper and to compel the unwilling acres to yield a livlihood for the family and schooling for the children and little extras to help the older boy in business and something for the daughter's wedding outfit and a little surplus for the time when the ankles will get stiff with and the breath will be a little s and the swinging of the cradle through the hot harvest field will bring on the old man's vertigo. Better close up about Cincinnatus. I know 500 farmers just as noble as he was. What they want is to know they have the friendship of that Christ who often drew his similes from the farmer's life, as when he said, "A sower went forth to sow," as when he built his best parable out of the scene of a farmer boy coming back from his wanderings, and the old farmhouse shook that night with rural jubilee, and who compared himself to a lamb in the pasture field, and who said that the eternal God is a farmer, declarinf, "My Father is the husbandman."

inf, "My Father is the husbandman,"
Those stone masons do not want to hear about Christopher Wren, the architect who built St. Paul's cathedral. It would be better to tell them how to carry the hod of brick up the ladder without slipping, and how on a dold morning with the trewel to smooth off the mortar and keep cheerful, and how to be thankful to God, for the plain food taken from the pail by the readside. Carpenters, standing amid readside. Carpenters standing amid the adz, and the bit, and the plane, and the broadaxe need to be told that Christ was a carpenter, with his own hand wielding saw and hammer. Oh. this is a tired world, and it is on overworked world, and it is a wrung out world, and men and women need to know that there is rest and recuperation in God and in that religion which was not so much intended for extraordinary people as for ordinary peo-

ple because there are more of them. The healing professions has had its Abercrombies, and its Abernethys, and its Valentine Motts, and its Willard Parkers, but the ordinary physicians do the most of the world's medicining, and they need to understand that while taking diagnosis or page-nosis, or writing prescription, or comelicate pulse of a dying child they may have the presence and the dition of the Almighty Doctor, took the case of the madman, and af-ter he had torn off his garments in foaming dementia, clothed him again, body and mind, and who lifted up the woman who for 18 years had been bent almost double with the rheumatism into graceful stature, and who turned the scabs of leprosy into robicupd complexion, and who rubbed the numbness out of paralysis, and who swung wide open the closed winwho swung wide open the closed windows of hereditary or accidental blindness until the morning light came streaming through the fleshy casements, and who knows all the disease and all the remedies and all the herbs and all the catholicons and is monarch of pharmacy and therapeuties, and who has sent out 10,000 doctors of whom the world makes no record, but to prove that they are an cord, but to prove that they are an-gels of mercy I invoke the thousands of men whose ailments they have assuaged and the thousands of women to whom in crisis of pain they have been next to God in benefaction.

Come, now, let us have a religion for ordinary people in professions, occupations, in agriculture, in the household, in merchandise, in everything. salute across the centuries Asyncritus, Phlegon, Hermas, Patrobas, Hermes, Philologus and Julia.

TIRED OF EXTRAORDINARY FOLK.

First of all, if you feel that you are ordinary, thank God that you are not, extraordinary. I am tired and sick and bored almost to death with extraordinary people. They take all their time to tell us how very extraordinary they really are. You know as well as I do, my brother and sister, that the most of the useful work of the world is done by unpretentious people, who toll right on by many tells. people, who toll right on—by people who do not get much approvat, and no one seems to say, "That is well done." Phenomena are of but little use. Things that the exceptional cannot be depended on. Better trust the smallest planet that swings in its orbit than ten comets shooting this way and that, imperilling the longevity of worlds attending to their own business. For steady illumination better

is a lamp than a rocket. Then, if you feel that you are orcinary, remember that your position invites less attack. Conspicuous people—how they have to take it! How they are misrepresented and abused and shot at! The higher the horns of a roebuck the easier to strike him down. What a delicious thing it must down. What a delicious thing it must be to be a candidate for governor of a state or president of the United States! It must be so soothing to the nerves. It must pour into the soul of a candidate such a sense of serenity when he reads the blessed newspaners.

I came into the possession of the abusive cartoons in the time of Napo leon I., printed while he was yet alive. The retreat of the army from Moscow, that army buried in the snows of Russia, one of the most awful tragedies of the centuries, represented under the figure of a monster called General Frost shaving the French em-peror with a razor of icicle. As Satyr and Beelzebub he is represented, page after page, page after page. England cursing him, Spain cursing him, Ger-

them will be patricians. Perhaps none of them will be senators. If any of them have dictatorships, it will be over 40 or 50 or 100 acres of the old homestead. What these men want is ace to keep their patience while plowing with balky oxen and to keep their name on earth wore a crown of cheerful amid the drought that demany cursing him, Russia cursing railroad men of our time and see what abuse comes upon them, while thousands of stockholders escape. York Central had 9,265 stockholders. If anything in that railroad affronted the people, all the abuse came down on one man, and the 9,264 escaped. All the world took after Thomas Scott, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, abused him until he got under ground. Over 17,000 stockholders in that company. All the blame on one man! The Central Pacific railroadtwo or three men get all the blame if anything goes wrong. There are 10,-

000 in that company. I mention these things to prove it is extraordinary people who get abused, while the ordinary escape. The weather of life is not so severe on the plain as it is on the high peaks. The world never forgives a man who knows or gains or does more than it can know or gain or do. Parents sometimes give confectionery to their children as an inducement to take bit-ter medicine and the world's sugar plum precedes the world's aqua fortis. The mob cried in regard to Christ, "Crucify Him, crucify Him!" and they had to say it twice to be understood, for they were so hoarse, and they got their hoarseness by crying a little while before at the top of their voice, "Hosanna!" The river Rhine is foul when it enters Lake Leman. but crystalline when it comes out on the other side. But there are men who have entered the bright lake of worldly prosperity crystalline and come out terribly roiled. If, therefore, you feel that you are ordinary, thank God for the defenses and the tranquility of your position.

FROM HUMBLE HOMES Then remember if you have only what is called an ordinary home that the great deliverers of the world have all come from such a home. And there may be seated, reading at your evening stand, a child who shall be potent for the ages. Just unroll the scroll of men mighty in church and state, and you will find they nearly all came from log cabin or poor homes, Genius almost always runs out in the third or fourth generation. You can-not find in all history an instance where the fourth generation of extraordinary people amounts to anything. In this country we had two great men, father and son, both Presidents of the United States, but from present prospects there never will be in that genealogical line another pre-sident for a thousand years. Columbus from a weaver's hut, Demosthenes from a cutler's cellar, Bloomfield and Missionary Carey from a shoemaker's bench, Arkwright from a barber's shop and he whose name is high over all in earth and air and sky from a

manger.
Let us all be content with such things as we have. God is just as good in what He keeps away from us as in what He keeps away from us as in what He gives us. Even a knot may be useful if it is at the end of a

At an anniversary of a deaf and dumb asylum one of the children wrote upon the blackboard words as sublime as the "Itlad," the "Odyssey" and the "Divina Commedia," all compressed in one paragraph. The examiner, in the signs of the mute lan-guage, asked her, "Who made the world?" The deaf and dumb girl wrote upon the blackboard. "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." The examiner asked her. "For what purpose did Christ come into the world?" The deaf and dumb girl wrote upon the blackboard, "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." The examiner said to her, "Why were you born deaf and dumb, while I hear and speak?" She wrote upon the blackboard, "Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in Thy sight." Oh, that we might be baptised with a contented spirit. The spider draws poison out of a flower, the bee gets honey out of a thistle, but happiness is a heavenly elixir, and the contented spirit extracts it not from the rhododendron of the hills, but from the lily of the valley.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO.

NORTHESK, Northumberland Co., Feb. 10.—Bass are still very scarce. Mrs. John D. Goodfellow lost her three months' old baby Monday, 7th, The remains were laid away to rest in the Presbyterian churchyard, Red Bank. Much sympathy is felt for the mother in her bereavement. Mrs. Mary Adams and her little granddaughter Mamie arrived home on Tuesday from Quebec, where Mrs. Adams had been visiting her daugh-

ter, Mrs. McKeen Mrs. Cowperthwaite of Boston, Mass., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. John McColm of Northesk boom. Mrs. William Hare is the guest of Mrs. John McColm. Mrs. Howe, on account of a broken arm, is unable to perform her home duties. Miss Maggie Esty is seriously ill with rheumatic fever.

HE WAS ON THE SHIP TROOP.

HE WAS ON THE SHIP TROOP.

(Sydaey, C. B., Reporter.)

In a letter received by Charles Brookman of this town from the British consul at Shanghal information is given of the death at the general hospital at that place of Capt. William McDeod. Deceased was a native of Point Edward, Cape Breton, having been born there about 56 years age. He has been a seafaring man since his youth, principally going on long voyages. His last passage was on the ship Troop of St. John, N. B. which vessel sailed from New York in the sarly spring of 1837, he occupying the position of mate. While on the voyage and when within a few days sail of their destination when on deck at night he slipped and felf in a plank, striking his left shoulder very heavily, injuring himself internally. Immediately upon the arrival of the ship described and are it was in this hospital that where he was treated with the greatest kindness and care. It was in this hospital that where he was treated with the greatest kindness and care. It was in this hospital that hospital in his company. A few hours be fore leaving for home Mr. Brookman renewed his acquaintance and spent considerable of his time while in the hospital in his company. A few hours be fore leaving for home Mr. Brookman received permission from the captain of their ship and went ashore to visit Capt. McLeor previous to his departure for Sydney. Thi was on Sept. 17, 1897, and was the last new received from him by his friends and relatives in Cape Breton until the announcement of his death as above stated, which occurre on Dec. 8, 1897, of consumption. He visite his home in 1892 and lastly in 1894, when h

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Feb. 15.—Bark Ashlow, 639, Knowlton, from Cette, Est. O Emery, bal.
Sch Wm Jones (Am), 264, McLean, from Boston, R C Elkin, bal.
Coastwise—Sch Alph B Parker, 39, Holland, from Tiverton.
Feb 16—Str Teelin Head, 1083, Arthur, from Ardrossan, Wm Thomson & Co, bal.
Coastwise—Schs Lone Star, 29, Griffin, from Pt Lepreaux; Sea Flower, 10, Thompson, from fishing.
Feb. 17—Coastwise—Sch Edward Morse, 32, Calder, from fishing. Cleared.

Feb. 15.—Stmr Flushing, Ingersoll, for Campobello.
Feb 16—Str Gallia, Stewart, for Liverpool via Halifax.
Sch Eric, Harrington, for City Island f.o.
Coastwise—Schs Anita, Dickson, for Digby;
Louisa, Hargraves, for Lepreaux; Venus,
Brown, for Campobello; Alph B Parker, Brown, for Campobello; Alph B Parker, Outhouse, for Tiverton. Feb 17—Str Duart Castle, Seeley, for West Indies via Halifax. Str St Croix, Allan, for Boston. Coastwise—Schs Wanita, Magarvey, for Annapolis; Rex, Sweet, for Boston.

CANADIAN PORTS

Arrived. HALIFAX, N S, Feb. 15.—Ard, strs Portia, Farrell, from New York; St. John City, Harrison, from London.

At Louisburg, Feb 14, str Regulus, from St. Johns, Nfid, with 300 dogs for Klondyke.

At Quaco, Feb 16, sch Victor, Smith, from St John.

HALIFAX, Feb 17—Ard, str Gallia, Stewart, from St John, and proceeded to Liver pool.
Sid, strs St John City, Harrison, for St John; MacKay-Bennett (cable), for New

Cleared. At Quaco, Feb 16, schs Victor, Smith; Abana, Floyd, for St John. Sailed.

From Liverpool, NS, Feb 12, sch Goldfinch, for Demerara.

From Louisburg, Feb 14, schs Thomas W Holder, for Boston; Essex, for Gloucester.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived. Arrived.

At Queenstown, Feb. 13, ship Brenhilda, Baxter, from Portland, O.
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.—Ard, str Lake
Huren, from St. John via Halifax.
At Cape Town, Jan 23, bark Sayre, Roborts; from Barry.
At Kingston, Ja, Feb 7, sch Zeta, Byrnes,
from Lunenburg.
At Belfast, Feb 15, str H M Pollock, Newman, from Newart Nawa man, from Newport News.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 16—Ard, strs Catalonia, from Boston; Teutonic, from New York.

Sailed.

From Newcastle, NSW, Feb. 12, ship Centurion, Forsyth, for W C South America; ship Honolulu, Dexter, for Manila.

From Queenstown, Feb 14, ship Andelana, from Antwerp for New York, in tow for Liverpool.

From Cardiff, Feb 12, bark Levuka, Harris, for Cape Town.

From Newcastle, NSW, Feb 12, previously ships Centurion, Forsyth, from west coast South America (reported chartered to load at nitrate port for Hampton Roads for orders); Honolulu, Dexter, for Manila.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb 17—Sid, str Germanic (from Liverpool), for New York.

DUBLIN, Feb 17—Sid, str Glen Head, for St John, NB.

FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

At Boston, Feb 13, barktn Stranger, Leib-ke, from Moatevideo; 12th, sch Roger Drury, Dixon, from Perth Amboy. At Wilmington, Feb 12, sch Victory, Mun-

At Wilmington, Feb 12, sch Victory, Munroe, from Nassau.

At Bahia, Jan 1, bark Nicanor, Wolfe, from New York.

At Havana, Feb 5, schs Sadie Willcutt, Winchester, from Kingsport, N S; 6th, Blomidon, Lockhart, from Canning, NS; J W Durant, Durant, from Kingsport, NS.

At New York, Feb 12, str Salamanca, Reynolds, from Philadelphia; 13th, bark Glenrosa, Card, from Demerars; barkin Peerless, Saunders, from Savana-la-Mar; 11th, ship Geo T Hay, Bagles, from Sharpness.

At Buenos Ayres, Jan 1, ship Lennie Burrill, Larkin, from Saguenay; 4th, bark Alberta, Roberts, from Pascagoula.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 15.—Ard, sch Carrie Belle, and A. Gibson, from Boston for St. John.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 15.—Ard, sch Cagrie Belle, and A. Gibson, from Boston for St. John.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Ard, str Prince Edward, from Yarmouth, N S; sch Gladys May, from Charlottetewn, PEI.
Cleared, sch Goldseeker, for Liverpool, NS. Salled, str Boston, for Yarmouth, N S; sch Carrie Belle, for St John.
DUTCH ISLAND HARBOR, Feb. 15.—Ard schs Mary F Carson, from New York for Portland; Abner Taylor, from Calais for New York; Cathle C Berry, from St John, N B, for New York; Tay, from St John, Jor New York.
RUENOS AYRES, Jan. 20.—Ard, sch Mignonette, from Campbellton, N B.
MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 20.—Ard, bark Avola, from Bridgewater, N S.
At Darien, Feb S, bark Valona, Murray, from Liverpool.
At Port Reading, NJ, Feb 13, sch Gypsum King, Knewiton, for New York.
At Tybee, Feb 14, bark Salina, Johnson, from Lisbon (and ordered to New York).
At Vineyard Haven, Feb 15, sch Sallie E Ludiam, from Jersey City for Mt Desert.
At Buenos Ayres, Jan 16, bark Skoda, Lee, from Mobile for Rosario; 20th, sch Mignonette, Boulanger, from Campbellton, NB.
HOSTON, Feb 17.—Ard, strs Boston, from Yarmouth, NS; Halifax, from Halifax, NS. Sid, sche Ella and Minnle, for Grand Manar; Eureka, for Halifax; W E and W L Tuck, for Rockport and Annapolis; Roger Drury, for St John.
Sid, Feb 16, str Prince Edward, for Yarmouth, NS.

Cleared.

Cleared.

From Bahia, Dec 31, sch Abbie M Deering, Teel, from Freeport, N S, via Lynn, Mass, for San Francisco, etc.

From New London, Feb 13, sch Ira D Sturgis, from St John for New York.

From Pensacola, Jan 14, bark Angara, Rodenheiser for New York (has been reported salled Dec. 11).

From New York, Feb 14, barks Mary A Law, for Dunedin and Lyttleton; Still Water, for Melbourne; White Wings, for Barbados (latter anchored off Sandy Hook); sch Walleda, for Antigua.

PORTILAND, Me., Feb. 15—Cld, str Sarmatian, for Glasgow.

From New York, Feb 14, ships E J Spicer, Cochran, for Newport News; sch Alert, Burns, for Macoris.

At New York, Feb 15, bark Kelverdale, for Rio Janeiro.

At Havana, Feb 11, sch J W Durant, Durant, for Mobile.

At Brunswick, Feb 15, sch W R Huntley, Howard, for Barbados (for orders).

At Buenos Ayres, Jan 4, sch Exception, Barteaux, for New York.
From Ship Island, Feb 10, ship Z Ring, Grafton, for Rio Janeiro.
From New York, Feb 14, bark White Wings, for Barbados.
From Tybee, Feb 15, bark Salina, Johnson (from Lisbon), for New York.
PORTLAND, Me, Feb 17—Sid, str Sardinian, for Liverpool.
VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb 17—Sid, sch Salile E Ludlam, from Jersey City for Mount Desert.
BUTCH ISLAND HARBOR, Feb 17—Sid, DUTCH ISDAND HARBOR, Feb 17-Sid, sch Mary Corson, from New York for Portland.

MEMORANDA.

Rosario.

In port at Port Glasgow, Feb 10, steamer Arbela, Smith, for Bristol Channel, Canary Islands and St John, NB.

The following vessels were wind bound at Hart Island Roads on the 15th: Bark Louvims, Hatfield, from New York for Bahia; scha Gypsum Queen, Morris, from New

York for St Pierre; Calabria, Grant, from New York for Demerare. SCILLY, Feb 17—Passed, str. Armenia, from Portland for Hamburg.

SPOKEN. Bark Antoinette, from Halifax for Penarth Roads, Jan 29, lat 43, lon 49.

NOTICE TO MARTNERS NOTICE TO MARTNERS.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb.—Notice is hereby given of the following changes:
Machias Bay and River, Me.—Randall Pt.
Flats buoy, 2nd class nun, red, No. 4, reported dragged ¼ of a mile into Sanborn Cove, has been replaced.

Pigeon Hill Bay, Me.—Whale Ledge buoy, spar, red, No. 2, reported adrift Feb. 5, was replaced Feb. 9.

From Nash Island Lighthouse to Frenchman Bay, Me.—Petit Manan Reef buoy, 2nd class nun, red, No. 2, reported adrift Feb. 5, was replaced Feb. 9.

From Cape Elizabeth to Portsmouth—Boon Island Whistling Buoy, 1st class nun, shaped, with B. I. L. in white letters, is reported adrift. It will be replaced as soon as practicable.

PORTLAND, Me, Feb 14—Notice is hereby given that Birch Point Ledge buoy, 2nd class

as practicable.

PORTLAND, Me, Feb 14—Notice is hereby given that Birch Point Ledge buoy, 2nd class nun, fed, No 6, which was reported adrift off into deep water Feb 8, was placed in position Feb 11th.

WESTERLY, RI, Feb 14—The Quonocontaug Life Saving Station located a dangerous wreck four miles SSW of the station and SE of Watch Hill Light. The wreck is drifting about, the water in the vicinity being about 150 feet deep, and lies in the course of coast steamers. The spars are in plain sight.

Capt. Spragg of stmr John Englis, at Portland from New York, reports a dangerous spar, evidently attached to a sunken wreck, between Point Judith and Block Island, probably a new wreck.

NEW YORK, Feb 15—The Supervisor of Anchorages for the Port of New York gives notice that on or about March 15 a cable will be laid from NW point of Governor's Island to dock at Ellis Island, New York Harbor. The cable will be laid between the white archorage buoys at mouth of Ellis Island channel and up that channel to the dock, Masters and pilots are cautioned in anchoring vessel to give the line of cable a good berth.

HALIFAX, Feb 14—Steamer Newfield was

berth.

HALIFAX, Feb 14—Steamer Newfield was engaged on Friday placing harbor buoys which were disturbed by ice floes. She will proceed to Yarmouth Tuesday to pick up a buoy which has drifted out of position.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths occurbe published FREE in THE SUN. In all cases, however, the name of the sender must accompany the notice.

MARRIAGES.

McKNIGHT-STEVENS.—At the home of the bride's parents, 23 St. James street, Feb. 15th inst., by the Rev. E. E. Daly, John McKnight, LL. B., of the law firm of Pattee & McKnight of Quincy, Mass., to Kete Murray Stevens, daughters of W. E. and Selina Stevens.

and Selina Stevens.

SOUTHWICK-MOIR-On Feb. 14th, in Boston, Mass., George A. Southwick, of Boston to Annie G., second daughter of Alexander G. Moir of Temple, York county, N. B.

DEATHS.

HARKINS.—Killed on the C. P. R. at Westheld, N. B., Feb. 9, 1898, William Harkins of Petersville, Queens Co., aged 47 years, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn their sad loss. May his soul rest in

—(Boston papers please copy.

STRANG.—In this city, Feb. 15, Chariotte
E., beloved wife of Cyrus D. Strang, aged B., Oshova.

55 years, leaving a husband
to mourn their sad loss.

SWEENY—In this city, on Feb. 17th, after
a fingering illness, Thomas Sweeny, leaving a wife, six children and a brother to
mourn their sad loss.

ALBERT CO.

HOPEWELL . HILL, Albert Co., Feb. 13.—Messrs. Taylor and Durning have been getting out six hundred sticks of piling for C. & I. Prescott of Albert. Peter Bishop of Riverside is doing considerable lumbering at New Ireland this winter. Mr. Bishop has eams engaged at the present time hauling last year's deals that were left over, which will be shipped from Riverside on the opening of naviga-

Jas. G. Stuart has been appointed a deputy sheriff for Albert Co.

A largely attended and successful donation and social was held last evening at the residence of Rev. I. B. Colwell, pastor of the Hopewell Baptist church. The reverend gentleman was presented with the sum of over \$50 in cash, besides other articles of value. Excellent music was furnished and speeches made during the

evening, and a most enjoyable time The recent marriage at Denver, Col., is reported of Milford W. Downie, formerly of this county, to Miss Evelyn Myrne Meldrum of Denver. The newly married couple will reside at Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming, where Mr. Downie is assistant auditor of the Yellowstone Park Association.

Jas. Wm. Reid, formerly of New Horton, has gone to Sherbrooke, N. S., to take charge of the mill of the Nova Scotia Lumber Co.

Albert County Lodge, L. O. A., met at Hillsboro on Tuesday, Feb. 1st, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Rev. S. C. Moore, county master; G. D. Steeves, deputy master; J. M. Steeves, chaplain; M. E. Copp. secretary; Frank Milton, F S.; W, H. Gross, treasurer; D, M. Elliott, D. C.; J. J. Woodworth, L.; G. D. Reid, Frank Coleman, D. L. The 'glorious twelfth" will be celebrated this year at Albert.

A. S. Mitton returned yesterday from Montreal, where he has been taking special treatment at the Royal Victoria hospital. He, is somewhat improved.

HOPEWELL CAPE, Feb. 8.-Captain Joseph Cook and wife of this place have just returned from West-morland county, where they have enjoyed a month's visit among relatives and friends. Captain Cook is a native of Westmorland county, and his Albert county residence is nearly op-posite his old home on the east side of the Petitcodiac river, and only about three miles distant therefrom. But in order to reach the old hearthstone and return with his own team the captain had to travel one hundred and ten miles. At the time the genial captain and his worthy wife oined interests in life, times were orisk at the shiretown of Albert county, which was some twenty years ago, and on account of the demands of business upon his time the bridal tour was postponed until now. The wor-thy couple were welcomed home by all with a warmth and greetings that could not fail to convince them that they were respected and appreciated