arge

and

rices

Sons,

ordinary crimin-

he Woods Now for Lum

23.—A foot of snow fell and the lumbermen will tul their logs from the f work has been retard-

AcAlmon farm, situated containing over four e land is of the finest

Indians are most enthusi-lately established school, y Miss D'Olloqui of Kings-

, who ministers to the

B., Jan. 21.-Archibald

had been sent to the

ed on Monday by order eod of St. John, before

nent in relation to the

proceedings was made.

brough which the hall

Aberdeen hotel passes

Puesday afternoon, but

livan of Hardwick had

frozen Tuesday last ly frozen Tuesday last yay to Newcastle to at-

of the county coun-

was fearfully cold on

Monday night, and the

ngly from the North all

the late Mrs. Searle,

nday afternoon.

KINGS CO.

P. Searle of Napan,

1. 20.—Yesterday the

siderable sickness here

ic is very much the na-

arrived here yester-

ong voyage. He will

pany him on his next

Thorne, only daughter

sday last of heart dis-

h she had been in fail-

some time it was hoped spared a little longer.

who was scarcely nine

age, was highly esteem inty. She was a consisof Havelock Methodist

funeral took place on

was largely attended

ce of any clergyman,

Thorne conducted the

of St. John shipped

rning for the St. John

of beef cattle from this

NE AND ...

LING HERRING.

and Tierces Molasses.

eding Flour, O'meal,

Codfish and Pollock

in Small Packages.

ed, Oats. Flour Etc.

IS COLLING

Street, St. John, N. B.

horne of this village,

stay. Mrs. Fownes ex-

tood 20 below zero.

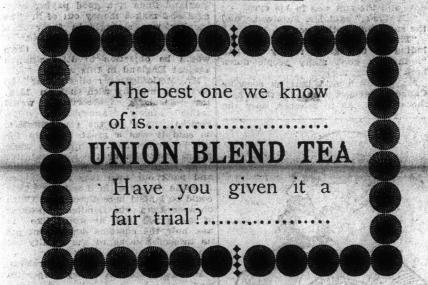
ercury fell to 23 degs.

quickly put out.

violation of the Scott

mous

HOT DRINKS ARE IN SEASON.



GET SOME FROM YOUR CROCER. Geo. S. de Forest & Sons.

PROPRIETORS.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Many People on the Verge of Starvation-Cattle Perishing for Want of Food.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated

26.—The special correspondent of the clated Press who is visiting the distressed provinces of India, has arrived at Bijapur, about 245 miles southeast of Bambay, and finds in this district the keenest distress, especially among the people of lower castes. The latter are on the verge of starvation and are only saved from it by the government relief work, which enables them to earn enough money to at least keep body and soul together while awaiting the breaker see of stars. distressed provinces of India, has ar-

of the cattle in this district have al-ready perished from lack of fodder, and the number will undoubtedly be considerably increased between now and the advent of the new crops. In the fields can be seen lying carcasses of animals devoured by vultures.

There are many gaugs of robbers engaged in piliaging grain stores whenever an opportunity arises and the prisons are full of thieves who have been captured while stealing grain or in attempting to do so.

Among the masses there are many cases of illness resulting from lack of proper nourishment and enaction and it is regarded as certain that cholera ch this district sooner or later owing to the carelessness of the peo-ple, who dread being taken to the hospitals, provided for their care, believ ing that they are certain to die with

Beyond doubt, the utmost resource of the government will be taxed before long in the efforts which will have to Mr. Troop, who was conducting the made to cope with the steadily in-

Solapoor, Jan. 28.—The special corondent of the Associated Prese who is making a tour of investigation of this district finds it badly affected. The scarcity of food is most severely felt at Talukus, Sanvola, Marda and Karmala. Solapoor city is the centre of the weaving industry, and its inhabitants are suffering from the stop-page of work at the mills. It is esti-mated that three-quarters of the whole number of weavers are already put than medicine.

out of work and 40,000 persons throughout the district are being relieved. No

cases of cholera, however, have been recorded in the camp at Ekruts, five miles from here, specially laid out for the weavers who are employed in the light work of improving the reservoir which was built during the last fam-Bijapur, presidency of Bombay, Jan. ployed, as the Mohammedan weavers remain idle in the city, living on their savings. They will not accept manual labor unless compelled to do so.

waiting the broker state of a live and residue to prohich recent rains are expected to proide later in the year.

There were many children suffering
from opthalmia, and groups of lepers
the cattle in this district have alwrecks of humanity.

Taken as a whole, the Solapoor dis-

trict is in a bad condition, which will probably become worse as time passes

MR. GANONG, M. P., ALL RIGHT. The Protest Against His Election Has Gone by Default.

(Special to the Sun.) St. Stephen, Jan. 28.-The time h elapsed for completing the proceedings in the election protest case against the member for this county. The necessary steps were not taken by the liberals, and G. W. Ganong is secure in his seat.

WATCHED MR. TROOP.

A most pleasing incident marked the conclusion of the revival services in George's church last evening. Rev. services, was made the recipient of a handsome gold watch by the congregation. The presentation was made by Rev. Mr. Snowdon, who paid a high the recipient. Rev. Mr. Troop, in a neat address, returned his thanks to the congregation for their kindness, assuring them that he would always have pleasant recollections of his stay in the capital.-Ottawa Citizen

Faith and hope cure more disease

SULLIVAN GUILTY.

Sentenced to be Hanged on Friday, March 12th.

Prisoner Received Sentence Coolly, Never Changing Countenance.

-Sullivan's Father in Court.

Dorchester, Jan. 25.-When Sullivan's trial was resumed this morning Thomas McGary was called, but he

livan, jr. He is a brakeman. On Sunda, 13th Sept., he did not go out on a train, as he states. The record was produced and put in evidence. Thomas McGary, a previous witness,

e-called for further cross-examination I remember the morning after the Dutcher fire. I do not remember saying to Mr. Toombs that I was home and in bed on the night of Sept. 10th. I was not home that night. Daniel Sullivan and Tom Donnelly came and saw me about what I knew one day soon after the fire. I never said to amybody that I saw Sullivan on the Thursday night until after I had seen

Thursday night until after I had seen Dan Sullivan and Donnelly.

Benjamin Toombs deposed: I saw McGary on Friday or Saturday after the Dutcher fire. We talked about the fire, and in the conversation McGary said he was home and in bed Thursday night, and also that he did not know Sullivan and had never san know Sullivan and had never seen

Wm. McGary, a brother to Thomas, testified: I remember the night of the Dutcher fire perfectly. Thomas was home and in bed from 10 o'clock that night till morning. Thomas never mentioned having seen the prisoner Thursday night till after he had been interviewed by Dan Sullivan and Don nelly. When he first mentioned it to me I told him he was telling lies and that I would expose him if he swore to at.

on the corner of Main and Duke On the morning of Friday, streets. Sept. 11, Bruce McDougall came into my place and told me about the fire. That was 10 or 11 o'clock. Prisoner

was not at my place that morning.

Alex. Rose deposed: I was stopping at Mr. McDonald's on the night of Sept. 10th. Bruce McDougall came there between midnight and 2 a. m. and stayed till morning.

I was at O. S. Leger's barroom till 10 o'clock p. m. standard time. I did not the priso H. H. Colpitts deposed: I remember

Thursday, Sept. 10. On Friday mornat my house about 7 o'clock. He said he had been on a good big spree. I advised him to see Dr. Chandler.

Simeon Belliveau, sworn: On Wednesday, 9th Sept., I saw the prisoner near Calhoun's Mills. He was coming from Anderson's. He had a parcel in his hand. He did not have two bundles when I met him. It was in the

Mr. Buckley deposed: I saw the prisoner on Sept. 9th last. I saw him comng from Anderson's mills. He had a bundle under his arm. He had only one bundle. He said he was going to Moncton. It was before dinner time. Berdford Card deposed: I live near Anderson's mills. On Wednesday night,

Sept. 9th, I saw prisoner walking away from Anderson's. He had a small bun-dle under his arm. He had only one bundle, a small one. He stopped and alked with me a minute or two. Mrs. Anderson deposed: The prisone

vorked at our place prior to the Dutour house. I never saw an overcoat in prisoner's possession while at our

W. Anderson deposed: I attend the store at Anderson's mills. I remember the prisoner leaving our place on Sept. He wrapped up some clothes at the store. I never saw him with an

ercoat while there. Mrs. McGarry, the mother of Tom-and Willie McGary, testified that Tom was home and in bed on Sept. 10th all night; I am positive of the date. Tom told me he was going to swear to see-

truthfully do so. Mns. Mingo, in cross-examination this afternoon, adhered to her direct evidence and the crown called one or two other witnesses, who gave unimportant testimony.

At 3 o'clock Mr. Smith commenced

his address to the jury. If your honor ms address to the jury. It your mounts pleases and you gentlemen of the jury, it now becomes my duty to give you some good reasons why you should not find the prisoner at the bar guilty. I am sensible that in asking you to find the column with my client innocent of the crime with he is charged, I should give you common sense reasons for your opinion. I flatter myself that I am addressing a jury of broad intelligence, and I congratulate my client that he is being tried before so able a judge

of murder. Never in the history of this or any other country has a jury been requested to find a verdict on suc filmsy evidence. I am speaking on what I know to be right and I am going to say nothing for the sake of rhetoric; nothing for the sake of ora-tory, and nothing but for the sake of John Sullivan, the prisoner at the bar I will say nothing but what the evidence leads to and I am satisfied that you will treat the case by the evidence and from the evidence. I am satisfied that the prisoner at the bar is not and will not be proved guilty.

under three heads. The first division is the direct case of the crown against the prisoner at the bar; sec-ond, the circumstantial case of evi-dence against the prisoner at the bar; and third, the answer made by the prisoner to the direct and circum-stantial case against the prisoner When I on my part took up the ques-tioning of Maggie Dutcher on the cross-examination it was the worst situation I ever found myself in in my life, and when I got done with her I uttered a sigh of relief and felt that the rest of the case was as nothing His Counsel Asked for Stay of Proceedings alongside of this. I had to put questions in language that would be appreciated by one in her tender years. I had to put them in such a way as not to be fretful to her. When I remembered the manner by which this hild was left friendless in the world, I tell you my whole heart felt for her. Therefore I could not do anything that would harass or frighten her. Then a man has an appeal for sympathy on one hand and the unhappy position of the prisoner at the bar on the other. I do not think I have been too arduous in leaving this matter to your own judgment. If you believe the solicitor general you have to believe that the prisoner is walking this earth under brand of Cain. Look at the pris-oner at the bar and ask, I ask you,

if you can find him guilty of a freaful orime of murder. Mr. Smith then proceeded to read the evidence of Maggie Dutcher, commenting on it as he went along. The girl, he alleged, must have been coached. This, he said, was apparent in the use of the work "tussel" by Maggie. The jury had to find in the first place under this evidence that John Sullivan was a double dyed murderer at least to find the strength of the sullivant was a double dyed murderer at least to first acceptance. would tell that it was not for to consider that a verdict of would result in death, but nevertheless that was what it meant. How could they believe the prisoner guilty. these people, then all of a sudden he of humanity, except the former. He

shadow of evidence to show any motive for John Sullivan to become a murer except for the love of murder.

niquitous wretch and undertook to perpetrate a murder, which sends a thrill of terror through the whole of this continent. He would leave them murdered without a motive.

Although there was not the slightest evidence, according to the solicitor general, it was somewhere in the dark shades of the night the prisoner made up his mind he would perpetrate this norrible crime. He asked if it was within the range of probability that a man who committed a murder of this stamp, and whose soul would be weighed down through all time and eternity by the blood of these children and this woman, would run to Monoton and go on a drunk. His client might have got drunk, but he would never get drunk and stay here after doing this crime, nor would he hope to hide himself in the little vilof Cooper, Maine. He submitted that so far as the direct evidence of ther, the jury could not believe a word of it. He said that because he considered them all God-fearing men, and before they found the prisoner guilty they would find in their hearts a reasonable doubt. They could not find him guilty on Maggle Dutcher's story, and the only other direct evidence was that of Moses Steeves, whose testimony was not worthy of belief., This witness Steeves would have them believe that this man, reeling with the flames of hell and with all recollections of what he had done within twenty-four hours, pulled out and displayed four or five hundred dollars. If Sullivan would do that be was a fit subject for the lunatic asylum and not the gallows, but after hearing Steeves' evidence he knew there was not a man among them who would hang a cat on his testimony. The only evidence, then, upon which they could possibly suspend his client between Heaven and earth was that of Maggie Dutcher, and for reasons stated they could not believe that. This being so, there was not a shadow

Referring to the circumstantial evilence, Mr. Smith said it was sometimes stronger than direct testimony, and in this case, bad and faulty as it was better than the direct testimony, for which no one could be Moncton, N. B., Jan. 27.—The trial lieve the direct testimony. It was within the range of possibility that guilt from circumstantial evidence. But if Mrs. Dutcher had gone to bed intoxicated and the lamp had been upset the whole thing might have been done, except the injuries to Maggie Dutcher, and these might be accounted for by the manner in which she had been taken from the burning building. Mr. Smith was still speaking when

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

cers of the crown, but by others. Throwing her testimony aside, there was no good case of circumstantial evidence. He argued want of motive. No robbery had been proven. Without the testimony of Maggie Dutcher there was even no evidence of murder. Mr. Smith reviewed the evidence careful- have arrived at a verdict. ly and his address was an able one. He concluded with a strong appeal to the jury to find a verdict without fear of public opinion. The public invariably the prisoner, who had been rather cried out for a victim in cases of this pale, and flushed slightly, but noth-

morning and Solicitor General White spoke until recess. The court was half an hour late in resuming after dinner, Judge Hanington having gone to the train wreck to assist in caring for the injured. Before opening the court he made a feeling allusion to the terrible fatality, and the solicitor general continued his address, speaking until the hour for adjournment. He went pretty extensively into the prisoner's own statement, exposing its inconsister cies. Sullivan's own statement showed that like a fox which seeks to evade tracks during the two days before the murder so as to confuse. He detailed the beginning. so far as his intentions went triple-dyed. His learned friends and his the circumstances of the prisoner's movements in Moncton on the morning stamement made up of the amounts

when his learned triend only proved on Thursday light and seem to have the to them that John Sullivan got drunk and spent some \$10 or \$12, it left him without a motive.

Collicitor General in opening his address would have them infer that rooms in Porcell's house, or whether law of God and man. rooms in Porrell's house, or whether that they were papered or even plastered. In conclusion, he said: John Sullivan, It must now impose the sentence of death upon you. The sentence of the law and this sourt is that you be taken and gives a note of hand for fifteen and gives a note of hand for fifteen dollars, while he was only indebted for land, and there detained till Friday.

women were

and Mrs. Porrell, if any were requircultivan had suddenly become a most ed. The solicitor general also attacked the creditability of other witnesses, including that of Lucy Sullivan, the prisoner's sister, the prisoner's sister, saying that if it had not been after to say whether a man would become a thought of hers as to meeting the pris-murdered without a motive. thought of hers as to meeting the pris-oner on Thursday night in Moncton she would have said something about it before, and the prisoner's mother, in trying to account for Johnnie's

movements, would have made some mention of this in her testimony before the coroner and magistrate. In conclusion the solicitor general said the counsel for the prisoner had made an appeal to the jury not to con vict on the evidence of Muggie Dutcher, but he thought the evidence was sufficient to convict.

any person was an object for sympathy it was this little child, who did not know yet that her mother was dead, and he did not envy the person the task who for the first time must break to the little child the intelligence of the death of her mother and brother. The claim that Maggie Dutcher had been coached was unreasonable, because the had been taken to prevent any ver-

son having access to her improperly, and that the child on oath should repeat substantially her utterances in delirium showed that it was beyond any human agency to coach her. Under the circumstances it was impos sible for the jury strive as they might to disbelieve Maggie Dutcher's story, for if the counsel for the pris oner had been able to show any discrepency between her utterances in delirum and her sworn testimony he would have been anxious to have he utterances in delirium put in evidence instead of objecting to the evidence in that particular. He felt that with circumstantial evidence and direct evidence of Maggie Dutcher it would be impossible to arrive at any but be impossible to arrive at any but the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty of the crime charged. He knew there were feelings of sympathy in every heart, but this was not the case for sympathy. The Jurors were sworn to find in accordance with the evi-dence and they would do so. The solleitor general spoke with much force and his address is regarded as one of the ablest ever heard in Dorchester.

of John E. Sullivan for the murder of Bliza Dutcher at Meadow Brook on the morning of the 11th September last, came to a close this afternoon, after lasting two full weeks and a day, by a verdent of guilty, and the o be hanged on Friday, the 12th day

of March.

Judge Hanington charged strongly against the prisoner. The verdict was no surprise. At a quarter past 12 the the court adjourned at 6 o'clock, and will finish tomorrow morning.

Dorchester, Jan. 27.—Mr. Smith continued his address this morning, speaking thi 11.30, having occupied five hours in all. He argued that the testimony of Maggie Dutcher should have no weight with the jury, owing to her extreme youth and to her having been on surprise. At a quarter past 12 the jury went out, declining the judge's offer to allow them dimners, and at a quarter to two it was announced that they had agreed upon a verdict.

The jury filed into court and were followed soon after by the prisoner, who founced around in the most unconcerned manner, never changing countenance, and appeared to be the

coached, he believed, not by the offi- most cool person among the hundreds

A death like silence prevailed in the court room, only broken by his honor rising and asking:

Gentlemen of jury-Have you arrived at a verdict: if so, what is it? His honor-What is it?

Immediately all eyes turned upon rind.

Mr. Smith concluded his address on Sullivan's counsel rose and asked for the prisoner's behalf at 11 o'clock this a stay of sentence on the improper

tion of the jury. Judge Hanington declined to stay the sentence, but said he would place the execution at a date sufficiently remote to allow the prisoner's counsel ample time to bring the matter before

the full court at Fredericton. The court adjourned till 4 p. m. for sentence. When the prisoner reappeared at that hour he walked with as firm a step as at any time during the trial, and walking into the dock for the last time, looked around the the hounds, he had doubled on his court room with the air of unconcern which has characterized him from

When Clerk Chapman said: Prisoner, stand up and receive your sentence, after the fire and gave a detailed Sullivan jumped up, buttoned his ccat closely, and stood erect.

which he said amounted to more than why the sentence should not be passed Take, for instance, he said, the fact the prisoner said he had when he left he answered, "No, sir," in a firm voice. that John Sullivan was a friend of Anderson's mill. He also took up the Judge Hanington spoke with great prisoner's story that he had spent pathos for over an hour. He was evimust have lost everything in the shape Thursday night at the wharf with wo- dently deeply affected, and there were men and asked why some effort had many moist eyes in the court room. uld say to them there was not the not been made to discover who these After dealing with the awful crime of which the prisoner had been found As to the prisoner's statement as to guilty, and the circumstances connect-the time he had been in Mrs. Porrell's ed with it, his honor urged the pris-Then his learned friend only proved on Thursday night and gave her a oner to make his peace with God. His

to show that one dollar had been dollars, while he was only indepted for the from Mrs. Dutcher's place of the amount of six dollars.

The fact that prisoner had American money was evidence. If they believed Maggie sity of the statements of the prisoner of execution and there hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God

have mercy on your soul.

The prisoner breathed a sigh, but displayed no other emotion. He reached out his hands to the jailor, who placed the handouffs on them, and esorted him to jail. The prisoner walked as briskly and

When the foreman was announcing the verdict, several jurors and others were moved to tears, and this scene was repeated when the sentence of the court was pronounced: Among the was the prisoner's father,

who dropped his head and shed tears quite freely. THE I. S. S. CO.

Portland, Me., Jan. 27.-At the an Portland, Me., Jan. 27.—At the annual meeting of the International Steamship company, held today, these directors were elected: J. S. Winslow, C. F. Libby, Wm. H. Hfil, J. F. Liscomb, J. B. Coyle. These officers were chosen: J. S. Winslow, president; C. F. Libby, vice-president; J. B. Coyle, manager and treasurer; E. A. Waldron, general agent; Wm. E. Holden, clerk.

SCOTLAND OUTDONE.

The largest railroad bridge of Europe, and, in fact, the world, was recently opened to traffic with great ceremony. The new railroad bridge over the Danube River at Czernaveda & one of the most important technical achievements of recent date. For more than nine miles this bridge crosses the Danube proper and the so-called territory of inundation, which is annually under water for a certain period of time. The largest spans are over the main current of the river, there being one of 620ft., and four of 455th cach. The total legath of the bridge proper, without approaches, is 13,325tt., while the treest allows bridges in the world measures as olows: Tay bridge, Scotland, 10,725tt. Mississippi bridge, 10,600ft.; the Morody bridge, in Galicia, 4,600ft.; and the bridge over the Volta, near Systram, 4,700ft.

The clear height of the bridge over the main channel is so calculated that even at high water the largest vessel sailing on the Danube may pass under it.

The tide was stopped on the 14th at the Kingsport dyke, and 489 acres of land reclaimed. It is hoped by steady work for a few weeks to have the dyke above the highest tides. Work is being pushed forward night and day.—Kentyille Advertiser.

The lumber to be used in the work of reclaiming the first section of the Dunk river marshes has been purchas-

Dunk river marshes has been purchased and is now on the ground, and it is expected that operations will begin next week. The work this year however, will extend only to the marshes bordering on Bradshaw's Creek, em-bracing, according to a survey made last week by John Clay, 1201-2 acres of marsh land.—Charlottetown Guar-

HIS VIEW.

Brown—Do you believe in civil service re-

GASTORIA.

MANN'S CELEBRATED GREEN BONE GUTTERS



poultry. When hens are fed on GREEN CUT BONE they lay from the unit and I accept the verdict and judgment as absolutely to 400% more than without it. The increase of eggs in just. My case is not an ordinary case a very short time will pay for one of these CUTTERS.

No. 1. With Crank Handle.....\$7.50. No. 1. With Balance Wheel\$10.00.

Hundreds of people are using these Machines, and find them a PERFECT SUCCESS. Will send to any address upon receipt of price.

W. H. THORNE & CO. (Limited,) MARKET SQUARE.

THE TARIFF REVISION.

Many St. John Merchants and Manufacturers Heard Before the Commissioners.

Tailors Want Protection from English Competition, and Granite Workers from Aberdeen Exporters to Canada.

Wm. B. Fawcett of Sackville Talks Right Out to the Ministers and Demands that Every Vestige of Protection be Eliminated as Promised.

A Lively Discussion on Oil Peter McSweeney of Moncton on Cotton and Corsets-Why Hon, Mr. Fielding's Music Bills Were so High-More About Tea-Soap Makers, Lumbermen, Skate Makers, Vinegar Distillers,

Corn Millers and Others Heard From.

petition with Dent's make and other

Mr. Vassie said that he approved of

local dry goods trade except the re-

quest for a 25 per cent. tariff. He

at all events not more than 22 per

cent, as affording Canadian manu-

facturers sufficient protection and at

the same time yielding the largest re-

venue to the country. He reminded

the commission that the Canadian

request only amounted to about 10 per

cent, of the population and that re

gard should be had to the prosperity of

Replying to Sir Richard Cartwright

he said that from a revenue stand-

point a 22 per cent, duty would be the

highest possible from a revenue pro-

ducing standpoint, although Senato

Lewin had put it as low as 15 per

cent. With the duty put at the figure

country derived a larger revenue than

at present, but the increase of im-

ships self-supporting and would do

away with the payment of subsidies

to these steamers, which now amount-

ed to a pretty large figure. With free

coal, free cotton, free wool, etc., and

20 per cent, protection the manufac-

turers who could not make their

business pay should try something

A. O. Skinner, who said he dealt in

goods, agreed firmly with the dry

could get, but no doubt the govern-

noident to determining the proper sell-ing prices of articles. There were about

tection of these 500 workers. He point-

the duty was particularly heavy on the poor man. The same thing applied

ose who were compelled to buy the cheapest qualities. There was only one oil cloth factory in Canada and yet

so scaled as to bear heaviest

sented his invoice at the custom i

e was often met by the demand that

he should amend the invoice to cor-

respond with some price list there on

pelled to swear that the increased in-

was nothing of the kind.

10 per cent.

voice was absolutely correct, although,

s a matter of fact, the clerk knew it

Sir Richard Cartwright-What ex-

ent of difference have you found?

Mr. Skinner-It varies from 2 1-2 to

Mr. Pitfield-It has been 40 per cent

ought this year for 47 1-2 cents was

mporter should get the benefit. But

what he strenuously objected to was making his clerk swear to what he

new was an incorrect invoice. Hon. Mr. Fielding-Do you want the

so far as his own trade was concerned, as he bought from reputable

ment gave some manufacturers a bonus on exports, but that was known

Plus the bonus.

Richard—Give a bonus?

Hon. Mr. Fielding-That's hardly a

Hon. Mr. Fielding-Our law is for

the collection of duty on the fair market

value of goods in the country of pro-

duction. It was stated that the Unit-

ed States and Germany sold to Can-ada lower than in the home market.

in the carpet trade. With the one exception just stated, he held that the

people employed in Canada in the

ers would like the lowest duty they

would make the ocean steam-

he had named not only would

the great mass of the people.

all of the memorial signed

vell known houses.

The tariff commission opened its enquiry at St. John in the Custom House on Monday, 25th ust., at 10 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Fielding presided and there were present Hon. Mr. Paterson and Sir Richard Cartwright, During the afternoon the Hon. Mr. Blair came in and took a seat at the board. Mr. Bilis, M. P., Cot. Tucker, M. P., and Col. Domville, M. P., were also present part of the day.

Mr. Ellis, M. P., asked permiss before the investigation opened to say a word. Speaking generally, he was in favor of the principle of tariff mak-ing laid down at the Ottawa convention; he particularly desired to em-phasize and support, in the interest of a large mass of his constitu who could not afford either gas or electric lights, and of the people of the province generally who could not get them, observations made by Mr. Scriver, M. P., when he appeared before the commission in favor of cheaper oil. He directed the attention of the ion to the fact that at Calais, Me., just across the border, kerosene oil was selling by the barrel at 10 eents a wine gallon, equal to 12 cents per imperial gallon. At the opposite town of St. Stephen it was selling at 19 1-2 cents per imperial gallon whole-sale. The retail price at Calals today is 12 1-2 cents per wine gallon-at St. Stephen it is 20 cents per wine galion. Sir Richard Cartwright-The increased price just about represe

Mr. Ellis-In St. John the retail price is 25 cents the imperial gallon, the wholesale price being 19 to 20 cents. Canadian oil, an inferior article, retails for three cents less, but our people do not care for it. hard Cartwright—Is of great-

used by the people here? Mr. Ellis—Yes it is, large quantities Sir Richard Cartwright (referring to

a blue book)-Why, yes, I see that you import about double the quantity DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

B. R. Macaulay introduced W. C. Pitfield, secretary of the dry goods meeting, who read the resolution of the trade, favoring a uniform rate on dry goods and the abolition of all specific duties. It recommended an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent on all classes of dry goods. They asked that the tariff go into effect on July 1, if it be passed not later than May 15. Mr. Macaulay said this resolution

to curtains, of which only a few were had been signed by all, save one, of made in Canada. Turning to the mat-ter of invoices, Mr. Skinner complain-ed that when an honest importer prethe dry goods men of St. John. Sir Richard—Let us see. Your list is intended to cover all that comes under the head of textiles, some 60 or 70

Mr. Vassie-Textiles are really

file, and after he had compiled with that demand, his entry clerk was comery covers all that is known as dry

Arthur Everitt said metal buttons were as much a part of the dry goods trade as textiles. Bone buttons, combs, etc., he would say came with-

Mr. Macaulay then took up so

items to illustrate what the trade on table oil cloths.

Mr. Skinner Because an article wanted remedied. Shirts that cost \$4 per dozen paid 50 per cent. duty; those costing \$8 paid \$7 1-2 per cent. and the \$12 shirt paid \$3 1-3 per cent. 50 cents last year, is no reason why the importer should be called on to pay duty on last year's price. If the ent tariff bore heaviest on the poor man's shirt; and he and his colleagues price had gone up the importer would have been subject to an increased duty, and so when the price fell, the urged that this grievence should be done away with. No doubt the com-missioners had had this song of the Mr. Skinner—The proportion of Can-adian merchants who would swear to a wrong involve is very very small. Hon. Mr. Fielding said he was merely arguing the case, without prejudice to his own views. He asked, might not some of the invoices be put below the real price by the man from whom he got his goods?

Mr. Skinner said that was impossible selves. The St. John dry goods men held that these specific duties on col-lars, cuffs and other articles he en-umerated were fallacious and wrong. He then gave figures to show that un-der the last revision of the tariff there was a considerable increase instead of the promised decrease on miscellane-ous dry goods, small wares, such as to consider than tariffs, and that was the rapid manner in which dome

goods were taking the place of im-ported articles. In one class alone, he spoke of his own firm's trade, the purchases had been as follows: In 1894, \$50,000: 1895, \$53,000; 1896, \$68,000. aking, as at the time of their trade in this very line, but 10 per cent. was decrease of 5 per cent. in the American product. He also referred to the good quality of many Canadian manufactures in the dry goods line, which larizing four lines of lined and unlined

Mr. Macaulay was glad this matter had been brought up. He contended that the current lists on which merchants bought should be the basis of duty. These current lists were available to the government, but the back on out of date lists. As to the charge of making Canada a slaughter tion for it. Not in one case out of a hundred was Canada made a slaughter market. The whole trouble about revising invoices at the customs house lay in the fact that the officials confounded wholesale with retail lists, and he was prepared at any time to prove

Mr. Skinner-If the government will continue the practice of revising and adding to the invoice figures, he asked them to at least omit asking his entry clerk to swear to the appraiser's fig-He would pay the increase, but he did not want his clerk to be compelled to swear to what he knew was not correct.

Hon. Mr. Paterson-That is reason able and fair, so far as omitting the oath is concerned, but there must be a standard of value. Would you recommend taking every invoice at its face value? The government had to frame a law to suit the whole country. Mr. Skinner was all right and dealt with scrupulous houses, but it was possible he had competitors not so honest, of course not in St. John, but-Hon. Mr. Fielding-Say, in Halifax.

Paterson-Competitors who deal with less reputable houses who invoice his goods below the actual price charged. Or a wholesale might ship to a resident agent in Can-ada at the manufacturing cost. In the light of these facts, could Mr. Skinner suggest any better standard than what is now enforced?

Hon. Mr. Fielding-It would be uncomfortable for a collector to sit in his office and say what are reputable and what are disreputable houses. Mr. Skinner-Fraudulent invoices are so few in number as not to be worth all this trouble. The fraud of reduc

ing the quantity of goods invoiced would reach the same end as underval-Hon. Mr. Fielding-That would be plain fraud, easy of detection, and an honest importer would not swear to such an invoice. A slaughter invoice was a totally different thing.

Mr. Skinner held he had the right to go into any country and buy at the market value. carpets, curtains and household fancy Hon. Mr. Fielding-You claim more. You claim the right to buy below the

goods men in this recommendation of market value. a25 per cent tariff. Of course all imenefit of his buying ability, and protested against goods that he ment would determine on what was bought at a bargain being subject to best. But whatever the rate established, it was very destrable to have a straight ad valorem tariff, as it would facilitate the entry of goods and do other importers. But whatever the rate establish-

Hon. Mr. Paterson-Under your argument he has the right to enter. oods at manufacturers' cost. Mr. Vassie-No honest, reasonable manufacture of carpets, and he thought that 25 per cent was enough to tax the rest of Canada for the proman could object to an inspector. He never had any trouble with the cused out that the duty on carpets was

Mr. Skinner said the customs had access to invoices to Canadian merchants ing resident agents in Canada, and could assess the agents' importations on that basis instead of at the manu-Hon, Mr. Paterson-We can do that

now, and your remark justifies the present law. But if we accept the face value of the invoice, as you at first suggested, then the resident agent of the foreign manufacturer could get in under you. It's a very annoying thing to a man who has bought his goods reputably to be com-

HON. WM. B. PATERSON.

very law that sometimes requires that protects him on the whole against unscrupulous importers.

Mr. Macauley, in reply to Hon. Mr ere a unit in asking that the tariff, if passed not later than May 15th, tak effect July 1st. He held that the trade might be in the reduction of the

consumer a chance to the benefit of the reduction? He asked if Mr. Macaulay were aware that notice of whe a tariff would come into effect had

never been given before?

Mr. Macaulay—In my business life bonus. The Canadian government Mr. Macaulay—In my business life grants drawbacks on the same prin- all the tariff changes have been increases, and the trade had to bear them. Now when there was to be a head the invoice price would be 55c., reduction the government might give but we pay on 70c. to cover the draw. the merchants a chance. As a retailer, back. That, he felt, was perfectly pro-however, he had nothing to say on however, he had nothing to say on this head, but the wholesalers present might wish to be heard on the point. Hon. Mr. Fielding-Merchants have not been unanimous on this matter

of notice in their statements before Mr. Vassie corrected Mr. Macaulay's statement that under the Foster revision of the tariff there had been an

invoice face ought to be taken at the although in its practical workings the effect was that way. He was not Hon. Mr. Fielding—If goods are afraid to face the changes, come when sold to Canada less than to the home they might, May 15th or July 1st, and trade, would it be fair to accept the it was for the government to say face of the invoice? Mr. Skinner—That seldom happened, rule and give no notice, or adopt the in his trade, if at all. The dry goods American plan.

> that the commissioners knew what tariff changes were possible much better than he did. While the wholesale dry goods trade here wanted a 25 per cent. tariff, it might be that the government in its wisdom would have to put it higher. The main contention of the delegation was that the dry goods tariff should be put on a plain, simple, ad valorem basis. Personally, he would not like to see the tariff reduced so far as to cripple the industrial life of Canada. In the textile lines alone Canada was now producing goods that would compare favorably with any in the world.

Hon. Mr. Fielding-Then, as I understand it, no matter what the rate of duty may be, you want simplicity.

THE GROCERS.

G. Wetmore Merritt read letters from C. M. Bostwick & Co., Baird & Peters, Gilbert Bent & Sons, S. S. Hall, Joseph Finley and the White Candy Co., ask ing that no change be made in the duties on sugar. Canadian sugars were better in quality and the relations of the refineries with the whole-sale trade were very satisfactory; while sugars are selling cheaper in Canada today than in the United States

Mr. Paterson-But you would have no objection to making a profit on Mr. Merritt-Certainly not. But German and Scotch sugars that have

been imported here were not as good as Canadian. Mr. Paterson-But I don't see why importers should be solicitous on this oint of a duty on sugar.

Mr. Merritt replied that it had been stated in the west before the commission that the trade could not get from Canadian refineries good syrups and sometimes not enough sugar. The trade here was perfectly satisfied with present conditions.

Sir Richard Cartwright observed that the merchants would not be compelled to buy poorer foreign sugars. Mr. Merritt-If you take off the duty and the Canadian refineries are closed we will have to. While the present protection appeared to be 64c. per 100 lbs. it was really only about half that much. Mr. Paterson-Then 32c. would be

Mr. Merritt-Yes, if 32c. straight protection. Mr. Fielding asked if a graduated scale of duties would be satisfactory

governed by test of the sugars. Mr. Merritt said it would work out badly. It was usual here to buy from sample, and not from test, and therefore the grade could not be exactly determined within several degrees As to prices, Canadian sugar is today cheaper than the poorer German granulated sugar could be sold here. English sugar cannot compete in this

Speaking of rice, Mr. Merritt said hat while Canadians use only about two pounds per head per year, the Chinamen in British Columbia about 600 lbs. per head, and for, this reason the trade here, while they felt the duty was high, would not suggest any reduction on the refined article, but would suggest that the duty on the raw article should be raised 10 per cent. This would reduce the protection given the millers without helping the Chinamen. The latter import more cleaned rice than raw. In 1895 the import into British Columbia of raw rice was 2,609,333 lbs. and of cleaned 4,392.-678 lbs. The trade here gets a very excellent quality of rice from the Canadian mills, and the price is not excessive, being 3c. as compared with

3.35c. for English rice imported. Mr. Fielding inquired if the Mount Royal Milling Co. had asked the trade here to plead their cause before the

Mr. Merritt said their representative had been down here and had talked with the trade. The trade were perfectly satisfied with the quality of the Canadian article, and the price was

Mr. Fielding asked if the Mount Royal Milling Co. treated the trade alike as to terms and prices. Mr. Merritt replied that they did. There was no complaint, so far as A commissioner pointed out that the

duty on rice was high. Mr. Merritt-Not higher than on beef or pork. The duty on plate beef had lately been fully 75 per cent. on the price it could be bought for in Bos-

Speaking of molasses, Mr. Merritt said the grocers had adopted a resolution asking that the polariscope test recommended that a differential duty of 10 per cent, be imposed on all mo-lasses not imported direct from the place of growth. Mr. Merritt also read a statement favoring lower duty on nonds, peanuts, paraffin wax, choco-

W. Frank Hatheway asked on be half of the grocers that the duty on packages be abolished; that the duty on oil be reduced from 6 to 4c.; on cornmeal from 40c. to 25c., and on flour to 50c. The package duty was vexatiou and the revenue derived very small ndeed. Four cents on oil would be Petrolea. The flour duty was too high, but a duty of 50c. would be valfrom the United States.

THE FRUIT MEN.

Thos. Potts said the green fruit trade was a precarious one and with a large percentage of waste. We in the lower provinces do not grow grapes. The duty of 2c. per lb. is and not fair to dealers here. Therefore the duty should be reduced from 2c. to 15 per cent. ad valorem. The the duty should be reduced from 1c. to 1-2c. per lb. Tomatoes now pay 20c. bushel specific, and 10 per cent. ad valorem. The latter should be dropped. Bananas should be kept free as at present. They were a very perishable class of fruit, and the imp

jury to the lower provinces. duty on packages was unfair and true in the United States. should be abolished. For instance, a man buying 100 bbls, of grapes or sweet potatoes would have to pay duty on the packages, while persons getting two or three barrels would not have

to pay at all on the package.

A. L. Goodwin said there was a loss of 10 to 25 per cent. on bananas. They came from the West Indies, and could be handled best via Boston. No company would put on a line of boats to them to St. John or Halifax. A large percentage was ripe fruit that grapes, 98 per cent. of the barrelled rapes came via English ports, Mr. Goodwin stood facing the dow and the sun was in his eyes. "Sit down," said Mr. Paterson, "and

the sun won't bother you.' "The Sun," said Mr. Fielding, alluding to this great family journal, bothers a good many people down here." (Laughter.) Mr. Goodwin said that as Canadian grapes came in they held

the market. As to peaches, only the

HON. SIR RICHARD JOHN CART-WRIGHT, K.C.M.G., P.C., M.P.

The best ones would not stand the journey. California peaches, grown in a drier climate, did not decay so quickly.

F. L. Potts said 15 per cent. of the Ontario peaches were spoiled during transit: He would like to see all green fruits not raised in Canada made

Mr. Goodwin, in reply to a question said they had nothing to suggest in regard to oranges and lemons, unless that a better system might be devised as to a rebate on account of loss on Jamaica oranges. There was formerly great loss on this fruit in transit, but better packing has lessened the percentage of loss.

THE TEA IMPORTERS. J. J. McGaffigan and S. S. de Forest

appeared to represent the tea import-Mr. McGaffigan said that at a ing of the wholesale tea trade held in this city he was chosen to appear beviews upon the subject of teas. He vished it understood that the information was not wholly his views upon this subject:

(1) The meeting was in favor of a speci-fic and not ad valorem duty. (2) Inferior teas should be prohibited by a rigid inspection, and once condemned by the appraiser of the port, they should be held by the government until exported or destroyed.

(3) Strong objections were made to blend de teas coming into Canada from England.
They say that all teas can be blended here in Canada, and the labor of blending would be given to our young men, who would find it an honorable and profitable industry, and

in after years remunerative beyond the ordinary occupation of life; in fact creating a
new industry.

(4) Blended teas in quarter, half and one
pound packages should pay an additional
duty to cover the cost of labor, paper, printing and cases. Such work can be done as
well in our own cities and it would create

ing and cases. Such work can be done as well in our own cities, and it would create another new industry by giving employment to our boys and girls.

(5) Blended teas from England do not come in the original packages from the country of growth, but are imported free of outry in metal cases, such cases being manufactured in England. This was strongly objected to. In Canada we have skilled labor that is capable of producing metal or tin jected to. In Canada we have salted that is capable of producing metal or tin cases equal to the requirements and de-

mand.

(6) We ask that a specific duty be levied on teas coming from non-producing countries, claiming that it is unfair to the merchants of Canada to have England's competition for our limited trade. We do not object to the business competition, but we do consider it a gross injustice that while we are obliged to contribute our share of we are obliged to contribute our share of the country's expenses our competitors in trade from across the ocean go scot free.

(7) If you place a duty on teas from England our contention is that you will compel the English merchant to come to Canada and be a resident of the country, renting warehouses and employing capital and labor, and thereby spending a portion of his profit in keeping up our cities.

(8) The feeling of the merchants was strongly in favor of the duty being maintained against the United States. They say that if the government should remove this duty it would cause extra competition from that quarter and give no benefit to the consumer.

(9) The wholesale dealers of this city say that they are not afraid of honest competition, that the business is a limited one, requiring large capital to handle it carefully, and that in order to buy from first hands it is necessary to purchase large quantities. That the stock is perishable unless used within a reasonable time, and therefore it is highly important that the trade of the country should be confined as far as possible to the merchants of Canada. It might also be truthfully pointed out that the consumer never in the history of the country received so good value for such a small price as he does at the present time.

(10) They were unanimous in expressing the opinion that if the specific duty was placed upon teas that it would be the means of stopping the import of the low grades. They maintained that teas can now be landed from London under customs certificate that are not fit for human consumption, and that such teas should not be allowed to come here.

(11) They ask you to carefully consider the proposal to impose a differential duty against England, remembering that our market is a limited one, that the opening up of the Canadian Pacific railway gives us close connection with China, and that we are large importers also of Indian and Ceylon teas; that at the present time these teas are blended in England with China teas and the labor lost to Canada. We claim that by the government protecting our rights and interests that we can extend our business to the benefit of both the consumer and the country.

Mr. McGaffigan, in reply to a ques-(9) The wholesale dealers of this city say

Mr. McGaffigan, in reply to a ques tion, sald that a medium tea would cost 14 or 15c. All teas above 20c.

should be of fine quality, and many teas sold lower than that would be really good. But in Eigland teas were held 7 or 8 or 10 years and then sold. There would be a deterioration of 12 1-2 per cent the first year, 7 per cent the second, 5 per cent the third, make their manufacture profitable in and so on.

Sir Richard Cartwright—What is the rule regarding such teas in England. Mr. McGaffigan-They can be held in school cards used largely in the

sumption in England. The like is Mr. Fielding-Will our people buy these goods and sell them, knowing

to be unfit for use? Mr. McGaffigan-That is a matter of Mr. Fielding-But wouldn't it be ex

posed? Would it not be known

Mr. McGaffigan-If there is a demand

for cheap teas and competition is close, they will be brought in and sold. Continuing, Mr. McGaffigan protested against allowing teas blended in England coming into Canada. he wanted 100 hf-chests blended would take two men two weeks and ost \$50. That money would be and should be spent in our own country. England finds it a good paying business and makes money out of it. speaker was strongly in favor of differential duty against England. Mr. Fielding remarked that there would be objection to discrimination against England in this way.

Mr. McGaffigan replied had no sympathy with such an idea. He jocularly observed would favor annexation. rather verting again to the tea question he said it was a great hardship for the local merchant to find his trade taken from him by the representative of an English house. We could blend and pack our own teas as well as sould be landed here direct from Chins cheaper than via London. Speaking of low grade teas, he would like to ask how the customs department got its information as to the quality of

Mr. Paterson—From the appraisers. Mr. McGaffigan—Are they proper tea

Sir Richard-Under the food adulteration act tea can be analyzed and if unfit for use the seller can be punish-

Mr. Paterson-There is no tea expert in the department. Mr. McGaffigan again argued that a specific duty would shut out teas unfit for consumption, and that there

should be an additional duty on blended package teas. Mr. Paterson-But suppose no duty is imposed?

Mr. McGaffigan-Then there should be a tea expert in the department, the same as in the United States. Mr. Fielding-Do they exclude worth-

Mr. McGaffigan-Yes. Only a few years ago this market was flooded with teas that were rejected in "the States. There is a Canadian clause in their law enabling them to import such teas to be re-shipped to Canada. They should be shut out. Since we have direct trade with China, teas are selling cheaper than ever before. Sir Richard-Is that not due to a

great extension of plantations in India and Japan? Mr. McGaffigan thought not. China's exports had fallen off.

Sir Richard-But there has been an ncrease from India, Ceylon and Mr. McGaffigan-If we bought ondon we couldn't do as well by 20 er cent as in China. The merc

have to buy large quantities, and if they cannot dispose of stocks promptly they deteriorate and there is a loss. Therefore he argued for protection. Andrew Malcolm and John Sealy spoke for the fishermen of the Bay of Fundy. They asked that the duty on 2c. to 1c. per pound, and that the duty on cordage be made one cent, specific While deep sea fishermen get beef, etc., in bond and avoid the duty, about

two-thirds of our fisherman are shore Mr. Sealy said that the bay fisher men could not compete with those of Maine. The latter could buy their upplies, even rubber boots, cheaper than our people. Prices of supplie were lower in Eastport than on Grand that the fishermen used was heavily taxed. There should therefore be

Mr. Malcolm said that for the same reason they would ask a reduction in adian dealers sell the bulk of their grain and squeeze up the price of the pork, the fishermen want clear pork, which they can't get from Ontario, or if they do the duty is added to the

Mr. Sealy said it would be a great object lesson if the commissioners had a list of prices of fishermen's supplies on this side and the other side of the order, for comparison. only things cheaper on this side were hooks, and they were free. Mr. Fielding-Could you get us such a list as you suggest, secured from reliable sources, for comparison?

Mr. Fielding asked them to do so, and it was agreed that their enquiry might be extended as far as Portland, Me., as that is a competitive market.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. T. H. Hall, John McMillan and Ald. McArthur appeared on behalf of the

ook trade. T. H. Hall said the tariff in its relation to their business was comber-some and expensive in its workings, but a specific duty in their case would not work as well as an ad valorem. Books, he said, required a good deal of tariff legislation to make perfect what was now the law. On high pried books, the consumption of which cent. Then a book retailing from 50 cents to \$1 paid a duty of 30 per cent. On paper-covered books, the con-sumption of which was large, there was a tax of 6 cents per pound, mak-ing the average duty from 60 to 80 per just. School books were subject to the same rate. When the free school law came into effect in New Brunsnational policy it was advanced to 15 per cent., and in 1893 to 6 cents per pound, yet with all these advances the retail prices were not changed. Music books, of which a great many varieties had to be kept in stock and Canada. Then the booklet paid 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem. This covered the Sunday unlimited quantities, but must be experied. They cannot be sold for conschool books paid 15 per cent., books for public libraries, ted duty free. That scriptures while lett lassical and other w legislation was agai seller. Then the duty like Harper's Bazar, Journal, etc., practic dealers out of that tra tax was enforced rig cases, subscribers to at points outside the called on to pay the d had been so informe paper at present was plain, 35 per cent. cent. on bristol board led bristol board. He why these differences they were vexatious a nlicated the work of Gummed paper and cents per pound and asked a reduction on 25 per cent. The dut was 11-2 cents a roll ad valorem. Thus or roll the duty was 62 cents it was 55 per ce was 50 per cent., of cent., on 10 cents 40 cents it was 37 1-2 cent paper 30 per cen costing \$1 per roll it It would thus be see of cheap paper contr gely to the revenue. sented asked for an on books of 15 per c ery, fancy goods and 25 per cent. He added in the trade in the ci of an ad valorem du John McMillan wa the general interests would best be served em duty of 25 per cel letting in free books was that there were stores and less good Canada than 20 year duty should be put raries or booksellers sole right to import

Replying to Sir Rich Mr. McMillan said he criminate against th on book duties. Ald. McArthur sai fully expressed the John book trade. A s heavily on the masses he felt, should be fr now imported from S 221-2 per cent. und

SAW MANUFA J. J. Keefe and C. I ed that no duty b plates and no reduct saws. The American their saws in here ch United States. The to shape and there manufacturing them by breakage. There w ies in St. John, wh competition. He had complaints from cu made all kinds of sa and band saws. The ket the lower the pr make the industry pa of fact, Canadian make as cheaply as a ton's, that had th

Walter Wilson sa house ran in lines, turn out general wor Mr. Keefe said he phasize the fact that lower here than at Sir Richard-Do yo sell below the cost Mr. Keefe-If the it is very small. The have no combinatio

THE CIGAR Louis Green, cig importers of Havar that the domestic sand and that to would be to practic tion and thus injure would it raise the hands. They though ed cigar should be

At present leaf tobi for cigars. Mr. Green, replyin said that the taste provinces had been educated to smokin than were the pe provinces. He poin imported article di not under any tariff cheaper grades of d that to increase the cut down the reven

THE DE Dr. Godsoe said Avenny appeared on gas cylinders, time the cylinders ing refilled in the abolished. The c Canada, they reg knew that they le outright in the fir

Dr. McAvenny ed Dr. Godsoe's re THE FA Jas. Glichrist. M

behalf of the King farmers wanted the he felt, eventually instead of the Ame at the same time duty on cern should the farmer should basis as the man small coarse grain first class substit farmers felt that the horse shoe wa as they had the Hon. Mr. Pater ing for the farme

> Dr. Gilchrist se as a delegate, bu views of the good a class who sup

England. The like is nited States. Will our people buy nd sell them, knowing fit for use? n-That is a matter of

But wouldn't it be exit not be known? an-If there is a demand and competition is be brought in and ng, Mr. McGaffigan proallowing teas blended ning into Canada hf-chests blended it men two weeks and money would be and nt in our own country. it a good paying busies money out of it. The strongly in favor of a ty against England. remarked that there ection to discrimination nd in this way. gan replied that he thy with such an idea. observed would

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icolm and John Sealy fishermen of the Bay of asked that the duty on pound and that the duty made one cent, specific sea fishermen get beef, and avoid the duty, about our fisherman are shore

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STATIONERY, ETC. John McMillan and Ald. eared on behalf of the

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for public libraries, etc., were admitwhich included the smaller farmers, who might be free traders. Hon, Mr. Fielding-You have classical and other works. All this legislation was against the book-

duty free. That was taxing the

seller. Then the duty on periodicals

Journal, etc., practically threw the dealers out of that trade, as while the

tax was enforced rigorously in their

cases, subscribers to these periodicals

at points outside the city were not

called on to pay the duty; at least he

had been so informed. The duty on paper at present was 25 per cent. on plain, 35 per cent. on ruled, 35 per

cent, on bristol board and 25 on mil-

led bristol board. He could not see

they were vexatious and greatly com-

plicated the work of making entries.

ad valorem. Thus on paper 4 cents

was 50 per cent., on 7 cents 46 per

of cheap paper contributed most lar-

on books of 15 per cent.; on station-ery, fancy goods and wall paper each

25 per cent, He added that all houses

of an ad valorem duty.

sole right to import them.

the trade in the city were in favor

John McMillan was satisfied that

the general interests of the country

would best be served by an ad valor-

em duty of 25 per cent. The result of

was that there were fewer good book-

stores and less good books now in

Mr. McMillan said he would not dis-

John book trade. A specific duty bore

heavily on the masses. Schools books,

he felt, should be free. They were

now imported from Scotland and paid

221-2 per cent. under the present

SAW MANUFACTURERS

J. J. Keefe and C. B. Ketchum ask-

The American competitors put

ed that no duty be placed on saw plates and no reduction of duty on

their saws in here cheaper than in the

United States. The plates came cut

to shape and there was great risk in

manufacturing them and much loss

by breakage. There were three factor-

ies in St. John, which ensured good

competition. He had not heard any

complaints from customers. They

made all kinds of saws except hand

and band saws. The larger the mar-

ket the lower the profit sufficient to

ton's, that had the whole United

Mr. Keefe said he wished to em-

Sir Richard-Do you mean that they

Mr. Keefe-If there is any profit

it is very small. The St. John houses

have no combination, each factory

THE CIGAR TRADE.

street, presented a memorial from

that the domestic manufacturer now

enjoyed a protection of \$24 per thou

sand and that to increase the duty would be to practically kill importa-

tion and thus injure the revenue. Not

would it raise the wages of factory

hands. They thought a good import-ed cigar should be had for ten cents.

At present leaf tobacco comes in free

Mr Green replying to Sir Richard.

ducated to smoking Havanna cigars

said that the taste in the maritime

provinces had been more generally

than were the people in the upper provinces. He pointed out that the

imported article did not and could

not under any tariff compete with the cheaper grades of domestic cigars and

that to increase the duty would be

THE DENTISTS.

time the cylinders come in after being refilled in the United States, be

tight, and from sad experience they

knew that they leaked considerably They bought the American cylinder

outright in the first instance, yet the duty was collected each time on its

Dr. McAvenny briefly supplement-

THE FARMERS.

behalf of the Kings Co. farmers. The

farmers wanted the duty retained on

peef and pork, as this measure of

he felt, eventually force the lumber-

men and fishermen to use home grown instead of the American articles, while

at the same time buy better articles

of food than what are imported. The

basis as the man who converts it into

ing for the farmers of Kings or your-

Dr. Gilchrist said he did not co

as a delegate, but to represent the views of the good farmers, who were

Glichrist, M. D., appeared on

ection had done good and would

ed Dr. Godsoe's remarks.

who made it.

they regretted, were not

abolished. The cylinders made

Dr. Godsoe said he and Dr. Me-

cut down the revenue.

mporters of Havana cigars showing

sell below the cost of production.

ower here than at home.

working on its own bottom.

in free books for libraries etc.

gely to the revenue. Those, he repre-

the duty was 62 per cent., on 5

like Harper's Bazar, Young Ladies

scriptures while letting clear

pull on them in property, while they have the pull on you in numbers? Dr. Gilchrist-Possibly so, but our farmers are not fools. They know how Armour & Co. broke their beef market and drove the best cattle raisers out of the business, and that it took a strong measure of protection to put an end to that evil.

Hon. Mr. Fielding-Has the population of Kings increased? Dr. Glichrist-Not numerically, but the people are better off now than Mr. Fielding-That is more money

why these differences should exist, as and less people. Was that due to a protective tariff? Dr. Gilchrist-Not at all. It is due Gummed paper and labels paid 15 to various causes. Legislation will not keep adventurous farmers from cents per pound and 25 per cent. He asked a reduction on fancy goods to dabbling in lumbering and other spec-25 per cent. The duty on wall paper was 11-2 cents a roll and 25 per cent. ulations and thus losing money.

Adjourned till 3 p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION.

cents it was 55 per cent., on 6 cents it The commissioners did not appear for an hour after the stated time of opening. Meantime some of the comcent.. on 10 cents 40 per cent., on 12 mittees, after wasting three-quarters cents it was 371-2 per cent., on 30 cent paper 30 per cent., and on paper of an hour, had gone away. Mr. Ellis, costing \$1 per roll it was 26 1-2 cents. M. P., apologized for the commissionwho had delayed their lunch till would thus be seen that the users Hon. Mr. Blair arrived. Mr. Blair came in with the party. sented asked for an ad valorem duty

THE WIRE NAIL MEN. James Pender, J. J. Gordon and R. C. Elkin appeared for this interest. Mr. Pender pointed out that in regard to horse nails the rebate allowed was not sufficient to cover the loss by waste. There was a waste of 25 per cent. in manufacture, one-third of which was no good, and two-thirds only worth \$5 per ton as scrap. There should be a larger rebate on the manufactured goods. As to wire nails, the present tariff was satisfactory.

Canada than 20 years ago. Either a Sir Richard-What per cent. of the duty should be put on books for libcost in the United States is the preraries or booksellers should have the sent duty? Mr. Pender-About 66 per cent.-but Replying to Sir Richard Cartwright. the present conditions are extraordincriminate against the United States Ald. MoArthur said Mr. Hall had fully expressed the views of the St.

ary. The speaker pointed out that the enormously increased output, the cheaper fuel, the great improvement in machinery had greatly reduced the cost of manufacturing in the United States. They were today rolling billets cheaper than it was being done in Europe. In rods they were producing enormous quantities. The duty on rods should not be decreased. Rods are not and cannot be made in Canada, for the reason that the total quantity used would not keep one rod mill busy over three months in the year. If there were any change he would rather see a reasonable modification of the duty on nails than to see a duty on rods. On wire the duty not excessive. The question had been asked why we cannot make wire nails as cheap as it is done in the states. There are six or seven factories in the states turning out, each of them, more than the total make in Canada. Our territory is large, the population small by comparison. In the states they make everything, from the ore ket the lower the profit sufficient to make the industry pay. As a matter of fact, Canadian houses could not make as cheaply as a house like Disston's, that had the whole United The manufacturers here could stand a reduction in duty better than those

tendency of the present tariff was to induce investment in mills by persons of small capital. phasize the fact that Americans sold

Mr. Fielding-Is there not an association? Major Gordon said he did not belong

Mr. Pender said there was Prices are extremely low on the other side of the line. The price had declined \$1.70 there in three months There was no margin in selling at Louis Green, cigar dealer, King

Mr. Blair-Then how do you accoun for the present price there? Mr.Pender-The collapse of an organ zation. They are selling below cost of production. Competition is 'never so great and there is never as much friction as when an organization breaks up. It results in very low prices.

Mr. Paterson—Does \$2.30 give you

Mr. Pender-No. We don't expect to get a profit this year. When U. S prices were at the top, our price 80c. below them. While rods have only gone down \$5, they have dropped nails German rods are \$5 to \$6 higher than a year ago. If there were a radical reduction in the tariff we could not buy Germain rods. market is steady and subject to les fluctuation than the American.

Col. Domville wanted Mr. Pender-England can't compet with Germany or the United States in price. German rods are sold largely in England. We use practically all

Avenny appeared on behalf of the Dental society, to ask that the duty on gas cylinders, now collected each German rods. R. C. Elkin said the present duty wire nails was essential to the life of the factories here. He referred also to the enormous output in the States and their advantages as to freight, relative cost of selling, etc., and fully co incided with Mr. Pender's views. Major Gordon also endorsed these views, and added that in the case of the smaller manufacturer there was all the mor eed of protection.

SHIP CHANDLERS

James Knox said the ship chandlery ess in St. John was nearing its end. He had been in it 41 years ar the decay had been rapid for some time past, ever since the country had been in the hands of the Philistines. He pronounced the duty on cotton duck and twine excessive, so much so that good shipowners instructed their captains to get all the supplies they re quired in cheaper ports in other countries. They could buy things cheaper in Liverpool than in St. John. He held duty on corn should be maintained, but farmer should be put on the same that on a great many little things use in his line the duty was also far too high. Ten per cent he considered sufwhiskey. The farmers felt that in the small coarse grain the country had a ficient protection on Manilla and hem first class substitute for corn. The His old uncle had shipped stuff to farmers felt that the duties on iron Halifax and made money out of it hould not be taken off. The cost of but that was before confederation and the horse shoe was immaterial so long its high duties. Mr. Knox gave & as they had the feeding of the man statement of the advance in duties to show how his line of business had been

> A. W. Adams, in supplementing Mr. Knox's remarks, pointed out that the building of new vessels was a departed industry, and that ship chandlers had only old vessels now to supply with

and as these vessels went to all quar-ters of the globe, they did their refit-ting wherever it could be done the The engineers and machinists sugcheapest. St. John, he said, was the port in the dominion having the largest and steel forgings be reduced very mashipping trade with the United States, the country from which the most of the duck was obtained, and the vessels in this trade bought on the other side of the line and not in St. John. steel be reduced. There was but one cotton duck fac- It also the opinion of the machinists tory in Canada to be protected by the of this city that the present duty on existing high duty on that article. Like the nail makers, these duck men wanted protection, and like them they sold their product in foreign markets in competition with the United States. He claimed it was not in the public interest to pile on the duty for the The protection of a single concern. duties on twine, brass goods, etc., were numerated by Mr. Adams, particularizing the duty of 30 per cent on ships' logs, an article not made in Canada and for which protective duty there was consequently no excuse. He did

factory in the dominion, and yet if a man wanted to float the Canadian ensign he had to pay 30 per cent on his loyalty. He held that 10 per cent was duty enough to put on cotton duck, and thought it might as well be reduced to 5 per cent. Hon Mr Blair-Whene is this Canadian duck factory in Canada? Mr. Adams-In Yarmouth, N. S. Most of its output went to other lands. To Hon. Mr. Fielding-With 10 per cent protection this factory ought to

be able to do a good business. Ships were not like people living in the country. They came here and bought heir fittings if the price and other things suited them; if not they wen to New York or some other place. In conclusion. Mr. Adams urged that the duty on all articles for ships' use not more than 10 per cent.

CHEMICAL FERTILIERS. 14 J. P. Carritte read the following statement, signed by the Pidgeon Fer-tilizer Co. of Windsor, N. S., Archibald & Son, Truro; Provincial Chemical

Fertilizer Co., St. John; the W. A. Freeman Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. First, to the question of sulphuric cd. Sulphuric acid is used in this manufacture about one-half and onehalf; that is, the making of one ton of superphosphates absorbs about half ton of acid. The existing duty fixed by the late government in 1894 is \$8 per ton and the duty on the packages equivalent to about \$5.60; together some \$14.60 per ton on a product that osts from \$6 to \$7 in the American market: thus this article that enters so largely into the manufacture of arificial manures is protected by a duty of nearly 250 per cent. The duty in many cases 's paid over and over again and no rebate is allowed on the reimported carboys. This makes the cost of acid so excessive as to practically prohibit the Canadian manufacturer from using the cheap sources of phosphate utilized by the

foreign manufacturers, and prevents us from exporting. To place us on a more equitable footing it is very necessary that this duty be greatly reduced, and we would urge that instead of 4-10th of a cent per pound, specific, the duty be made 20 per cent ad valorem on sulphuric acid for the manufacture of fertilizers, and Walter Wilson said that Disston's in the upper provinces.

Nouse ran in lines, while here, owing to the smaller market, they had to would put him out of business. The once paid duty can be re-imported free. spectfully draw the attention of the commission to the fact that acid phosphate, which they have been asked to place on the free list is an entirely different aritcle from superphosphate. and does not enter into the fertilize

Second-Ground Bone - Under present ambiguous reading of the act, ground bone is admitted into the country in large and increasing quan-tites by English and American manufacturers free of duty, and without further manufacture is sold and used as a complete fertilizer. There is certainly no reason why any distinction shold be made between it and com-pound fertilizers. Both are used in the same manner for the same purposes and should bear equal duties. It is particularly unjust when it is considered that phosphate rock, which is a raw fertilizer material and must be treated largely with sulphuric acid and much labor before becoming available, is subject to a duty of 10 per cent. Again, a large proportion of the bone shipped in to compete with our burnt bone of superior quality and greater cost is a by product of glue factories having the major portion of nitrogen (the most valuable and essential ele-ment) extracted. All good bone is alike in appearance, the farmer is unable to distinguish between the two qual-

The memorialists further submitted that in order to manufacture fertilzers in Canada, a duty of 20 per cent, based on the valuation of the fertilizing elements they contain, should be imposed on foreign fertilizers, including ground bone. This duty of 20 per cent would e sufficient to enable the home indus try to hold its own against outside

ompetition.
They asked that the following rav articles, which are the base of fertil-zers, be placed on the free list: Sulphuric acid, for manufacture of fertilizers for export only; phosphate rock, nitrate of soda, potash salts and crude bone, unground and unmanu-

Mr. Pidgeon of Windsor said that nanufacturers had to draw samples and send to Ottawa for analysis, along with a fee of \$3. This was not ap plied to any other business. The samples should be drawn by the govern ment. Again it was provided that samples should be drawn from consumers' stock for analysis, but as matter of fact large quantities, are distributed where the law is not comlied with. He knew of 50 tons brought in and sold without analysis, and a cargo now on the way will not comply with the act in this respect. The Can-adian makers of sulphuric acid asked

an excessive price,
IRON FOUNDERS, ETC. James Fleming, W. B. White and Joseph Hazelhurst appeared to represent this industry. Mr. Fleming read the following statement:
The iron founders feel that the pre-

sent duty on castings should remain as at present and cannot stand any reduction. It is considered that it will be to their interest to have the duty on pig fron reduced, and if such all protectionists. Of course there was cordage and salls. On this work no reductions be found injurious to the a class who supported Col. Domville, drawback was allowed by the tariff, blast furnaces, their interest may be

finished machinery be retained.

THE STOVE MEN

A. E. Peters of Moncton and W. S. Fisher were the committee repre ing the stove manufacturers of the provinces.

Mr. Peters read a statement pointing out that the standard net wholesale price of stoves in the United States is based on an average of i cents per pound. This, however, is discounted 30 to 40 per cent, on stoves for export, and as the duty is 271not know that there was a bunting per cent. it admits these stoves into Canada at less that the wholesale price in the United States. What they asked was that a duty of 11-4 cents per pound, which would be equal to 25 per cent. ad valorem, be levied on these stoves. They wanted to be sure that the duty would not be evaded, and so asked for a specific duty. To illustrate his statement as to prices, Mr. Peters produced an American price list, also a special sheet showing the reduction made on goods for export. Stoves are sold today in Canada at 4 cents per puond, compared with the American price of 5 cents.

Asked as to the effect of recipro-

city, Mr. Peters said he believed wa could compete successfully in the United States market. He had looked into the matter of freights, cost of material, the prices of stoves in Bos ton, etc., and come to that conclu-Mr. Fisher said he was not prepar

ed to go as far as that. That was only Mr. Peters' own view. ALBERT MANUFACTURING CO. C. J. Osman, M. P. P., read the following statement in behalf of this

In the matter of a change of duty upon plaster of paris, should any be sed, we beg respectfully to submit the following points for your consideration:

That the average price at mill, now obtainable for sales throughout Canada, is 86 cents per barrel of 300 pounds, from which has to be deducted back charges and interest where credit is given. Calcined plaster cannot be manufactured for less than 80 cents per barrel unless in far larger quantities that the present demand of the Canadian market represents. It is quite impossible to increase the present price owing to competition from the manufacturers of plaster in the states of Michigan and Ohio. A reduction in the duty on plaster from 45 to 40 cents, made at the last revision of the tariff, necessitated a corresponding reduction in price to points in most parts in western Can-ada. Further reduction would make business unprofitable. The average cost to the consumer at this time is at least 35 cents per barrel less than before the imposition of protective duties, and the price obtainable is at least 25 cents per barrel less for the manufacturer. We would cheerfully welcome reciprocity in this article, To prevent confusion, we would re- and in conclusion submit that if an change be made it should be in the direction of increase rather than de crease in the present rate, no satisfac tory reason having yet been given for the reduction above referred to.
The manufacture of this article is important in the locality in which h is made, i. e., in the parish of Hillsborough, county of Albert, N. B. also affords considerable freight for the Intercolonial railway, total shipments over this road for the yea 1896 amounting to 23.144 barrels, and if not discouraged would in time be come a very important contributor the way of freight to this railway. To Hon Mr Fielding-The presen protection is 50 per cent.

Sir Richard Cartwright-I see it is pretty nearly total prohibition, as very little of this article is imported

To Hon. Mr. Fielding-The price the United States is the same for export as home production. Our aver age price at the mill is the same, or 86 cents. The duty simply permit us to ship to points in Upper Canada in competition with the cheaper Anything less than the present duty would make our business unprofit

To Hon. Mr. Blair-I would welcome reciprocity and would give up the Canadian market cheerfully for Bos ton alone. To Hon. Mr. Paterson-We ship

To Sir Richard—Our present sales in Canada are over 23,000 barrels. We shipped 60,000 tons of plaster rock to the United States last year, ton of plaster rock makes about eight barrels of plaster.
To Col. Domville—The rock is

duced in the United States instead of Sir Richard-It goes into the

United States free. There is now talk of a duty being put on. His remarks referred to calcined plaster, etc. They shipped very little ground aster for agricultural purpo THE CROCKERY TRADE.

O. H. Warwick and H. P. Hayward

appeared for this interest and sub-mitted a memorandum stating that they favored the present rate or china, porcelain and eathenware package to be free; that to glass ves-sels should be added blown glassware also vases and ornamental glasswar at 20 per cent. instead of 30 per cent. as at present; also that coal oil lamps and fixtures, gas and electric light fixtures be brought under one specification at 30 per cent., package free. The purpose of these suggestions was would rather have a duty of 30 per cent, now than to have it 25 per cent. now and in a couple of years find it necessary for revenue raise it to 30 per cent. again.

THE CIGAR TRADE

Isaacs and A. H. Bell appeared behalf of the clear manufacturers Mr. Isaacs wanted \$4 a pound duty n imported cigars for the protection of the Canadian manufacturer and the

HOME COMFORT

ROLL OF HONOR. THREE GOLD And ONE SILVER Medal The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans 1884 and 1885.

HIGHEST AWARDS Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, DIPLOMA Alabama State Ayr'l Society at Montgomery, 1888

AWARD Chattahoochie Valley Expo., Columbus, Ga., 1888 HIGHEST AWARDS
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Asso'n, 1889

SIX HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. HIGHEST AWARDS Western Fair Association, London, Can., 1893.

Midwinter Jr, Sen Francisco, Cal., 1894

Toronto Exposition, Toronto, Canada ABOVE HONORS WERE RECEIVED BY

WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., 70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, FOUNDED 1864, PAID UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. wanted an increase in the duty on

full development of the home market for domestic made cigars. Last year cheap Manilla cigars were sold in competition with the domestic article, to the injury of Canadian manufacturers and Canadian operatives. A high duty on imported cigars would likeadd to the public revenue. Sir Richard Cartwright-Would you

keep out the best cigars? Mr. Isaacs-With like raw material I can make as good a cigar as is made in Havana.

To Hon. Mr. Paterson-The place has not much to do with it. People go very largely by the label when they look for imported cigars. He himself made clear Havanas, Concha size, that

sold for \$50 a thousand. Sir , Richard-What competes with that clear here?

Mr. Isaacs-A eigar that costs but \$17 in Havana. He contended that the duty on imported cigars should be increased. The government, as he understood it, were looking after the industries of the ccuntry, and his request was in full touch with their position. The United States congress had sent up a bill to put on a duty of \$12 per pound on Havana cigars, because the capain general of Cuba had prohibited the exportation of tobacco from the island. Of course the bacco, but he could not say the quality was as good as the Cuban aritcle. There was Mexican tobacco that would good tobacco was likewise raised in California and Jamaica. He had seen trouble with it was that the farmers did not know how to sweat it properly. Its poorness was not the fault of the soil. He held that was a bad law which permitted the peddling of Canadian tobacco around the streets of Montreal, as there was nothing to prevent men taking it home and man-

ufacturing it without paying a cent A. H. Bell said he differed from the bought English clothing because it previous speaker. He was a free was cheaper than what they could get trader. He had a factory on each here. Nine-tenths of the cloth used side of the line and he got a better by the merchant tailors of St. John the United States than he did in New Brunswick. He paid 35 cents per pound on his tobacco in the states, and he preferred to pay duty on his raw maerial rather than excise on the manufactured, as in the dominion. He was, in fact, willing to pay 30c. or even 35c. per lb. on tobacco, and do what he pleased with it, than to be jected to the annoyances of the Can-

adian excise.

Hon, Mr. Paterson raised the point that this plan would be liable to lead to much fraud on the revenue. Cigars could be followed, but not so leaf to-

Mr. Bell, in reply, contended that the increased revenue derived in this way would enable the government to place larger customs staff to guard the

J. J. Donovan and C. H. Stevens were heard on behalf of the journey-men cigar makers of St. John. They stated that their earnings now did not average over \$5 a week, and urged the commission to enable the Canadian orkman to compete with the cheap labor and low priced goods of Havana, that the duty on imported goods should be greatly increased. They dwelt on the fact that as had Captain General cut off the export of tobe Cuban made cigars would be force on this market, and that unless the government interfered in their behalf the workmen would be deprived of the labor they had enjoyed in the past of making Havana tobacco into cigars in this country. They joined with the manufacturers who asked that the 10c. Havana cigar might be shut out. and contended that the best grades of rigars could be made in this cor try, and that people who wanted to smoke imported cigars should be com-pelled to pay well into the revenue for the luxury. In the manufacture of the cheaper grades of cigars the jour neymen, they said, were handicapped by cheap female labor, but with the government's assistance they would be able in nine or ten months to earn say 36 per week in the making of the higher grades of cigars. Without the government's protection they would be driven to seek work elsewhere as soon as the stock of Havana tobacco in the country was worked up.

The tariff commissioners resumed their enquiry at 10 o'clock Tuesday 26th ult., in the custom house

MERCHANT TATLORS C. B. Pidgeon and A. R. Campbell appeared in behalf of this trade Mr. Pidgeon said there were in St John thirty-six merchant tailors, with a capital of \$200,000, employing 400 hands, paying \$135,000 in wages, and doing an annual business of \$350,000. The duty paid on cloth was 25 per cent. and 5 cents per pound, with 35 per cent. on tailors' trimmings. While this was the duty on articles entering into their work, the duty on manufac clothing is 25 per cent. and 5c. per lb. They were handicapped by the mer-chant tailors of London and Glasgow, who sent out their travellers took orders from the best class

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manufactured goods or a decrease the tariff on cloths and trimmings. Hon. Mr. Fielding-What is the rate ad valorem on your cloths? Witness-About 30 per cent. The St. John custom tailors used only the better class of goods. Last year readymade clothing, including ladies sacques, etc., to the value of \$35,000 was

imported, but no ready-made, clothing for men was imported into Canada It was the solicited orders the tailors felt. Sir Richard-Would you like us to discriminate against British trade?
Witness—Against any trade that

hurts us. Sir Richard—I thought you were too ultra loyal in St. John to do that. Hon. Mr. Fielding-Is it not merely

a fad to get English clothing? Mr. Pidgeon—It goes beyond that. The element of cost entered into the transaction, and he feared much of this clothing came in without paying duty.

Sir Richard-Your suspicions are not altogether unfounded.

Mr. Campbell—It is very easy for these small parcels to get past the

custom house. Mr. Pidgeon-Within the last four and five years the soliciting of orders has become a large business. There was a Glasgow man in town now taking orders. Custom tailors were the only ones affected by this competition. Nine-tenths of the goods they used in their custom trade was imported.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—Quite a number of people who have been in Great Britain like the idea of getting their clothing from across the water. Mr. Pidgeon Yes, but they don't amount to more than one in fifty of the number from whom orders are taken by English and Scotch travel-lers, such as bank men and our best citizens generally. If the duty were increased it would stop that trade, he

was imported woollen goods.

Mr. Campbell—We do not use over me-tenth of Canadian goods. Mr. Pidgeon—In tweeds Canadians make nice suitings, but in diagonals, worsteds, broadcloths, and all the fine goods they had to use the imported

Mr. Campbell-Prejudice has something to do with the feeling against Canadian tweeds

Sir Richard How do you find the Mr. Campbell-That's the

THE HARDWARE TRADE Thos. McAvity, S. Hayward and W. T. Thorne appeared for the hardware

Mr. Thorne said they did not desire to take up the time of the commiss as they felt that about all the points as they felt that about all the points had been fully covered by hardware representatives in other cities where the board has held hearings. They had carefully gone over the discussions in Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal, and with the views there expressed ther concurred Mr. Learmont of Montreal had very fully covered the ground in the paper he had submitted to the commission. What they particularly desired was a simplification of classification of hardware so as to do away with the great trouble new attending the passing of invoices. They found greater fault, however, with the varying construction put on the tariff than on the tariff itself. To illustrate this point Mr. Thorne gave a case that came within his per-sonal knowledge. A lot of axe hand-les were entered and the appraiser held that the handle was really part of the axe and was liable to the duty on that article. After much correspon-dence the Ottawa authorities decided that the handle being wood was not ot to the axe duty, but on the er hand they ruled that the wooden handle of a buck saw was part of the saw and liable to the same duty. essed he could not reconcile

To Sir Richard—He had letters covering these two cases and the statements he had made. In reference to cutlery Mr. Thorne said the duty was 25 and 32 1-2 in a general way, but the trouble was in the classification. An appraiser would take a shoe knife as a tool, a knife with a plated blade as plated goods, and so on. The commission could imagine the trouble to which the trade was put to classify their invoices. He thought it would be easy to simplify all this. The object of the officers apheared to be however, to put every thing in the highest duty class. The trade would undertake to get up a classification, but that was only necessary as long as different rates of duty obtained. He thought articles could be divided into three classes. cutlery, builders' hardware and general hardware, but if a general rate for all these classes were established the detailed classification would be ssary. As the practice now cuttery articles are put under the head

(Continued on poge six.)

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THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 3, 1897. THE LIBERAL PLATFORM AND

THE TARIFF INQUIRY.

The statements made to the tariff commissioners on 26th ult., like the testimony taken elsewhere, contains much valuable information relating to the conditions of trade and production. It is clear enough from the evidence offered that the finance minister cannot frame a tariff acceptable to everybody, or indeed satisfactory to any person. Whether a man claims to be a free trader or a protectionist, he sees most clearly the aspect of the This way of looking at things in others is sometimes called selfishness; in ourselves it is self-preservation. But characterize it as we like, it must be admitted that a man in business cannot understand the interests of other people as he does his own. The commissioners invite the people to come forward, state their case, and give their opinions. Having heard the testimony of all interests, each in its own behalf, it is the duty of the ministers, as representing all, to make the best and fairest adjustment that seems

to them possible.

The inquiry and subsequent delib eration would be much simplified if the ministers had previously decided one main qestion. If they were determined to abolish protection root and branch, as some of them have pretended, they could have ruled out as irrelevant and useless the greater part of the testimony that has been given. The evidence showing that various duties afford protection necessary to the existence of certain industries would be of no value The mere fact that a duty was protective and not productive of revenue would condemn the duty at once For example, Mr. Osman showed yesterday that a duty of forty-five per cent, on plaster was required to hold the Ontario market for the Hillsboro product. That would be import ant evidence to a protectionist min istry. To a revenue tariff ministry the first point would be whether the duty were useful for revenue pur poses. If it were not the duty must go. If it were the other question as to the hardship on the consumer would arise. In respect to plaster Sir Richard Cartwright did keep pretty well to the point, as he showed by the blue books that the plaster duty produced no revenue to speak of and drew from Mr. Osman the admission that the duty increased the price to

the Ontario consumer. In general, however, the commissioners seem to encourage the manufacturers to testify concerning the protective value of particular duties, as if the ministers had either made up their mind that protection was not a vicious principle or were yet in a state of doubt on the subject. So uncertain is the ministerial attitude that the most ardent supporters of the government make bold to go before the commissioners in advocacy of duties on the ground that they are protective and on no other ground. Sir Richard Cartwright has again and again declared that tariff protection is vicious. It is a poor compliment to him that

his best friends and warmest supporters pay when they ask and apparently expect him to retain vicious duties simply because of their vicious-

THE DUTCHER MURDER.

Today we record the close of a notawful nature of the crime charged has been followed with a lively interest. If this was a murder, it was a murder of two persons, and the attempted could not, after the cross-examination of the accused and the subsequent evidence, believe Sullivan's own testimony, was defended by able counsel, who thing else at any price. took advantage of all weaknesses in the case for the prosecution, but with crown, well grouped and presented by less. Reluctant as one must be to believe any man guilty of this cruel double murder, it seems impossible to dissent from the jury's opinion. The one poor mitigation of the crime is the probability that there was no intent in the beginning, to commit murder, but that the blows were struck after detection in robbery, and the fire, was still later thought born of desperation and panic.

THE MISSION TO ROME.

a political errand. His mission is to nduce the head of the Roman Catholic church to intervene in Canadian politics on behalf of the Laurier government. As the ministerial organs prefer to represent the case, Mr. Fitzpatrick has gone to Rome to lay be fore the Pope the state of affairs in reference to the Manitoba schools, and to obtain, through the influence of the vatican, the favor of the Quebec bishops for the ministerial programme It seems, therefore, that Mr. Laurier and his colleagues are not averse to the interference of the church in Canadian politics. What offends them is the failure of the Roman Catholic church to support the present programme and it refuses to assist in carrying out the party designs. The intervention of a Canadian measure which he believes to be the lowing the example of the New York fulfilment of a constitution of bishop to the extent of supporting a tion is quite a crime in the eyes of is "catching," or, as they style it, is some of our ministers. The interven- "a communicable disease." It is ortion of the Bishop of Rome in support violation of election pledges is a thing to be sought after. But whatever some of the Roman Catholic clergy of Canada may have done to induce the electors to support what they deemed an act of justice to the minority in Manitoba and whatever some Protestant clergy of Canada may have done in the interests of what they thought was better school system, and in behalf of provincial authority, they all did as residents and citizens of this country. They are all Canadians, and probably all are electors, not only authorized, but obligated to do their share according to their light, in maintaining good when a Canadian minister goes Rome to look for political support and influence, he goes outside the represent. The Bishop of Rome is the recognized head of the Roman Catholie church, but he is not the head of the Canadian state. Every one of the previous six administrations of Canada has included several ministers who were devoted members of the Roman Catolic church, and who were loyal to ment is the first that has sent a mem ber of the administration to Rome to eek political support.

REMINDED OF THEIR PLEDGES. Mr. William B. Fawcett of Sack ville rather astonished the three min sters whom he addressed Tuesday Mr. Fawcett's views as to the tariff impositions on farmers appear to be somewhat extreme, but this did not surprise Mr. Fielding. He seems to overestimate the power of whiskey to provide revenue, and has a rather cool way of proposing to get "a few millions" of duty out of tea. But Sir Richard and Mr. Paterson have heard the like of that before. The impressive part of Mr. Fawcett's discourse was the appeal to the ministers to keep their pledges, and this request was almost too much for them. Mr. Fawcett may or may not be right as to the bearing of these pledges on the result of the elections. He is distinctly right as to the fact that the pledge to "wipe out every vestige of protection" was made, and that it was made by the minister before him-Sir Richard Cartwright-as well as by Mr. Laurier. Yet all the time that Mr. Fawcett was speaking there sat opposite him the controller of customs fresh his by-lection campaign in Brant. Not two weeks ago Mr. Paterson, speaking in the manufacturing centre of Brantford, where he has a protected industry of his own, assured the electors that this government would continue to maintain an ample tariff protection to the manufacturing "of Canada and of Brant ford." And it may interest Mr. Faw cett to know that farm implements and machinery are among the products of the Brantford industries.

A SLAUGHTER MARKET.

It is sometimes asked why manufacturers of Canada require protection if they have equal natural advantages with the United States and equal ability to use them. One answer to this is furnished in the facts given yesterday by the stove manufactur able criminal trial, which from the ers. The delegation produced the evidence of actual business offers to show that United States manufacturers give to Canadian customers special discounts as large as forty per cent. bemurder of three. It was almost a low the United States price. With miracle that one life was saved, and, these discounts stoves can be imported assuming the verdict to be just, it and sold duty paid in Canada lower now appears that John Sullivan owes! than they are sold in the state where his conviction largely to his failure to they are made. Honest advocates of complete the crime. The conviction of a tariff for revenue only might find Sullivan will occasion no surprise. It this satisfactory, for the importations is hard to see how the jury could have increase the revenue. The free trader reached any other conclusion than the may be pleased because the man who one expressed in the verdict. They wants a stove gets it in the cheapes market. But if the method were carried into all trades it would bring about a state of affairs in which Can adian artisans would have no work in support of the alibi. The prisoner and no money to buy stoves or any-

THE MANUFACTURERS ALARMED

the accumulation of evidence for the The trade returns for December show a noticeable falling off in the importathe solicitor general, the case was hope- tion of raw material for manufacturers. The following decreases are noticed in the comparison with Decemi ber, 1895:

\$ 20,514 428,583 91,688 678,421

The Montreal Gazette says that wool is the only important free raw material which does not show a decrease. The natural explanation of this is that After some partial denials it seems the manufacturers are waiting to see now to be admitted that Mr. Laurier's what will be done about the duty on solicitor general has gone to Rome on manufactured goods. Proprietors of industries do not care to purchase raw material which they cannot make up without losing money.

> It is given out that the tariff bill now in preparation by the ways and means committee of the United States congress will sweep away the free lumber provisions of the Wilson bill. A member of the committee says that the rough draft of the measure restores the McKinley lumber duties where it does not increase them. Of course changes may be made in the bill after it is introduced, but Mr. Dingley, the chairman of the committee, who comes from Maine, is expected to make a hard fight for the New England lumber interests.

board, has declared that consumption dered that premises wherein consumptives have died, or which they have occupied, shall be fumigated.

It is remarked by some of the reform papers in the west that the tories of Ontario have no leaders of their own and have had to send for Mr Foster, a New Brunswicker, to lead the campaign speaking in the by-elec tions now pending. The Ontario leaders may not be quite up to the mark, but the party still has the judgment to know where to look for an able man.

The Halifax board of trade is still divided in opinion about the fast line project. A number of members support the fast line scheme, but Senator Power and several others continue t urge in preference the policy of carrying goods to Halifax at less than cost over the railway.

THE LATE JAMES FISH.

(Newcastle Advocate, Jan. 27th.) In the death of James Fish our town oses one of the oldest and most respected citizens. About a year and alf ago a gradual decline, the res of his advanced years, and from that time until his death on Friday morning last he was confined to his room Mr. Fish was born in West Water ville, Maine, in 1812, and came to this country when four years old, residing in Blackville, then known as the "Forks." He lived in this county durng all that time. In 1842 he was married to Miss McAllister of Doaktown who died some years ago, ten children having been born to them, seven of whom are still living; they are Mrs. C. C. Hamilton of Shediac, Mrs. Donald Morrison of Newcastle, and James O., William, Hiram, Charles and Clif-

Mr. Fish for many years carried on a large mercantile and lumbering bus-iness, besides working a fine farm on the outskirts of the town. Quiet and edate in his mainner and conversation, he was applied to by many for advice, and if assistance was nee his hand was ever open to bestow it, while his character for probity was universally acknowledged. He, was 85 years of age. Many friends sympathize with the family in their bereavement. Mr. Fish was a Freemason, having joined Northumberland lodge, New castle, about twenty-five years and consistently lived up to the requirements of that order until his

His remains were interred in James' cemetery on Sunday afternoon with Masonic honors, being escorted to the grave by about forty me of Northumberland lodge and visiting masons, and a large number of townsfolk, who thus testified their respect for the deceased. The following were the pall-bearers: Messrs, R. R. Call, F. E. Winslow, Robert Ritchie, John Niven, George Burchill, sr., John

PROVINCIAL.

ALBERT CO.

Hopewell Hill, Jan. 24.-Amos Woodworth a popular young farmer of Chemical Road, was married on Wedesday to Miss Allida Downey, only daughter of Levi Downey of Demois elle Creek.

John Pye is visiting old friends here after an absence of seven years in Massachusetts. Daniel Malman has gone to St. John to attend the marine chool. Rev. Mr. Colwell, pastor of the Hopewell Baptist church, is still unable to leave his bed. The schooner Bertha Maud, which

eft here twenty-eight days ago for St. John with a cargo of deals, is still at Alma bound down, Capt, Kinney left the vessel at that port and Capt Arthur Edgett will assume command omorrow.

The Hopewell Y. P. S. C. E. have elcted the following officers for the curent term: Elmer A. Smith, president; ohn A. West, vice-president; Francelia Peck, cor. secretary; Laura A. Bishop, rec. secretary; H. C. M. Lawson, treasurer.

Hopewell Hill, Jan. 26.-Intelligen has been received here of the death, at Wakefield, Mass., of Mrs. Ruby Bishop, aged 83 years, a former resi ved the greater part of her life in this village, removing to the states with er daughter, Mrs. Emma Godfrey, ome ten years ago. She belonged to he Daniels family, and was a granddaughter of the original owner of the Daniels grant, one of the first settlers of Shepody. She leaves one daughter above mentioned, and a sister, Mrs. Martha Smith of Hopewell Cape.

hands severely today while chopping a piece of frozen meat with an axe. The marriage is announced of Alber E. Woodworth of Weldon to Miss Laura Stiles of the same place.

Pilot Warren Dixon is dangerously ill at his home at the Cape with rheumatism and heart affection. His condition is slightly improved today. F. E. Rogers has sold his trotting mare, Lady Allright, to Moncton par-

Elgin, Jan. 27.-Howard Steeves, for merly of this parish, but now in the employ of a Woodstock firm, spent Saturday and Sunday here. His many riends were pleased to see him again and enjoy one of his genial hand-

Rumor says that since the election Mr. Emmerson knows more of provincial appointments than he pretended to a few days before. R. P. Colpitts who for several years was government scaler in this county, has been honored by being retired without notice While no honor is attached to any appointment made by such an official as commissioner of the board of proved himself to be at Elgin on Saturday last, yet one who has discharged his duties faithfully and impartially, as did Mr. Colpitts, was worthy of better treatment. Mr. Emmerson's attitude frequently changes towards individuals after their votes

is rapidly recovering Your correspondent has before him

editorial from the Telegraph of Jan. 26th, in which reference is made to Professor Weldon and his connec matter of fact, Prof. Weldon was in Elgin on election day, and was one whose presence at the booth did not bring shame or disgrace, which is more than can be said of some of Mr. mmerson's campaigners. Mr. Pecke friends did good work, as the results roved but did it without any Mone on help. The conspicuous figure from ncton was a certain manager for Mr Emmerson whose actions indicated that he had Moncton revenue with him. It was he who carried the big money; but instead of asking small boys to "hurrah for Peck" he randed out a two dollar bank note and much silver to the lads and requested them o "hurrah for Osman." Probably he might not afterward remember that was flourishing a roll of bills on the streets, and crying "\$10 for anyone who will vote for Osman.'

CHARLOTTE CO.

Welshpool, Jan. 25 .- On the 20th inst Robert Mitchell, foster-son of the late Huse Mitchell, was married in Lubec. Maine, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Captain Henry E. Mahlman of Lubec About one hundred invitations were ssued. The couple left for Boston and New York on a wedding tour. Mrs. Huse Mitchell removed today

to Calais, Maine, where she will reside with her daughter, Mrs. Captain Thomas Calder. The public library is kept here by

C. F. Batson. It is quite well patron-

Messrs. Henry and Frank Calder and their brothers are manufacturing herring boxes preparatory to shipments

of fish in the spring.
St. Stephen, N. B., Jan. 27.—The residence of Leonard Markee on Hawthorne Hill, was the scene of an unusually happy event today. Rev. Frederick Poleston, rector of Trinkty Epils. erick Robertson, rector of Trinity Epis copal church, officiated, assisted Rev. W. C. Goucher, pastor of Union street Baptist church. Before them stood Charles J. Vanstone and Miss Georgia Markee and M. Everett Smith of Woodstock and Miss Rebecca Mar brides were handsomely gowned in oriental cloths and carried beautifu beautifu bouquets. Many rich and handsom presents testified to the esteem which the young couples are held Mr. and Mrs. Smith departed on the afternoon train for their future home in Woodstock, a large number of friends being present to extend congratulations. Mrs. Smith will receive friends at the residence of her sister Mrs. W. B. Belyea on February 2nd and 3rd. Mrs. Vanstone will receiv friends on the same days at her fa ther's residence.

The town elections occurred today Julius T. Whitlock was elected mayor by acclamation. In Queens ward Howard B. McAllister and Joseph Mc Vey were elected councillors position. In Dukes ward, Edward M. Stuart and Albert A. Lawlin were chosen councillors without opposition. In Kings ward, Isaach Bridges, Almon I. Teed and Geo. P. Ryder were nomin-

ated for councillors. The vote was: Teed, 102; Bridges, 86; Ryder, defeated, 55. L. A. Mills, T. K. McGeachy and John Lochary were chosen assessors

Deer Island, Jan. 27.-Winslow Richrdson dispatched the schooner Edith N. last Friday for the upper waters of the bay for lobsters. The vessel has lately had a well put in her and will carry lobsters direct to Portland, Me Last week the weather was so rough

that very few lobsters were caught. Owing to the desperate storm on the 21st the Arbutus was unable to make her usual trip from St. Stephen to the islands. This is the first time for many months that she has not come on her regular day, although she has sometimes had to contend with very heavy weather.

Rev. M. B. Ryan of the Disciple church concluded a series of special ervices at Leonardville on Sunday. Two persons identified themselves with the church.

The Fair Haven school was re-opened on the 19th after being closed two weeks on account of an epidemic, The school at Leonardville has been closed since the 19th on account of the sickness of the teacher, Miss Agnes Cummings. James S. Lord is teaching at Richardsonville this term.

A very perceptible shock of earthquake was experienced in Leonardville yesterday, causing a heavy rumbling in some of the houses.

Frank Conley and Chas. H. Wils Leonardville leave tomorrow attend the business colege at Portland. Me. Willie Fountain, son of J. R. Fountain of Chocolate Cove, returned

home from Bangor on Saturday in a somewhat weak state of health, occasioned by a recent attack of typhoid KINGS CO.

Sussex, Jan. 26.-A case was up for hearing before Stipendiary Magistrate Wallace on Saturday afternoon, which John Doherty was plaintiff and Henry Parlee the defendant. The cause was an action of debt, the plaintiff claiming the defendant owed him \$14 on a primisory note made in April, 1891, with interest on the same, a further sum of \$4.80, a total of \$18.80. At the time the note was made defendant resided at what is known here as the Upper Corner. A jury was sworn to decide the case. James P. Byrne, barrister, appeared for the plaintiff, and Ora P. King, barrister, appeared for the defendant. After the evidence for the plaintiff was all in and the counsel had closed his case Mr. King moved for a non-suit on the ground that Mr. Byrne had failed to prove justification, as required by chapter 60, section 6 of Consolidated Statutes, and after the points had been argued pro and con a non-suit was entered. Mr. Byrne argued it was unnecessary to prove justification until after the objection was taken Byrne offered to prove justification af ter the non-suit was entered, which was denied him by the court. Byrne gave notice of appeal and the case will be carried up on review be fore one of the judges of the upper court, when a point often raised

be settled. After a number of meetings in the Kings county probate court re Henry Colpitts of Forest Glen, who Cougle will case, it was decided on sued in solemn form to the executrix, Abigail Cougle, and Frank C. Smith, executor, therein named.

Mrs. Little, wife of Rev. H. W. Little. left Sussex this afternoon for St. John. It is understood she will at once go to Florida, where Mr. Little is said to have accepted a call to a prosperous church.

Walter J. Mills, one of the firm of S. H. White & Co., merchants, and Harley White, son of C. T. White of Apple River, left by train this afternoon for Hallfax, where they will take the steamer Duart Castle for Bermuda and Trinidad, where they spend a few weeks for the benefit of their health, as well as to consider the business chances, being largely interested in the exportation of all kinds of lumber.

Fred. T. Boal, son of R. D. Boal, our popular postmaster, left St. John in the Duart Castle for Halifax and will journey in her as far as Bermuda to visit friends there.

Belleisle Bay, Jan. 27.-Whole familles here are down with meas J. F. Downey has bought the house and lot of A. Erb at Kiersteadtown, and is having the house finished. He ntends to put up a large barn next

Some forty guests assembled at the dence of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vail on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, each bringing some token of esteem, and spent a most enjoyable and happy evening. The extent of the gathering indicates the eseem in which Mr. and Mrs. Vail are held by their neighbors. Millstream, Jan. 26.-Lumbering op

erations are being carried on quite ex ensively here.

Public worship was conducted in St Phillip's R. C. church on Sunday, Rev. Father Savage being the officiating

Fred Mason and Miss Bettine Belleisle were married at the Meth-odist parsonage by the Rev. Thomas Pierce. The happy couple have the pest wishes of their many friends. Miss A. Gregg of Mt. Hebron ha taken charge of the school at Mt. Pleasant Ridge for the ensuing term. Mr. Harding is getting the mill of

W. Mason ready for operations. Miss Alvina Schofield, who spent the holidays at her home here, has gone to Kent Co. to resume her duties as Tuesday, 19th, was said by some of

the oldest inhabitants of this place to be the coldest day on record.



the great benefit to me of the course which I took at your College, as without it I could not have taken the position which was offer

Head bookkeeper for Messrs. M. Bros. & Co.
Catalogue containing terms, culars of the famous Isaac Phand, malled to any address. S. KERR & SON. Odd Fellows' Hall

ARTHUR COSTER.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

Trust the people—the wise and the ignor-int, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the

Extract of a letter received by Montrealer from Miss Agnes E Slack, secretary of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union I am writing to our countries all over the world urging our W. C. T U's. at once to begin selecting their delegates to represent them in Can ada at our world's convention. We are most anxious the convention should be thoroughly representative I am now very busy with work in England, I think over my recent tour to America with great delight.

I intend returning to America with my friend. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. early in August to remain till the world's convention meets. I have told Mrs. Stevens to arrange a tour for me in Canada if our Canadian W. C. T. U. want me. All arrangements are to be made direct with Mrs. Stevens. Her address is 150 Free street, Portland Maine, U. S.

My sugestion for the world's banner is the globe surrounded by the white ribbon, with our motto, "For God and Home and Every Land." I recognize the great work done for our cause by the Montreal Witness.

I submited to them for our world's convention. AGNES E. SLACK. Ripley, Derbyshire, England, Jan.

I am anxiously waiting to receive

from Canada their choice of the dates

The following are the winners of the prizes offered by J. Hale Ramsay to

the ones sending in the largest number of new subscriptions to the Dominion-Mrs. W. L. Haddon, Kemptville, Ont.; Mrs. T. Stitt, Cobden, Ont.

Ontario-Mrs. W. L. Haddon, Kempt-

wille, Ont.; Mrs. T. Stitt, Cobden, Ont. "Quebec-Mrs. Albert Dyer, Sutton. Nova Scotla-Mrs. F. Powers, Lun-P. E. Island-Mrs. R. T. Holman.

Manitoba-Mrs. D. H. Watson, Bran-New Brunswick-Mrs. D. Jones,

N. W. Territories-Mrs. S. A. Vercy, Leduc, Alberta.

Bttish Columbia—Mrs. H. Sievewright, New Westminster, Mrs. J. T. Miller, Vancouver. (Will other papers in N. B., N. S. and P E. I. please copy the above?)

ELMIRA REFORMATORY, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Letter from Miss Slack.

To the Editor of the Methodist Times: Dear Sir-Yesterday I saw over an be almost ideal. I have never before seen an institution which so completely ombines corection and reforms this world renowned Elmira refortory does. In Great Britain we bel but we do not attempt to reclaim the guilty ones as the U.S. A. system

ooking building covering sixteen acres of ground. Male first offenders between sixteen and thirty years old are sent here from all parts of the state of New York. From the first moment they enter they are taught that character counts for much. All new comers are dressed in black, and so whatever their crimes may have been a good chance is given them by ing placed in the middle grade, instead of the lowest grade, where red clothes are worn. If the conduct and character are exemplary, in six months a man can work himself into the highest grade—the light blue. If he misbehaves he is promptly put in-to the red uniform of the lowest grade. If a prisoner goes to the reformatory with a sentence of thirty years he can earn his freedom in one year, if his life, habits and character are blameless, and so win back self respect. After his parole, or freedom, has been given him he must by correspondence secure a situation before he can leave the institution. For six nonths after leaving he must stantly report himself. Statistics show that 80 per cent, of the thousands who pass through this institution every year are reclaimed and made good citizens; in fact many important situations are today filled in the state by nen who have passed through the reformatory. It costs \$300,000 a year to maintain the place, but the various in dustries clear about \$25,000. Eagerly I followed our guide as he took us round. I saw down one side of a long corridor 504 cells, ranged four stories high, with three galleries. In all there are 1.280 cells. First of all we pass

barber's trade-shop, filled with bar-ber's chairs and appliances, where the trade is taught, then into the big blacksmith's shop, where every branch of blacksmithing is taught. I was much interested in seeing the hoofs of the men learn horse-shoeing. Next came the steam-fitting and the smithy sheds, each about 160 feet long and 8 feet wide; the plumbing trade shed where every modern appliance was in use; the carpentry and house-building cabinet building in every stage, the cottages identical with those one sees in every city and village in the states. In the stone shop, brick walls were being built of every description; curved arches, windows, doorways, all were in process, and as soon as finished they were taken down and rebuilt. The clothing shop showed us "cutting ut" in various stages. The sign writing shop exhibits wonderfully well painted signboards. The fresco decorations a little further on were most artistic. The work at the upholstery shop would compare with any first-class house in Great Britain. The printing and bookbinding is likewise rs attend every evening to instruct the men in all the thirty-four different trades which are being taught; each inmate shooses what trade he will learn, and it is his own fault if he is not a cap-

tent merely to punis but strive to make of those who have ened sinners. The ful building, with floor and round t services are held ev estant. Catholic, a pastor brings his o and there is a power As we passed don corridors Professor physical culture) hanked the preac in the Park church previous evening. At 4.30 the 1.440 1 in different regime vard. On they can red regiments. A paraded down the ing stimulating n 1 440 men acted as was the discipline realized that these taught their trade the same time n healthy by this and by the all-day some day in the ing may be called law, which on January 1, will from selling their cause they are sup honest trade. I left the reformoved, realizing w rying out of the

able workman, well his living after his formatory. How I I

when in England w

tution is, for veri ners "from the er and making the man a power for stead of only imp and turning him less citizen. I hav this during my jo I am, dear sir, yo

(Methodist Tim QUEE Hampstead, Jar the thermometer c below zero. A froze their faces

Mr. Heffern of here today with cattle he had pu Slipp and Benjami trail Hampstead. Miss Gardiner o of Isaac Gardiner, lock with Mr. Od other day. The was performed by ter, F. C. B. mi couple will reside Jemseg, Jan. 22.late James Van B Saturday last. church was filled t ity. Rev. I. N. I funeral sermon. and Rev. Mr. Fre

and assisted in t ceased was over leaves a wife, the er. Mrs. Van B. Some of the be working in Main They say the l yarding, and Mrs Allison winter giving both

lessons. Miss Sare

ley Dykeman, mer months in Miss Laura B. few weeks at C. Narrows, Jan. has yarded up ov of lumber, and W Parks and other a considerable qu Rev. O. N. Mo here, preached la Ernest M. Strad charge of the sc A tug boat is Robinson's mill superintended by is sealed up ar will be 52 feet ke compound engin 14, built by Bur will tow on the C. & J. Robin of South Amer ready to be shi navigation. Th million next sun Miss Maud W field for the wir Two of our n and T. M. Todd, of them had to viz., Fred I

grees below zer Miss Florence John Orchard five men and Albert Perry's Rev. C. W. T Baptist church, slowly reco Hampstead, Adams of Evan yesterday mor Samuel G. Ada had an unmar a short time a six. Her fun

Saturday after

Eight inches

The thermo

Waterboroug ous to get a b and a number gregation by a that purpose It is intended New York. It cost about \$100 pects of the ! Easter or soo way, a former N. Y., has pr towards the Mrs. Geo. Evelyn Wiggi on a visit to Frank Shar has been here Geo. W. Slo ket has been ter, eggs, etc. The farmers

RANCE COLUMN.

Christian Temperance Union of St. John

ple—the wise and the ignor-nd the bad—with the gravest in the end you educate the

a letter received by from Miss Agnes E. ry of the World's Wom-Temperance Union: g to our countries all ld urging our W. C. T. to begin selecting their represent them in Canorld's convention. nyious the convention proughly representative. busy with work in Engover my recent tour to great delight.

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nd-Mrs. R. T. Holman

Mrs. D. H. Watson, Brannswick-Mrs. D. Jones,

ritories-Mrs. S. A. Vercy. lumbia—Mrs. H. Sieve-

Westminster, Mrs. J. T. papers in N. B., N. S. and copy the above?)

REFORMATORY, NEW ORK. U. S. A.

r from Miss Slack.

of the Methodist Times:

Yesterday I saw over an which seemed to me to al. I have never before tution which so completely ection and reformation as nowned Elmira reforma-Great Britain we believe owing the c not attempt to reclaim the as the U.S. A. system

ra reformatory is a fine ling covering sixteen acres Male first offenders been and thirty years old e from all parts of the w York. From the first y enter they are taught er counts for much. All are dressed in black, and their crimes may have chance is given them by placed in the middle grade, ne lowest grade, where red worn. If the conduct and are exemplary, in six an can work himself into grade—the light blue. If wes he is promptly put in-niform of the lowest grade. r goes to the reformatory tence of thirty years he is freedom in one year, if bits and character are and so win back self rehis parole, or freedom, ven him he must by corsecure a situation before e the institution. For six er leaving he must con-ort himself. Statistics show ent of the thousands who gh this institution every laimed and made fact many important situtoday filled in the state by ave passed through the re-It costs \$300,000 a year to ie place, but the various inar about \$25,000. Eagerly

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and there is a powerful organ. As we passed down one of the long corridors Professor Bates (professor of physical culture) ran after us, and

1,440 men acted as one man, so perfect was the discipline. Here, again, I realized that these men are not only taught their trades, but they are at the same time made vigorous and healthy by this constant daily drill, and by the all-day Saturday drill; also some day in the battlefield this training may be called into requisition. The new law, which will come into force on January 1, will prevent the reform-atory and other institutions in the state

rying out of the Scriptures the insti-tution is, for verily it is saving sin-ners "from the error of their ways," and making the steady, the reformed and making the steady, the reformed man a power for good in the state, instead of only imprisoning him in gaol,

froze their faces and ears. Mr. Heffern of St. John went from here today with another drove of

cattle he had purchased from Reid Slipp and Benjamin S. Palmer of Central Hampstead Miss Gardiner of Hibernia, daughter of Isaac Gardiner, was united in wedlock with Mr. Oden of Oormocto the other day. The marriage ceremony

was performed by Rev. George W. Foster, F. C. B. minister. The happy couple will reside at Oromocto. Jemseg, Jan. 22.—The funeral of the late James Van Buskirk took place on Saturday last, when the Methodist church was filled to its utmost capacity. Rev. I. N. Parker preached the funeral sermon. Rev. A. J. Gollmer and Rev. Mr. Freeman were present and assisted in the service. The de-

ceased was over 80 years of age, and leaves a wife, three sons and daugh-ter. Mrs. Van B. is dangerously ill.

Mrs. Allison Hanselpacker is this winter giving both music and painting lessons. Miss Sarah Wright and Medley Dykeman, who spent their sum-mer months in the states, are home. Miss Laura B. Purdy is spending a few weeks at C. L. Slipp's.

Narrows, Jan. 20.—George Robinson has yarded up over a thousand pieces of lumber, and Wellington Cox, James Parks and others have also yarded considerable quantity.

Rev. O. N. Mott. a former pastor of the Free Christian Baptist church here, preached last Sunday.

Ernest M. Straight has gone to take charge of the school at Scotchtown. A tug boat is being built at C. & J. Robinson's mill by Capt. Jacob Wilson, superintended by Daniel Whelpley. It is sealed up and partly planked. It will be 52 feet keel, 14 feet beam, with compound engine, 9 by 11, and 18 by 14, built by Burrill, Johnson & Co. It will tow on the rivers and lakes. C. & J. Robinson have a large stock of South American lumber on hand

ready to be shipped at the opening of navigation. They expect to cut two million next summer.

Miss Mand White of this place has taken change of the school at High-

field for the winter.

Two of our merchants, W. H. White and T. M. Todd, are so busy that each of them had to employ another clerk, viz., Fred McAlary and Emeline The thermometer registered 25 de-

grees below zero on the 19th. Miss Florence Wilson has gone mesbury, Mass., to visit friends. John Orchard from Grand Lake has five men and two teams working on Albert Perry's lumber chance. Rev. C. W. Townsend, pastor of the Baptist church, who has been very ill,

is slowly recovering.

Hampstead, Jan. 22.—Miss Hannah
Adams of Evandale died very suddenly
yesterday morning. She was unmarried, and lived with her nephew, Samuel G. Adams of Evandale. She had an unmarried brother, who died a short time ago at the age of eighty-six. Her funeral will fake place at the Adams hall, Upper Greenwich, on

the Adams hall. Upper Greenwich, on Saturday afternoon.

Eight inches of snow fell yesterday. Waterborough, Jan. 23.—The church people of this parish have been anxious to get a bell for St. Luke's church and a number of the laddes of the congregation by a basket social raised for that purpose the handsome sum of \$25. It is intended to procure the bell from New York. It will weigh in the vicinity of four hundred pounds, and will cost about \$100. There are good prospects of the bell being in position by Easter or soon after. Rev.C.H.Hatheway, a former rector, now of Albany, N. Y., has promised a handsome sum

Mrs. Geo. Wiggins, formerly Miss Evelyn Wiggins, who was married a short time ago, is home from Boston on a visit to her parents. Frank Sharp of Charlestown, Mass.,

as been here visiting his mother. Geo. W. Slocum of the country mar-ket has been here buying poultry, but-

ter, eggs, etc.
The farmers are hauling hay from interval at Jemseg.



LARGE SIZE VS. QUALITY.

oseph Mechan Sounds a Needed Note of

Warning. During a recent visit to a horticul-lural exhibition, which comprised flow-ers, fruits and vegetables, I was again witness to the almost universal mistake made by committees on awards in givphysical culture) ran after us, and thanked the preacher for her service in the Park church, Elmira, on the previous evening.

At 4.30 the 1,440 inmates all marched in different regiments into the courtyard. On they came, blue, black and red regiments. A capital brass band paraded down the centre court, playing stimulating marching airs, and drill commenced. The whole army of 1440 men acted as one man, so perfect save as a curiosity, of what use is such a huge plant in a pot? The smaller mes referred to were in five and sixinch pots, and these had a spread of top of two to three feet, and assuredly lop of two to three feet, and assuredly sould be used for ornamentation to much greater advantage than the larger ones. Premiums are supposed to be for the promotion of gardening skill, out when this skill is used to promote something of no utility the premium swasted. At the same exhibition were new law, which will come into force on January 1, will prevent the reformatory and other institutions in the state from selling their manufactures, because they are supposed to injure "outside honest trade."

I left the reformatory profoundly moved, realizing what a practical carming cut of the Sorintures the institutions of the Sorintures the institution of the sorinture of the Sorintures the institution of the sorinture of th

porticultural society meetings. I have been on committees myself when it was a task all the time to keep before stead of only imprisoning him in gaol, and turning him out a hardened, useless citizen. I have hurriedly written this during my journey southwards.—
I am, dear sir, youns faithfully.

AGNES E. SLACK.

(Methodist Times, Sept. 10, 1896.)

QUEENS CO.

Hampstead, Jan. 21.—On Tuesday the thermometer dropped to 20 degrees below zero. A great many people froze their faces and ears.

Loke went from the same to judge may carry out the spicts of the society they belong to lesires to promote. It recalls to mind what I referred to before in these columns, viz.: The case of a committee awarding a special premium to an exhibition of Kieffer pear branches which were overloaded with fruit. It was in society of which I was a member. were overloaded with fruit. It was in a society of which I was a member. Evidently the committee thought the exhibit a meritorious one, for the members of it were greatly surprised when I arose and protested against the award. My point was that instead of its being a meritorious exhibit, it deserved the censure of the society, as

the great quantity produced on the branches were not from any skill of the grower, being natural to the Kieffer. Further than this, he lacked ludgment in permitting so many fruit to remain on, as one-half the number would have been better. I regret to add that the award was allowed to stand. The work of improvement mu come from the appointing of more in-telligent committee men. They must be made to better appreciate the fact that quality must be given great consideration. In this State we consider the Seckel pear the standard of excellence for quality. Yet I have known those about to exhibit send such second that great of Clairsean Boussock leaves a wife, three sons and daughter. Mrs. Van B. is dangerously ill.

Some of the boys who have been working in Maine have come home. They say the lumbermen are done yarding, and are now waiting for snow.

The solvester is this leaves a stare of the normal series of Clairgeau, Boussock and Diel, because they knew that the ludges would never give the premium to the small Seckel, but would decide an some large-sized sort. It is at all times difficult to secure practical persons to serve on committees. The average man or woman believes in size, but are constroners at a stare of tendo. and, of course, visitors to exhibits are apt to think that the largest fruits should have the premium. But there is certainly a limit to size, beyond which size should not count against quality. To take up the question of the proper awarding of premiums the proper awarding of premiums would be a most useful work for all societies interested at their meetings.

-Joseph Meehan, in Practical Farmer. MR. D. W. BEADLE, M.A.

The Veteran Fruit Grower Who Has ; Capital Record. Mr. D. W. Beadle may fitly be described as the veteran fruit-grower of Ontario, says Farming. He was born in St. Catharines in 1823, and though



D. W. BEADLE, M.A., TORONTO. in early life he followed the profession in early life he followed the profession of law for some years, he was for over forty years a professional nurseryman. The well-known St. Catharines nurseries were his. Its trees are bearing fruit all over Ontario, and in many parts of Quebec, and in the United States from New England to California, also in England and France. This is a capital record of one man's enterprise. In 1890, at Dr. Mills' request, Mr. Beadle began to lecture at farmers' institute meetings, and he has been engaged at the work ever since. Perhaps no man on the staff has a more intimate and practical knowledge of his own particular subject than Mr. Beadle has. Mr. Beadle has the honor of being a graduate of the University of Toronto, having received his degree in 1845. We are pleased to note the fact that a son of Mr. Beadle's is superintendent of the Vanderbilt Herbarium at Biltmore, N.C.

A Kicking Helfer

We consider the case of a kicking heifer a difficult problem to solve. It is said that 'perseverance will overcome all things, that patience is powerful and that kindness is sure to triumph, but it is equally true that life is short. The heafer kloks, either because the act of milking hurts her, or she is afraid it will hurt. If she cannot be convinced to the contrary in any other way she must be restrained that she cannot kick. The following scheme has been frequently reported to us as accomplishing this end:

Use a small rope or strap with ring at one end; put around the body in front of the udder and back of the hips, draw tight and fasten with a half hitch bow. In ex ra bid cases, use a small stick and make a twist so as to draw extra tight.—Hoard's Dalryman

SIR WALTER AND THE POTATO. Historic Myrtle Grove and Its Literary

Even in this prosaic end of the nine-teenth century, when it is difficult to arouse much enthusiasm over celebra arouse much enthusiasm over celebrations and anniversaries, says London Sketch, a good deal of attention was attracted to an announcement made some months ago that the tercentenary of the potato was about to be celebrated in ireland, a country in whose history, particularly during the last century, this well-known esculent has played no inconsiderable part.

The idea, which originated with the Irish Gardeners' Association, was admirably carried out in Dublio during the last week of 1896, when an exhibithe last week of 1896, when an exhibi-tion of potatoes, with a conference Fresided over by Viscount Powers-court, was opened in the Rotunda, and attracted large crowds of visitors, who were not slow to express their amazewere not slow to express their amazement at the numerous specimens which science and cultivation had developed from the original small, waxy, and if history speaks truly, somewhat tasteless tuber, which Sir Walter Raleigh brought from America and caused to be planted in the gardens of Myrtle Grove just 300 years ago. Tradition says that his servants gathered the apples off the plants, cooked them and pronounced them a failure, and only discovered the veritable ponumes were not slow to express their amaze-



The House in Munster in the Garden Which Sir Walter Raleigh Planted

the Potato. de terre when tilling the ground later on; but apparently Sir Walter was better acquainted with the vegetable, as a quaint old etching on the staircase at Myrtle Grove represents him instructing two Irish peasant women how to cook potatoes, which was the Celtic pronunciation of the Spanish term batata, by which the tuber was known in the New World.

En passant, it may be mentioned

En passant, it may be mentioned that Myrtle Grove has other claims to recognition. The house, the most perfect example of Elizabethan architecters. sect example of branch was erected by Sir Walter about 1585, close to the town of Youghal, on some property that had been confiscated from the celebrated Earl of Desmond, whom the English general defeated a few years previously. Here it was that Edmund Spencer joined his friend, and in this Spencer joined his friend, and in this peaceful, picturesque retreat wrote most of his masterpiece, "The Faery Queen," a first copy of which is preserved in the drawing-room, where it lies, in company with one of Sir Walter's literary efforts, on his old carved table. Indeed, it is the desire of the present owner. Sir Henry Blake, Government of Temples to preserve as far of Jamaica, to preserve as far



Potato Tercentenary-Lord and Lads Cadogan Inspecting the Exhibits in the Rotunda, Dublin.

as possible the historic associations of as possible the historic associations of the house, in which he hopes to place an interesting collection of relics. Careful investigation has discovered that the house is lined with beautiful oak paneling, which for many years has been concealed beneath a coating of plaster, and wall paper, evidently an effort on the part of some Philistine inhabitants to bring the mansion "up to date." Tobacco as well as potatoes found the soil and climate of the County Cork congenial, and the big found the soil and climate of the County Cork congenial, and the big yew tree still flourishes under whose branches Sir Walter used to sit and enjoy the fragrant weed which he culivated so successfully.

Changes in toutarlo Agriculture Two things are most noticeable in examining the returns made by Ontario farmers for the past few years to the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The first is in the steady increase year by year in the value of crease year by year in the value of farm improvements and equipments The second is the gradual change that has taken place at the same time from the production of grain for sale to the the production of grain for sale to the leoduction of meat, eggs, fruit, butter and cheese. The returns show that throughout the province as a whole there has been a marked improvement in the dwellings, barns and various buildings on the farms, that a very large increase has been made in the amount of under drainage, that improved fences are rapidly replacing the old style rail and stump fences and that all kinds of machinery are being extensively used as far as possible in that all kinds of machinery are being extensively used as far as possible in place of manual labor. The change in the products of the farm may be readily seen from the following table, which the corresponding to the cor gives the acreage of seven crops for four separated years:

WHAT ONTARIO FARMERS HAVE PRODUCED: Wheat 1,586,387 1,220,725 1,009,008 1,132,316
Barley 700,472 875,286 486,861 462,732
Oats 1,481,828 1,923,444 2,330,766 2,425,107
Corn 174,560 187,116 878,709 496,628
Peas 570,928 708,088 785,007 829,451
Roots 133,525 143,575 186,513 186,668
Hay 2,103,368 2,386,223 2,576,943 2,426,711 Hay ... 2,193,389 2,386,223 2,576,943 2,426,711

Wheat and barley have been raised for sale off the farm, whereas oats, peas, corn, roots and hay have been grown mainly for consumption on the farm. In eight years the area of the two crops has dropped 691,000 acres and the area of the other five increased 1,820,000 acres. The increase in the number of cheese factories and in the number of swine all point in one direction. These three are inseparably connected with profitable derying.

Grain is cheaper apparently, but lean meat contains three times as much flesh forming matter as grain, and many times more lime, as well as a fair proportion of carbonace us matter, and lean meat should always be used. Meat being three times more valuable than wheat for producing eggs, it is much cheaper: and in fact, as meat makes the hens lay, while wheat cannot be relied upon, it is really the cheapest of all foods. The food must conform to the demands of the hen for egg material. If a hen was allowed a whole bushel of grain a day, she could not eat enough of it to provide the lime for the shells, or the nitrogen for the white of the eggs, and she would scon be too fat to lay at all.—Farm and Home. Grain vs Mest. Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN. Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

A Typical Shire Mare-They Are Ad-

The Shire breed is rapidly advancing in popularity in England and is making headway in America. At the recent sale of Shire horses in London, prices ran up to more than \$2500, fully sustaining provings high values. sustaining previous high values. Our engraving is a portrait of Major Shut-tleworth's champion Shire mar. Non Calwich Queen, to which was are the Shire Horse Society's gold medal at the Peterboro (England) show last, and has taken other high honor



TYPICAL SHIRE MARE, NYN CAL-

Be sure that the colts have exercise.

In the barn all the time is very bad for both health and feet. A warm, somewhat sheltered paddock, in which the young horses (and, for that matter the older ones as well that do not get exercise on the road), may froite and frisk about is quite indispensable to every well-ordered stable.

There is no better way to get a horse badly foundered than to drive him fast enough to make him warm and then leave him in a cold, draughty place without protection. But you certainly do not want your horse foundered. Therefore, see that he is well protected by a woolen blanket and not very sweaty or hot when brought to a stand. The sooner a colt's education begins

Cox for Feeding Clover to Fowls. The value of cut clover as a winter food for fowls is becoming quite gen-



erally appreciated. The sketch shows a convenient method of feeding the clover, after it has been soaked or steamed over night to render it soft. The box has a sloping, slatted cover and is hooked to the wall, making its removal an easy matter. In this way the hens can reach the clover at any time, but cannot get onto it to soil it, nor can they readily pull it out upon the floor and waste it. Put the cut clover into a pail of boiling water and let it remain closely covered over night. In the morn ng drain the water off and In the morn ng drain the water off and use it for making the mash for the fowls breakfast. The clover is then ready to be put into the box upon the -American Agriculturist.

During the stable feeding season of 1893 and '94 I fed each of my milkers 12 points of hay, 8 pounds corn fodder, 16 pounds wheat bran, 5 pounds hominy, and 3 pounds cottonseed meal daily at a cost of 26.15c. During the season of 1894-95, I fed 20 pounds of hay, 6 pounds oats and oat straw in sheaf, 6 pounds wheat bran, 4 pounds buckwheat feed and 2 pounds cottonseed meal daily at a cost of 21 1-4 cents. Taking the past eight years together, I find the annual cost of feeding each of 20 cows has been about \$52, including pasturage, and I find, too, that the cost has not increased since I began keeping Holsteins. The Good cost of a quart for milk has varied from my poorest cow, to 3-4c of one cent a quart for the milk of my best cow; the first was a native, the last is a Holstein. The average food cost of each quart of milk from my Holsteins last year was 1.04c, while the cost of each quart of milk from those not pure-bred Holsteins was 1.85c.—L. Conine, in American Agriculturist.

Changing From Suffer to Cheese

(2) An operator hired who is a master of both cheese and butter making. It should be understood that it is much more difficult to make good cheese than butter.

(3) The patrons should have their core series in October and November.

The Advantages of Sheen An Institute lecturer thus sums up

6. The returns are quick and many. 7. They are the quietest and easiest andled of all farm stock.

those from the sheep are made principally from pastures.

9. There is no other product of the farm that has fluctuated so slightly in value as good mutton.

10. By comparison wool costs nothing. for do not the horse and cow in shed-ding their coats waste what the sheep

THE WEEKLY SUN \$1.00 a year.

NYN CALWICH QUEEN.

vancing in Popularity



WICH QUEEN.

She was bred by the late J. P. Kidston at Nyn Park, Keats. The high prices for Shires have made the Clydsdale breeders in England very envious, though the secretary of the Clydesdale stud book writes that a Shire stallion on a Clydesdale mare produces the best draft horse in the world. The Shire men, however, are loth to admit that the Shire can be bettered by such admixtures of blood.

Talk About Colis.

Standing upon a board floor cooped up in the barn all the time is very bad for

sweaty or hot when brought to a stand.

The sooner a colt's education begins the better it will be. This winter will be a good time to handle the young stock. Get them well acquainted with their trainer. Put a harness on them and walk them about, thus giving them some idea of what is to be expected of them in future. Do not persist too long at one time. Short lessons are most satisfactory to both colt and master. Never tire the pupil, especially at the beginning of training. Kindness is of the greatest value. A lump of sugar, a small potato, or a bit of carrot will work wonders with both colts and old horses.—National Stockcolts and old horses.-National Stock-



erally appreciated. The sketch shows

Mastig Milk For One Cent.

For many years we have advocated the building of factories for the double purpose of making both butter and purpose of making both butter and cheese. Cheese in summer, say from May 1st to November 1st, and butter the balance of the year. The greatest portion of the cheese is made in summer and fall. We believe the economy of this method would be great and the profits much greater than at present, with either butter or cheese alone. Three things would have to be done:

(1) The factory should be properly (1) The factory should be properly constructed, with a good, modern, cur

cows calve in October and November, so they can raise what calves they want when butter is made and skim milk is plenty. By the time cheese making commences they will be ready to jump out to grass.—Hoard's Da'ry-

An Institute lecturer thus sums up
the advantages of sheep:

1. They are profitable.
2. They weaken the soil deast and
strengthen it most.
3. They are enemies of weeds.
4. The care they need is required
when other farm operations are slack.
5. The amount of investment need not
be large.

parish have to put up with has well 8. Other farm products are made more largely from cash grains, while

Diphtheria is making sad havoc amongst the children of this section,

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY

BOTTLE OF

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-B-I-A.

and when stamped out in one place

You talk of 'Ome and the signs of 'Ome, But I says 'ere, over my grog, As there ain't no smell like a Lunnon And the stink of a Lunnon fog! Out 'ere it's chop the whole day long, With the icicles round your mouth, And your 'ands a-freezin' onto your axe, And the red sun low in the south. RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.

Till the gray light says it's supper time,
And we chops our last log through;
And go marchin' 'ome with the Frenchie.
first,
A-singin' their parleyvoo. Inside History of the Rise and Fall

and then as you look across the rills
At the shantles curlin' smoke,
You think of grub, and you some-'ow feels
As work 's good for a bloke.

And you drinks the air like a shandy-gaff, For it's booze that's better'n wine; And makes you eat like a tram-car 'o'rse. And sleep like a bloomin' swine.

900 DROPS

Avegetable Preparation for As-

similating the Food and Regula-ting the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerful-

ness and Rest.Contains neither Opnum, Morphine nor Mineral.

Recipe of Old Dr-SAMUEL PITCHER

Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-

Charff Fletcher.

NEW YORK.

At6 months old

35 Doses - 35 CENIS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

IN THE LUMBER SHANTIES.

ness and Loss of SLEEP.

Tac Simile Signature of

NOT NARCOTIC.

Then after you have your pork and beans, You takes a 'and in the game— With a big brown jug of "Mountain Doo," To keep a-goin' the same. And you lay at nights and 'ear the wind A-driftin up the snow,
While a 'Alf-breed grunts in the bunk above

Oh, it's then I 'ankers after 'Ome, And a sniff of Bethnal green, And the pub where Sallie draws 'er beer As 'aughty as any queen;

For I ain't 'ad a sight o' wimmin-folks Since I foundered 'ere last fall, And it's 'ard where a man once 'ad

And there's 'Ennery with his 'ansom-cab, Goin' up and, down the Strand; And if I was 'Ennery and 'Ennery me, I'd give this bloomin' 'and. Your world out 'ere is free and big, And your air may be champagne. But I want the stink of a Lunnon fog In this 'ere nose again!

O, you talks of 'Ome, and the bad of 'Ome But I says, now, over my grog. I'd give this 'and for the 'ome-like smell Of a good, old Lunpon fog! —Arthur J. Stringer, Toronto.

SUNBURY CO. The People of Northfield Disgusted

With Their Mail Service. Maugerville, Jan. 22,-A colored preacher who was summoned to appear before Police Magistrate Marsh, Fredericton, at the instance of Mr. Culligan of Peniac, for appropriating lumber, turned up here with a gun and both feet frozen. In his attempt to take a short cut from Peniac to Otnabog he lost his way, got into Noonan Brook, and had he not been found and taken home by Richard Kelly, would have perished, as the

night was very cold. Mrs. Jane DeVeber, relict of the late Duncan S. DeVeber, and Charles A Boynton, were married at Hyde Park, Massachusetts, on January 5th. Mrs. DeVeber's daughter was married at the same time, as previously announ-

ed in the Sun. C. B. Harrison, M. P. P., is still in a very weak condition. A. R. Miles, who has been home for a few days, will return to his work at the end of the week, on the Miramichi. Mrs. Mary Barker is visiting friends here.

A small sparrow is wintering here. Sheffield, Jan. 19.—Samuel Gilbert, who died at his home in Burton on the 13th inst., was interred in the Burton Episcopal church yard on Saturday. Parson Dibble, the officiating clergyman, had charge of the re-ligious services at the church and at the grave.

The protracted union meetings of the two Baptist denominations were continued this week at Upper Gagetown with good interest.

The Queens and Sumbury county sporting characters met at Sheffield proper with their trotters on Saturday last, and had some skirmishes on the ice. Report say the old Messenger stock still take the lead. Northfield, Jan. 19.—The intolerable mail service that the people of this

earned for them the title of a long suffering people, When shall it be thy pleasure to give us better, O King? Wm. Betts, a local preacher of some note, is at present holding meetings in the new Baptist meeting house here. Considerable interest is felt and some converts have come forward.

it breaks out afresh some distance away. The new road act is receiving con-

siderable attention. A great many think the law is too cumbersome to

of the Ward Family. Detroit, Mich., Jan. 26.—David Ward, the biggest pine baron in the west, is a winter resident in Detroit. He is a cousin of Captain Eber B. Ward, the father of Princess Chimay, whose rec-ent elopment from Paris with a gypsy

musician has startled two continents. He knows Capt. Eber Ward's history thoroughly. He says: "Of the Ward family no one now remains except Clara, her half sister Mary, who is a woman of middle age and married to a clergy-man, and her half brother, who, it is

said, now is in jall in Lexington, Ky., the steps of the city half at Marin City by the husband of the wife he had degraded. Henry, the second son, was early sent to an insane asylum Charles, another son, was very wild and wandered all over the world. Another son tried various business enterprises at great financial cost to his father, but his habits were so reckless that he was a lifelong failure, and he finally wandered off to Cuba, where

"The great marble mansion and magnificent ground upon which Ward lavished a fortune, have by the irony of fate come into the hands of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and is now used as a home for fallen women.

AN EGG KING

E. Morgan of Delhi, Ont., deserves to be known as the egg king. During 1896 he paid out \$24,300 for eggs, and he is therefore entitled to say a word with respect to this by product of the farm. He has said the word in a modest cir-cular which he distributed among those interested in the business. Mr. Morgan says that the British market is the only market for our surplus eggs, and that if we want to get the greatest amount of benefit from that market that is possible, it will be necessary to pay attention to what the Englishmen require. Among the requisites is that the dozen should average in weight a pound and a half and should Mr. Morgan arges on the peultry keepers the desirability of marketing once a week at least, and on store keepers a week at least, and on store keepers the duty of culling from their purchases the small eggs, and also those that are chipped and dirty. He suggests that these might be treated as smond-class eggs. The reason for this care is very well summed up in the sentence. We must produce what the people want or lose their trade. Toronto Globe.

A NEW TIMBER PRODUCT.

The clever and inventive Yankees have The clever and inventive Yankees have been to Sweden and promoted a company called the Swedish Compo-board Aktiebolazet, with a capital of maximum 750,000 kronor. The object of the concern is to work a patent whereby boards are made out of offal and pulp to almost any size. Deals up to four and five feet wide have been made, stronger than ordinary wood, unignitable, and with a splendid isolating quality against heat and cold. The trials that have been made have turned out quite satisfactory, and a great future, the promoters feel sure, awaits the new article, and we understand that a syndicate is being formed in Stockholm to introduce it into Germany and this country. Letters addressed to the company at Stockholm will find them.—Liverpool Timber News.

CASTORIA

John Mauck, a pioneer of Washington, who cast his first vote for Jackson, died the day before Christmas at Oaksdale, in that state, at the age of 93, and left directions that his body wrapped in a winding sheet and put in a plain pine coffin, as had been

the usual way in his early life. Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

THE TARIFF REVISION

(Continued from Page Three.)

of tools, and handles with a little rin of brass are classed as brass goods. Hon. Mr. Fielding-The customs officers take the natural view in putting an article containing three things un der the highest duty head, Mr. Thorne-But why should a chisel

handle with a little bit of brass on it be classed as brass goods? Hon. Mr. Fielding—We would be glad to have the St. John hardware trade furnish the classification they

Mr. Thorne-We could do it, but it would be easier after the tariff was made up. A classification would avoid disturbances by appraisers, etc. Mr. McAvity-We earnestly ask for a simplification of the tariff on hard-

Mr. Thorne-Another difficulty had been experienced, greater a few years ago than at present. It was that when before tendering on a contract he had gone to the customs house, obtained the rates of duty on certain articles, based his tender on that, and then imported the goods and paid the duty. Long afterwards, however, he was asked to amend his invoice and pay a higher duty. The trade had been continually asked, after they had ed entries, to amend them, and it was the case that after paying duties for years on a certain they were brought face to face with some new construction of the same tariff and compelled to amend their

Sir Richard Cartwright-In a line with so many articles that is unavoid-

Mr. Thorne' said that speaking on his own behalf he felt a specific duty on many articles would be preferable to an ad valorem duty, nails for ex-

Hon. Mr. Fielding-If you wish to add anything later the commission would be pleased to receive it from

you. THE LIME BURNERS.

D. J. Purdy and L. Rokes were the

Mr. Rokes said that what they wanted was reciprocity with the United States, so that they could export to tie of Hallfax and Welsh & Son of that market, as was done before the Kingston, Ont., stating that those McKinley tariff. In 1889 the lime exported from Canada was valued at granite formerly, and a great deal of \$131,230.55; in 1890 at \$141,708.91; in 1891 St. George more lately, and declaring at \$153,000, of which \$101,834 was from the latter to be in every way superior New Brunswick; in 1893 at \$106,000, of to the Scotch article in durability, colwhich \$61,000 was from New Brunswick. Practically the whole quantity John. Last year the total value of the export was only \$18.362.45. The United States duty is about 40 per cent, ad valorem, package included. Each kiln employs in burning, coopering, exporting, etc., about 41 men. There are in and around St. John 23 improved kilns. Four of these could supply the local market, leaving 10 to burn ploy 780 men, and to export the product to Boston and New York would em-ploy 47 vessels of 100 to 125 tons. The

Sir Richard—What are the possibili-ties for extending the industry? Mr. Rokes—Unlimited. An old Knex county, Me., burner told me there was ch lime rock in the Drury's Covproperty alone as had been manufac

tured altogether in Knox county. Maine burners get three-fourths of their fuel from New Brunswick and Scotia. This wood is free, but the Canadian lime must pay 40 per cent. A specific duty is not an equitone on lime. For instance, lums ilme brings 10 cents per bbl. more in New York than the common lime. Yet a barrel of it weighs only 200 to 212 lbs., compared with 250 lbs. in a barrel of common time. Thus the time of smallest value pays the largest specific

Mr. Purdy said that even if the United States duty were 10 per cent., as before the McKinley tarin, the St. John firms could export. Richard-What are your special

advantages here?
Mr. Rokes—The natural advantages Wages are not lower here. In Knox ee burners are paid \$1.75 each per day, and a fourth for two rs work. Here there are four men quarries are back from the water, and deep. One is 250 feet deep. Here we above the level. In 1896 there were 68,955 cords of wood shipped to Knox county. This paid no stumpage and was sold cheap. We burn wood. They burn both coal and wood.

Mr. Purdy—The lime business would be the heaviest business in St. John, not excluding lumber, if we had a free market. The kilns beside the water could ship for export, and those inland supply the local trade.

Mr. Roless-Prior to the introduction

of provincial wood, the cost of fuel in Know county was \$5.50 per cord. This year the average was not above \$2.75.

Mr. Purdy—Prior to the McKinley tariff, the burners here advised the Canadian government to reduce the duty from 20 to 10 per cent., and if that had been done I don't believe the American rate would have been advanmad been done I don't believe the American rate would have been advan-oed. We would be fairly well satisfied with a return to the old United States uty of 10 per cent. Mr. Rokes If that cannot be done

or reciprocity secured, we would advise that an export duty be placed on kiln wood, which would make the Knox county lime cost 5 cents per barrel more. In reply to a question by Mr. Ellis, M. P., Mr. Rokes said lime was made in other states as well as Maine, but the provincial competition was not feit west of New York. The duty was in the interest of the Maine

THE GRANITE WORKERS

James Dodds of Epps, Dodde & Co,; Alex. Milne of Milne, Coutts & Co.; Fred Bogue of the Victoria Granite Works: N. Meating of Tayle, Meating & Co.; Alex. Taylor of Taylor Bros., all of St. George, and Robert Quinian of Sleeth, Quinlan & Co. of Carleton, ap-

Mr.Dodds said the St. George men represented five firms, owning 5,000 acres of quarry, practically inexhaustible.

33 cents less for a long ton than the every Scotch shipper be asked to send a diagram attached to the bill of lad-

ing, showing polished and axed parts, with sizes of pieces and the price of each. There should also be an inspector. They believed it often came in on an under valuation. The present duty should be kept on foreign marble, which competes with granite and prevents the development of Cape Breton and Quebec marble quarries. If the United States tariff is increased, ours should be, because if it were not the Scotch surplus of granite now going to the states would be sent here.

Mr. Dodds also read a letter from B. H. Appleby, who also pointed out that lower wages and freights gave the Scotch granite a great advantage. He had known granite to be quarried in Quincy, Mass., polished in Aberdeen, and sold in Canada. In 1893, \$50,000 worth of granite was imported. American workers are asking a higher tariff on the Scotch article, for under the present duty there was imported from Aberdeen £69,000 worth in 1893, compared with only £12,000 worth in 1880. The Americans now ask protec-

tion. So should we. Mr. Dodds said that as there were off asons in the quarries the men did not make over \$250 to 350 a year. The trade must depend on the Canadian market. If lost, the business of \$500,-000 would go to other countries and the plant here be rendered of little There had been some fault found with St. George granite, but

they could show samples. Everybody knows the St. George granite. I don't think the quality was complained of in the west, but the ex-

pense of getting it. Letters were read from Griffin & Kelgranite formerly, and a great deal of or, and other qualities desirable monumental purposes; also the opinion of Prof. Lawson that St. George granite was best, having less mica. Sir Richard, looking into the trade and navigation returns, said that only \$37,732 worth of rough stone was im ported into Canada in 1895, and only \$6,650 worth polished, of which only

\$3,116 was Scotch. Mr. Milne That is wrong. Mr. Fielding—This is the recognized authority. It should be correct.

Those figures are wrong. Sir Richard-Of course you may

Mr. Milne-We imported \$2,000 worth rom Scotland ourselves. Mr. Fielding-To compete with your

elves? Mr. Milne-We had to do it to live There were larger importations into Ontario. There is a mistake in thos figures.

Mr. Fielding smilingly observed tha cording to the figures it was not the importation of Scotch granite that interfered with business, but that the people didn't die fast enough

THE SOAP MAKERS J. E. Ganong, J. T. Logan and J. P. Carritte were introduced. Mr. Ganong acted as spokesman and read the fol-lowing statement of their case:

The present condition of the ess in Canada according to the year book of 1895:

Value of output\$2,051,623 This includes laundry soap, toilet soap, and candles, but as candles are manufactured only to a very small extent, the figures can be taken to sh the soap business, and of that laundry soan is by far the most in quantity

value and importance.

There was imported in 1895 \$206,618 worth of soan, or about 10 per cent, of the value of soap was imported. This about the same proportion to am sold as of starch, brooms, other ar-ticles of household use. This shows ada in these lines. The soap business at the present day is a business of brands or trade marks. By advertising extensively, a certain name for soap becomes familiar and known to the users of soap. A higher price can be obtained by one soap than for an-other by this means, especially from the retail trade. On account of this feature of the soap trade, it gives an outside manufacturer an opportunity of taking a good part of the market away from home manufacturers, if there is not some other way of preventing it than through the regular or less familiar with American and English makes of soap, and when they advertise in Canada on account of their reputation in older and larger countries, they have business made for them. At the present time one English firm are advertising and market, and are meeting with some st-ccess. So far as we can see, the people are not benefiting by it, the manufacturers have the business taken from them-but the government are

getting some revenue, We think it fair, therefore, to Can-adian manufacturers that the duty be such as will not offer inducements to foreign manufacturers to look to Canada for a market in goods that car be made here equal in every respect to foreign.

They employed 300 men and the cap-thal represented was \$100,000, and the was sold much higher here than in the tal. The duty on printed goods he from \$175,000 to \$200,000 annual- United States or other countries, but ly, of which 80 per cent. went for such is not the case. The fact is peowages. They would like an increase of ple can buy soap as cheaply in Can-10 per cent. in the duty on finished material to protect them against Scotch tion among manufacturers, and it is competition. In Scotland labor was 90 not too much to say that there is too er cent. cheaper. Men got from \$1 to much competition. In fact, the small \$1.30 per day there, while here the rate manufacturers have a hard time to get s \$2 to \$2.50 for the polishers, while along. The standard retail price on or other workmen there was an equal the ordinary brands of soap now on difference in wages. Again, Scotland the American and Canadian market had an advantage in freights. The is 5c. a cake. We have letters showrate from Aberdeen to Montreal was ing the price at which laundry soap is retailed at Calais, Me., which is a rate from St. John or St. George on a fair criterion of prices all over the short ton. They would suggest that United States. In St. John and other parts of Canada, the standard laundry scaps retail at 5c. per cake.

Jobbers, retailers and consumers are all satisfied to buy and use Canadian laundry scap. There is not the least complaint from one end of the country to the other that we have ever heard. So far as quality of the soap, there is no question in our minds that the Canadian soap is equal to any made, but as stated, there is a chance by advertising to overcome quality.

Another important consideration is that of the by-product, to large English and American manufacturers, which is in part an offset they have to pay into Canada. The by-product mentioned is that of glycerine. The larger manufacturers have a full equipment and plant, which none of the Capadian manufacturers are large enough to make profitable. In fact, this by-product is equal to about onethird of the present duty on soap at the present prices of glycerine. This is a matter which has come up within a very few years. In fact, it is so important that the annual report of a large English soap concern stated that more money was made out of their by-product and in the manufacture of cases, printed matter, lithography, etc., than from the sale of the soap itself. It seems to us then, as manufacturers of soap, if soap made in Canada is sold as cheaply as elsewhere, and the consumers and handlers are well satisfied, that where there is a large amount of capital employed as well as labor, that we should have some advantage over foreign manufacturers to keep us from being cut out of our trade by the means used by foreign makers. In our opinion, it is nothing more nor less than fair business, to have some way of defending ourselves against traders who have no interests in the country and who

low figure. The question then is what discrimi nation in favor of our own manufacturers should be made. The present duty is specific, and we would ask that the same be continued for several reacons. First-There would be an opportunity of entering soap at low valuation under ad valorem duty. There are a great many different grades of soap that cannot be told at a glance apart, or even on examina-tion. Values cannot be told readily Second—Because of the way the soap business is conducted by foreign firms already doing business in Canada namely, shipping it in large quantito Boston and New York would employ 47 vessels of 100 to 125 tons. The value of the klins now existing is about size, 5000. The owners want reciprocity, even if the Canadian duty on lime had to be removed.

Sir Richard—These figures appear to be prima facle evidence that you have driven the Scotch granite out.

Mr. Fielding—It looks as if the dealers of importing.

Which would bring cost of importing of the down very low. That would mean to be removed. ties, and storing stocks here, the soar down very low. That would mean very much more importation, injurious of cutlery and paid 25 per cent. Now efit to the people at large, and would also mean an uneven duty, according to the way soap is imported. Third-The cost of raw materials fluctuates good deal in the course of a year, so that the cost of manufactured soap varies often to quite a degree. I This leaves an opportunity of under valu-

wish to sell their surplus output at a

ation in making entries. We believe, therefore, that the simplest way is to have a duty as at present, so much a pound, and from our own standpoint we would recommend the duty to be higher than at present, for the reason that the duty is actually low and gives the foreign manufacturers the opportunity of advertising and getting the business, which they are loing at the present time.

Mr. Carritte said the only additional remark related to packages, which hould be free. He meant the pack ages, such as barrels, etc., in which raw material came in.

cooper say to that? We have had, I think, complaint on that very Mr. Carritte and Mr. Ganong replie

that except some oil barrels the packages were worthless and could not be used for anything. MARBLE WORKERS. James E. Stanton and John S. Sea

ton appeared on behalf of the St. John

marble manufacturers.

Mr. Stanton claimed that marble awed on more than two sides was ac tually raw material, and asked there fore that the duty be reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. He contended that blocks of fifteen cubic feet and over, which now came in free, and rough marble generally, should be taxed 10 per cent. He didn't think that the Canadian quarrymen would object to his proposition, as it increased the tariff on the rough and finished stone. True, the marble they used was sawed, but that was done as a matter of economy by the quarrymen and

PETER MOSWEENY

of Moncton was the next gentleman to appear before the commission. He nted the dry goods mer For dutiable purposes he divided dry goods into four classes. The first was grey and white cottons; the second ed, dyed and colored cotto third, the woollen and dress goods fourth, millinery and silk goods. He vould reduce the present duty of 221-2 per cent. on grey cottons to 20 per cent. white cottons from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent. (As it costs 71-2 per cent. to import, that would still be a real protection of 271-2 per cent.

Prior to 1878 the Hochelaga Cotton Co. arned a dividend of 16 per cent.; nov the cotton combine is earnig 30 per cent. He had full proof to give in support of that statement in the utrances of Mr. Morrice when he wen to England to turn his stock into

Sir Richard Cartwright-Have you opy of that document? Mr. MoSweeny said he might be able to lay his hands on a copy. It had

said the mills were earning over 30

(Mr. McS.) would reduce from 30 to 25 per cent., and on woollen and dress goods 25 per cent. was surely enough. If there was any loss from these reductions to make up, he would do so by putting the duty on silk goods. Poor people would thus get some benefit, as were not consumers of silk.

To Sir Richard Cartwright-A high duty is apt to increase smuggling and under-valuation of invoices: also a reduction of value by manufacturers shipping their silks, gloves, etc., to resident agents. Smuggling had been the result in the United States. Sir Richard Cartwright-And here?

Mr. MoSweeny-Oh no, not here; at least not in Monoton. He wanted the duty on buttons simplified. Taking up corsets, he said the makers wanted more protection, among them Amyot of Quebec, who started with very little capital and is now well off. Sir Richard-You forget that this is

an infant industry? Mr. McSweeny-Another infant industry, the Irving Parasol Co., highly protected, has failed once if not twice. That duty he considered was an outrageous one. Senator Sanford was said to have shown the commission a \$1.65 coat. There might be such things in the west to show tariff commissions, but they were unknown down here by the sea. Then the wall paper men wanted more protection. He pointed out that one of these makers shipped largely to the United States, and contended that a duty of 25 per cent. gave all the protection that paper making should receive. He was satisfied that the commissioners were reformers, not revolutionists, and that they would treat the dry goods men as well as the consumers in an equit

VINEGAR MANUFACTURERS. John T. McCready and G. A. Troop appeared on behalf of the St. John vinegar manufacturers. Mr. McCready read a paper on the relation of vinegar manufacture to the inland revenue, which Sir Richard said he would see was placed in the hands of hi colleague, Sir Henry Joly, the head of

the inland revenue department. The two delegates urged the adoption of the vapor process, which was illegal in Canada, yet was in vogue all over the United States.

Mr. Troop said the vapor process was so much cheaper than the other ways of vinegar making that unless the duty was kept up the local manufacturers would be put out of business by the imported article. The cost of spirits from the upper provinces was so great here in St. John as to prevent them working the distillation process from spirits. He emphatically stated that there would not be the slightest danger of the inland revenue being defrauded by the vapor process, and that it would be less expen sive to the government in the matter of looking after than the present way. SHOE FINDINGS.

L. R. Morton, representing J. J. Christie & Co., submitted the following

statement. The shoe finding business is run in the interest of the oustom shoemaker, on whom the present tariff is excessive, being on all his kit 35 per cent. On shoe knives we pay 35 per cent. daim it is no more a tool than a butcher's knife, (Mr. M. here laid on the table samples of the two kinds of Again, wood awl (sample shown) formerly paid 25 per cent., coming under the head of hard-They now pay 35 per cent. as a tool. Awls pay 35 per cent., and should be the same as needles, etc. etc. None of these goods are manufactured in the dominion and not like ly to be, as the demand is limited hence a reduction in the tariff would not be a serious loss to the revenue On leather we offer no changes, excepting cut soles, which should be the same as sole leather. We would say 20 per cent, would be about right all round, that is on sole leather, leaving kid skins and all other leathers about as they now stand. Shoemakers' wax should be free and entered as nitch In St. John we pay 20 per cent. on

wax. In Montreal they enter it as pitch and get it in free, and we have 20 per cent. to compete against. Hon. Mr. Fielding—You state that wax is entered free as pitch in Montreal?

Witness-Yes. Sir Richard Cartwright-Hon. Mr. Paterson will have to see to this. (Laughter.)

COAL IMPORTERS. F. P. Starr and J. A. Likely repre sented the coal importers of St. John. Mr. Likely said the annual consumr tion in St. John was 179,000 tons of bituminous and 50,000 tons of anthracite coal. All the soft coal, save about 5,000 tons, came from Nova Scotia In the past four or five years very little if any English coal was imported. The duty of 60 cents per ton kept it out If that duty were removed a large quantity of inferior coal would be brought here from across the Atlantic in ballast, and would to a certuin extent take the place of Nova Scotia coal, as the price would be a little lower. The people were well satisfied now with the price and quality of Nova Scotia coal.

Sir Richard Cartwright—At what price is English coal landed here? \$3 to \$3.25 a ton, without duty. Sir Richard-It is sold in Qu and Montreal less than that. Mr. Likely-Round coal? Sir Richard-That is what was stat-

ed to us. Mr. Likely-The buyer would have to pay 10 shillings in the old country. Hon. Mr. Fielding-They say they pay less than that.

Col. Domville-It's Scotch coal. Mr. Starr-That is not used house purposes here.

Mr. Likely—Scotchmen would take Scotch coal if they could get it, and the Englishman likes the orrel coal If there was duty on anthracite coal he believed it would have the effect

Mr. Starr did not think the duty would make any great difference in the consumption. People would still use hard coal. Mr. Likely-Very likely.

of increasing the consumption of soft

Hon. Mr. Paterson-Then the rev nue would be benefitted at any rate? Mr. Starr-Our firm handle hard as

coal, nut size, was \$4.75 per ton delivered to householders, and broken coal 25 cents cheaper last summer. Now coal was \$5.75 delivered.

THE LUMBERMEN.

D. J. McLaughlin and Henry Hilyard were the delegation. Mr. Mc-Laughlin said they wanted the duty on pork and beef reduced from 2 to 1c. per lb. The larger proportion used in the woods was American clear pork and so the burden fell on the lumbermen without helping the farmer. Sir Richard-Do you use more pork

Mr. McLaughlin-More pork, Speak ing for myself, I purchase four pounds of pork to one of beef, and largely American clear pork. Canadian pork is not heavy enough and does not spend as well. Continuing, Mr. McLaughlin said if

the U.S. imposed a duty of \$2 on Canadian lumber, the lumbermen would ask that an export duty equal to it should be placed on logs.

Sir Richard-You do not mean American logs coming down the St. John? Mr. McLaughlin-We have no control of that, I believe. I mean Canadian logs. Then there is pulp wood. The pulp industry is calculated to do very great injury in destroying the forest While the lumbermen, cutting only logs to 10 inches at the top, can go over their lands again every few years, the pulp men cut down to 4 inches and perhaps lower. In a very few years the effect of this must be felt. But if there is to be a pulp industry let us have it ourselves and not ship the pulp wood to U. S. mills. Sir Richard-Does not spruce grow very rapidly?

Mr. McLaughlin-Yes. On crown lands, under the government regulations, nothing is allowed to be cut under 10 inches at the top end, but were it cut to 4 inches there would be a long period required to reproduce the

Sir Richard-But is not that a thing to be regulated by the province? Mr. McLaughlin-On crown landsres. But the difficulty is with private lands.

Sir Richard observed that there had been difficulty in legislating with regard to private lands.

Mr. McLaughlin said they could prevent the export of logs or wood from private lands. One United States pulp mill is said to clean up about 7 1-2 acres of land for every day's work. Mr. Hilyard, in reply to an enquiry, explained that N. B. crown lands are eased for 25 years.

Mr. Fielding asked if there was much ione here in pulp wood for export. Mr. McLaughlin thought there was more done in Nova Scotia thus far. Mr. Fielding observed that Nova Sco ia had no system of leasing crown timer lands. The land was sold out ight. He regretted that that province had not followed New Brunswick's example in regard to its timber lands.

THE CORN MILLERS W. H. Fowler and A. L. Calhoun, of Fowler & Calhoun, appeared. Mr. Calhoun said they were at least the second largest manufacturers of cornmeal in Canada. They asked that no change be made in the duty. . Competition was so keen that there was no undue profit. There were 17 mills in the lower provinces. Their product fancy American, while the poor American stuff was kept out. The American mills had very low freights from Boston. They got empty barrels for U. S. makers could get bad corn chear and make a low grade meal. of course marketed it as far away from home as possible. They would like to make Canada a dumping ground for it. Cornmeal sells cheaper today than ever before. The Americans have an advantage of 10c. or barrels, 15c. in freight and 5c. on off grade meals. A reduction of the pres-

ent duty would stop the mills here and render the plant valueless. Mr. Fowler said he would not favor free corn. His firm used only 3 3-4 bushels of corn to a barrel of 196 lbs. of meal. In the west they took 4 bushels or more. There need be very little oss under the roller system.

Mr. Fielding-Have you any object tion to the kiln drying regulation? Mr. Fowler said there was no particular objection. They would have to kiln dry from October to March, but for the balance of the year if they could dispose of the product at once there was no need. Last year they used 25 cars of Ontario corn for feed ing purposes. This year they were offered much more. They did not grind it for human food.

Mr. Fielding-Why not? Mr. Fowler-American corn come cheaper and is of a better grade, as we get it. It has a higher color and is better liked. Mr. Fielding-You get the American corn free. Mr. Fowler-Yes. When ground for

THE FARMERS. S. L. Peters of Queenstown and A E. Killam of Moncton appeared to represent the farmers and dairymen's

Mr. Peters said the meeting of farners had decided to ask that fertiliz ers be made free. The duty on machinery they wanted reduced from 2 to 10 per cent. Corn they wanted free, also cornmeal. Cottonseed and linseed meal should be free as at present They also asked for free oil. The farmers use, he thought, about 35 gal lons per household per year. Fencing barbed wire, and wire for baling hay, meats, poultry, etc., produced by the farmers, they would have retained. Mr. Killam said he spoke on behalf of farmers of Westmorland county both French and English, the majority wanting trade as free as possible. They would like reciprocity. They wanted trade as free possible after the needs of revenue vere met. The farmers say this is the (Continued on page 7.)

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THE TARIFF

(Continued fro

first government th the farmers, and th fidence to see the out the Ottawa pla

Mr. Peters, after t called upon to rise farmers were not so everything. They we and take a little. H in the same boat wi Col. Domville put juncture.

Mr. Peters, he en have you held the of free trade? Mr. Peters-I don' Col. Domville-Yo

them. Mr. Peters-I wi don't come here views. I speak on l The crowd appla ville subsided. Mr. Fielding-The statement will be want a duty on all and no duty on all Mr. Killam-We onight, but conclude want and let the o after themselves. (Mr. Peters-I may as farmers last ev

ticians. Adjourned for dir AFTERNOOL The commissione quiry a little after largely increased a visitors being Dr. Carleton, Senator er and Lt.-Col. Ar THE TEA

Fred R. Titus, re deForest & Sons, of St. John, took solutions presented people he spoke for ferential tariff to d Great Britain, but the present condition change. He wante be specific and had objection to blended same way as all tions presented yes duty on packages. existed. There we outside package, bi cent. and 35 per c packages. Only packet teas were don. Tea lead was ment had been ma brought in here i not fit for human was not correct. As they were protecte health law, and eac ficate showing it was and that it was an consumption by her ment. That certific here with every investif Canada was floor his impression was or through the Uni understood, English were sold chiefly to

Hon. Mr. Fielding your statement. A cate of quality oug deal.

W. B. F W. B. Fawcett McLaughlin of Bu to the front. statement, which every vestige of eliminated. been giving a lot of was good for the could speak for th suggest a way in facturers might he sought to deny th won on the Ottax was wrong. Thos dent farmers vote servatives because reduced the duties had no claims to had failed to giv When manufactu tection their deme worthy of consid enrment's majority and consumers, a be made for them. chance to do whe have failed to do lcy had been a fai turers should no l to support them. ing supported, ag to the wall. The ward under prote

> fertilizers, binder dairy aparatus, fo on all but luxurie to an average of cent. If it were on wheat and fl western farmers, result of the duty low Ogilvie and corner wheat and while. The reduc not destroy the would work to h and do it, and w business than no of being driven sympathy. To make up th increase the excl baccos. If more

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increase it a littl still not large er mers appreciate erence must be a duty on their on tea would be tribute. Those ory about the ced duties, laughter prices et that the re what the people mised, and at they want the people, manufacturers. United States a England is read produce. Take est revenue

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ILLIS BROWNE'S RODYND

TED LONDON NEWS, of 28, 1895, says: d which single medicine I take abroad with me, as t generally useful, to the others, I should say I never travel without it, policability to the relief of simple aliments forms its

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Mr. Peters-I don't hold those views. Col. Domville-You have just stated Mr. Peters-I wish to say that

don't come here to state my own views. I speak on behalf of others. The crowd applauded and Col. Dom-Mr. Fielding-The criticism of your

statement will be that the farmers want a duty on all they have to sell and no duty on all they buy.

Mr. Killam—We discussed that last night, but concluded to say what we want and let the other fellows look after themselves. (Laughter.)

Mr. Peters-I may say that we met as farmers last evening, not as poli-

Adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The commissioners resumed the enquiry a little after 3 p. m., before a largely increased audience, among the

visitors being Dr. Colter, ex-M. P. for Carleton, Senator King, Senator Dev-er and Lt.-Col. Armstrong. THE TEA QUESTION. Fred R. Titus, representing Geo. S. deForest & Sons, and Harvey Brown of St. John, took exception to the resolutions presented yesterday. The people he spoke for did not want a dif-

ferential tariff to discriminate against Great Britain, but preferred to have the present conditions remain with one change. He wanted the tea duty to be specific and had not the slightest objection to blended teas coming in the same way as all others. The resolutions presented yesterday asked for a duty on packages. That duty already There was no duty on the outside package, but there was 25 per cent. and 35 per cent. on the inside packages. Only blended teas and packet teas were repacked in London. Tea lead was free. The state-ment had been made that teas were brought in here from Grat Britain not fit for human consumption. This was not correct. As a matter of fact.

Hon. Mr. Fielding-I am glad to have your statement. An English certifi-cate of quality ought to mean a great

W. B. FAWCETT. W. B. Fawcett of Sackville and M. McLaughlin of Buctouche next came

to the front. Mr. Fawcett had a long written statement, which he read. He said every vestige of protection should be eliminated. The manufacturers had been giving a lot of advice as to what was good for the farmers, but they could speak for themselves, and also suggest a way in which the manu- of 10c. per lb. on music books, equal facturers might help themselves. Some sought to deny that the election was won on the Ottawa platform. That of the cheaper grades of organs?

was wrong. Thosusands of independent farmers voted against the conservatives because Mr. Foster had not reduced the duties. The protectionists had no claims to consideration. They had failed to give us cheap goods. When manufacturers asked for protection their demand was utterly unworthy of consideration. The govenrment's majority came from farmers and consumers, and the tariff should be made for them. Give the farmers a chance to do what the manufacturers have failed to do. The national policy had been a failure. The manufac-turers should no longer ask the people to support them. While they were being supported, agriculture was going to the wall. The farmers went backward under protection. The thing to do was to abolish protection. We can't afford to support pet industries. Industries should support the people. The farmer's raw material, such as corn. fertilizers, binder twine, wire, salt, lairy aparatus, farm machinery, iments, etc., should be free. Dutles on all but tuxuries should be reduced to an average of not more than 15 per cent. If it were found that the duty on wheat and flour did not help the western farmers, abolish it. The chief sult of the duty seemed to be to allow Ogilvie and other big millers to corner wheat and flour and take a few millions out of the people every little while. The reduction of duties would not destroy the manufacturers. They would work to hold the home market, and do it, and would really do more

To make up the revenue he would acrease the excise on liquors and tobaccos. If more revenue were needed, increase it a little more. (Laughter.) If still not large enough, put a duty on raw sugar and on tea. Not many farmers appreciate free tea, when the difference must be taken out of them by a duty on their implements. A duty on tea would be fair, as all would contribute. Those who make a great outcry about the calamity to follow reduced duties, in flooded markets, slaughter prices, etc., lose sight of the fact that the removal of protection is what the people want, what they were promised, and what they wore that that they were promised, and what they wore doy the people, not by a kandful of manufacturers. The old world and the United States are full of cheap goods.

England is ready to take more of our produce. The manufacturers make a plea still not large enough, put a duty on raw sugar and on tea. Not many far-

business than now. When they talked

of being driven out they were after

THE TARIFF REVISION

(Continued from Page Six.)

(Continue cost more than it came to. He hoped the commissioners would not be influenced by the fact of so few farmers the effect that this practice, if pernot organized, and had not the means, and therefore could not get a fair representation. But he could assure the commissioners that the farmers were commissioners that the production and refining of percentage to the country, as, in the first place, a large amount of labor, as well as of many commodities are required in the preduction.

with these remarks. The farmers de-pend on you, he said. They know your principles and promises, and what you went to the country on. The farmers voted on the tariff issue, and look to you to carry out your pledges. At our meeting last evening conservative farmers seemed anxious for a revenue tariff, and I believe more will be coming over every day. Carry out your pledges and go to the country on the issue as between the farmers and the manufacturers, and the farmers will stand to your back.

Sir Richard-What about the United States market? What is your view with regard to that market? Would reciprocity be an advantage?

Mr. Fawcett-Yes. But it takes two to make a bargain, and I fear our people have talked too much jingoism and there has been so much prejudice aroused on both sides that it would be a hopeless task. I wish you all success. But if you fail, let us do our part by admitting everything from the states in the way of cheap goods. We are rather small to talk of driving them. Mr. McLaughlin said the Kent Co. farmers wanted cold storage and poses? wanted free oils, rope, farm machinery, etc. Mr. Fawcett had very fully

He asked for a uniform duty of 25 per cent. on pianos and organs. The best Canadian makers were in favor of a fair tariff. Some were prepared to accept reciprocity and go into the United States market for business, feeling able to compete in the cheaper grade of instruments. There were two or three makers of planos here before confederation and the national policy, but none since the latter was adopted. The duty was not in the interests of the people. We were not up to what we were twenty-five years ago in the musical line. There is also a duty to 100 to 200 per cent.

Sir Richard-Do we not export some Mr. Flood-To England and Germany-yes. As to organs, I believe we have suffered little, but we have

in planos. Sir Richard-I notice that parts of

planos are imported. Do they constitute all but the case? Mr. Flood-Yes. And they are now making a fair class of parts in Canada. The United States tariff is the same as ours, 25 per cent. on parts. Sir Richard observed that Mr. Flood's remark as to the revenue was correct. Under the 171-2 per cent. tariff the

cent. only \$25,060. Mr. Flood said that even poor men were willing to pay a good price for a piano, if they got a good one, but a man couldn't sell his farm or house to

revenue was \$61,000, under the 35 per

buy one. Mr. Landry said a 25 per cent. duty was enough. He could get in the United States for \$200 an instrument equal to a Canadian \$250 one. Mr. Landry produced a number of music One costing 20c. in Boston, books. paid 15c. duty; another costing 26c. ndon, 17c. duty; one at 19c. paid 15c. duty; one at 57c. Boston or 37c. London paid 35c. duty; others at 5c. paid 21-2c. These books should be the same as printed books, 15 per cent.,

not 10c, per lb.

Mr. Fielding-Are they made in Can-Mr. Landry—They can't be. The plates cost \$1,000. Here is one the plates for which cost \$5,000 in Germany. France not only admits it free, but gave the author the cross of the legion of honor. We have to pay a

Mr. Fielding-I know now why my music bills are so high. Mr. Landry said these were books used by everybody.

commissioners that the farmers were watching them with the deepest interest, and depending on them to carry out to the letter the liberal platform of tariff for revenue only. He had every confidence that the gentlemen before him had no moments of weakness and would carry out their honest convictions of tariff reform.

Sir Richard Cartwright observed that they had taken all pains to allow the farmers to meet them, and it was nany as they wished.

Mr. Fawcett said he quite agreed with these remarks. The farmers depend on you, he said. They know your and Canadian agents here on this matter of price. He fought them for a time, and they were finally glad to take him in. Yet in the face of this combination, the great bug bear held up to frighten the people of the maritime provinces when free oil was suggested was the Standard Oil company. Most of the Canadian black oil offered in competition to the American here was branded "West Virginia."

To Hon. Mr. Fielding—He imagined that it was Canadian oil in spite of the brand. In fact, judging by the smell, he had no hesitation in saying it was Canadian.

Maine. Hence it is obviously not practical making any such distinction at such close quarters.

The price of Canadian oil this season has been as low as 16½ cts. per imperial gallon, or 13½ cts. per wine gallon for the higher grade of W. woll, f. o. b. St. John. The prices of the next grade, or prime white oil, has been as low as 14 cts. imperial, or 11½ cts. wine gallon. These prices include the barrel, and there were 3½ cts. freight paid on the oil per gallon.

Now, with reference to the quality of Canadian oil. With your permission I shall read the opinions of some of the parties who handle oil extensively in the maritime provinces. (Mr. D. here read letters from W. Clarke of Annapolis, Mr. Hesson of Georgetown, P. E. I., and C. B. Shaw of Windsor.)

I grant tree.

Canadian.

Canadian.

I grant you that there was a time when there was good reason for finding fault with Canadian oil on its merits, but that time is Virginia oil, so called, is usually sold here at 171-2 cents per imperial gallon, while the price of the West Vir-Speaking of other lubricating oils,

was not correct. As a matter of fact, they were protected by the British health law, and each lot had a certificate showing it was entered in bond and that it was approved for home consumption by her majesty's government. That certificate was presented here with every invoice from England. If Canada was flooded with bad teas, or through the United States. As he understood, English condemned teas were sold chiefly to the Germans and Russians.

Mr. Flood and I. J. D. Landry appeared the ground.

C. Flood and I. J. D. Landry appeared.

Mr. Flood said they were large important the national policy got in its work. The 35 per cent. And the duty 4 cents, and the duty 4 cents, and the duty 4 cents, are 6 cents a lb., and the duty 4 cost 6c. a lb. The Canadians thus charge more for making their wax into candles than do the Americans. The duty on refined oil, he said, bore particularly hard on the maritime propinces, which imported almost 50,000 barrels, or about one-third of the total importation of the dominion. The price of American oil here to the storekeepers was about 191-2 cents per gallon, and while he was in New York the other day he saw it offered at 10 4-5ths cents per imperial gallon. A great deal of this oil was used by our

tugs, steamers, poor people and farmers. Sir Richard-I see by the returns that three or four years ago we exported large quantities of this paraf-

Witness-I'm not familiar with the wax business, myself. Sir Richard-You say that farmers use crude oil dargely for roofling

paint? Witness-Yes, and I presume it is a growing business

Sir Richard-Is the oil mixed with anything for painting? Witness-Not in the warm weather, as it flows freely, and is applied as you would pitch or tar. In cold weather it is warmed before being ap-

plied. Sir Richard—Is it a substitute for rdinary paint? Witness-Yes, but the price here is a deterrrent.

Sir Richard—A gentleman in Eastern Townships hinted to me that the price in Canada was so high that he was obliged to smuggle it.

Witness-Price permitting, it would be very largely used by farmers. Hon. Mr. Fielding—Our information in other places has been that Canadian petroleum is a better lubricant than he American.

H. A. DRURY.

maritime representative of the Imperial Oil Co. of Petrolea, was the next to appear before the commission. He corrected Mr. McDonald's statement as to the price of crude oil at Petrolea, and showed that the oil used by farmers for painting was delivered in P. E. Island 40 cents per barrel less than the American price without the duty. Mr. Drury, after he had finished with Mr. McD.'s statements, read the following paper:

I appear before you representing the interests in the maritime provinces of the Canadian oil business. I observe that as yet only one side of the petroleum business has been submitted to you, and some of the statements made by those parties are, to say the least, misleading, doubtless through lack of information.

past. Unfortunately the prejudice largely remains, and is being fostered and encour-aged by our American competitors. ginia oil in the United States is very much higher.

I have known the latter to go to customers of ours and intimate to them that they could not handle Canadian oil on account of

much higher.

Speaking of other lubricating oils, Mr. McDonald said they all paid about 40 per cent. duty. They were all products of petroleum.

Sir Richard Cartwright—How does the Canadian compare with the American article for lubricating purposes?

Witness—Not at all. It will not lubricate. When you get a barrel that is good, it is American with a Canadian brand. It goes without saying

showed there were inspected in the province 32,889 barrels of American off and 9,684 barrels Canadian oil, while for the year ending Decomber 31st, 1896, the same returns show 33,969 barrels of American and 14,498 barrels of Canadian, an increase in the American of about 50 per cent. Do not understand me to mean that the consumption has increased anything like in this degree, but that the shipments from New Brunswick to Nova Scotia have increased materially. There would have been as much oil inspected in Nova Scotia, but the increase in Canadian oil is almost as large as appears from this statement. I would, however, explain, to guard against any wrong conclusions, that in the year just closed there was probably a little less oil brought down from Ontario in barrels and more in tank cars than in the previous year. This difference, however, would not represent more than 30 per cent. of the total increase.

The increase in the sale of the Canadian oil has been purely owing to the improvement in the quality.

One fact that I deem important to place before you is that a dealer in any part of Canada can buy a car of Canadian oil f. o. b. at Petrolia at as low a price and no lower or higher than a man in any other part of the dominion, while I sm prepared to show that this does not apply to oil in the United States.

Another argument used against our oil by

show that this does not apply to oil in the United States.

Another argument used against our oil by our very wealthy competitors in canvassing the trade is, "If Canadian oil is as good as these people claim for it, why cannot they obtain as high a price for it as for American?" submitting that a strong evidence of its inferior quality is its lower price.

The dealer again, very naturally, prefers to handle the oil which he has the least difficulty in selling. Our best oil is sold in probably 75 per cent. of the cases as American. Otherwise our dealers inform us their customers would not take it from them, as is confirmed by the letters I have just read.

when the wholesale price of oil is reduced three or four cents per gallon the retail price is, as a rule, not reduced at all. The result is that the Canadian refiner gets the benefit of that condition of things, and is consequently styled as extortionate, etc.

About two years ago, when the organized consequently styled as extortionate, etc.

About two years ago, when the organized attack upon Canadian petroleum interests was being carried on, we supplied our prime white oil to the dealers in the maritime provinces at 12½ cts. per gallon. About that time crude oil was costing a low figure, fortunately. This price included the package, which we bought back at 60 cts. equal to giving a rebate of 1½ cts. per gallon on the oil. We induced many of the retailers to retail it at 15 cts. where it was costing them il cts. net, and where they had been retailing it at 20 cts. This action was also used against us by the specious argument that we should be satisfied with selling our oil once and not cutting down the profits of our customers, which should not be any affair of ours.

ours.

It is proverbial that the best oil produced in the world enters the Canadian market, and is sold at the minimum price under the present conditions. This has applied for present conditions. This has applied for many years. Originally, I sold American oil for a New York oil house. At that time prices were considerably higher than they are at the

many years.
Originally, I sold American oil for a New York oil house. At that time prices were considerably higher than they are at the present time. The time referred to was about thirteen years ago.

I desire to submit the fact that in July last Pennsylvania crude oil was costing \$1.15 per barrel. Today it is costing \$8 cts. per barrel, a difference of 30 cents per barrel, equal in the cost of refined oil of (I believe) nearly 2 cts. per gallon, yet the refined oil is costing the same price today as it did in July last.

Now, gentlemen, I venture to say that the competition in the maritime provinces is probably keener between American and Canadian oils since we entered this market than in any other part of Canada. While not directly interested, except as an employe of the company, I take sufficient interest in my business to post myself in the conditions pertaining to the trade in petroleum in the different countries and sections.

At one time, about two years ago, the best oil refined in the United States was being sold in Somerville, Mass., for one cent per rallom. That is a fact which I can establish to your entire satisfaction. About the same time one of the lowest grades of nil made in the United States was selling in the south for somewhere in the vicinity of 2tcs. per sallon, as there was not any competition in that market. One concern, however, unfortunately, braught in a cargo of oil, when the competition drove the price ever, unfortunately, brought in a cargo of oil, when the competition drove the price

got in rebates from the railways of the United States about six millions of dollars. Oil is better and cheaper, the public is being better served now than they would be if any action were taken that would result in similar conditions being brought about as exist in the United States. Oil is supplied through its legitimate channels, that is, through the regular retail store keepers. There is not any monopoly or combine in the business in Canada.

The petroleum duty cannot be compared with the duty on any other commodity, as there is only one commercial corporation in the world, ten members of which are worth about one thousand millions of dollars, practically every dollar of which has been made in twenty-five years. Not by manufacturing, however, but largely by rebates from railroads, which the public did not get the benefit of, but a few individuals, and which came out of the public. With a sufficiently low tariff what could they not do.

do.

I would take the liberty of suggesting that you gentlemen have a committee to privately obtain full information regarding the petroleum business in the United States, when no inury will result to the Canadian industry. Give any other industry in Canada the same competition, and let the people of Canada know of it, when a demand will be made, not for a protective tariff, but for exclusion.

for exclusion.

I have no interest in the United States oil monopoly, or in their weal or woe. My purpose has been to merely and honestly submit what I could under the circumstances regarding the Canadian oil business in the maritime provinces.

THE SKATE INDUSTRY. F. W. Whelpley and W. T. Fanjoy, of J. A. Whelpley & Co., oppeared. Mr. Fanjoy said they would like to see the duty removed in 1894 returned, or at least that no reduction be made in the present duty. They also asked that the value of steel admitted free be reduced to 2c. per lb. Duty is now levied on anything below 21-2c. per lb. They had to compete with German made skates, made from Bessemer steel of a much lower grade. They could not match it, or import it under the present tariff. Their competition was from German made goods of inferior quality. Dealers admitted the inferiority. The German goods were sold at 35c. wholesale, theirs at 37c. The Germans shipped to their own

agent in Montreal. The value in Ger-

many was about 20c. Fielding said the duty was about 15c. Mr. Fanjoy said skates not patented here were taken to Germany, reproduced in cheaper metal and sent back here. The Germans sell entirely through their resident agent. His firm could not at present import the cheaper grade of steel and could not get it made in their sizes from New Glasgow. Bessemer steel could be got as low as 1.7-8c, per ib. The steel they used last year cost 2.5-8c. Two-thirds of the value of the skate was in labor.
There were three makers in Canada.
His firm employed 15 to 40 hands, according to the time of year. As a result of the reduction of duty in 1894, they were this year met by very keen

German competition. Their only pro-fit was on their own patents. They sold through the wholesale trade, and all over Canada, sending some also to the United States. The commissioners asked some questions along the line of Mr. Fanjoy's remarks, and then, as there were no more delegations to be heard, the meeting was adjourned.

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN'S EX-ECUTIVE MEETING.

Sun learns from reliable sources that (as stated by Mr. Peters before the tariff commission) the conclusion arrived at on tariff matters was the result of a compromise. Mr. Killam of Westmorland, Mr. Turnbull of St. John, Mr. Good of Carleton, Mr. McLaughlan of Kent were strongly in favor of free goods. These gentler were warmly supported by W. B. Fawcette of Sackville, who was present by invitation of one of the memhers Mr Peters of Queens Mr. Wilmot of Sunbury, Major H. M. Campbell of Kings and W. W. Hubbard of Sussex were disposed to ask for very little change. Before reaching their conclusion on reduction of duty agricultural implements some five votes were taken. The eagerness with which Col. Domvile sought to fasten on Mr. Peters a sudden conversion to free trade principles was very apparent, but the prompt reply from that gentleman that he was entrusted to present the views of the executive rather than his own, made a capital



THE S. A.'S OFFER.

New York, Jan. 26.-Booth-Tucker commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, telegraphed from Chicago today to Mayor Strong offer ing to throw open the army's several barracks in this city for the sheltering of homeless men during the pres ent distress. Mayor Strong has intimated that the offer would be 'accepted.

The fire of vanity is fed by the fue of flattery. 11.4提樓園



SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

It is gratifying to hear from sources far and near of the glad welcome given to this weekly column on Sunday school interests, of the good influence which it distributes. Some of the county officers have been already accorded the same in their local pa-

One of the well established rules of association work is: Plan the work prayerfully, then deligently work the plan. This never was more forcibly illustrated than in the executive meeting held one week ago. No committee meeting in our history did a greater amount of work, nor witnessed such signs of the growth of the institution. The study, the office, the store and the workshop is represented in the members of this committee, and the voluntary sacrifice of time and money to be present, is a strong argument in favor of the practical usefulness of association to their province.

Inquiries from county and parish offieres shows a much heartier and more inteligent co-operation than previously observed. This gives great promise for the future. Officers comparatively new in their work often ask for for their parish convention. A subcommittee was appointed to frame such and now publish it as suggestive to any who may need it for their

next convention. Two sessions are usually held and this is for such. In a few parishes a morning session is held for prepara-tory devotional Bible work.

Afternoon session at --- p. m. Devotional exercises-Special Bible 2. What Is the Condition of Each

School? This to be answered by superintendents and others. A Conference on What Constitutes an Up-to-date Sunday School? Progressive Officers, Faithful Teach-

ers, Well Kept Records, Systematic Grading, Teachers' Meeting, Normal Class, Home Department. Any or all of these can be taken up

in suggestive talk or by aid of blackboard as time and teacher permits, and as officers see most fitting to the needs. Let every school aim to be thus

constituted.

If blank slips are used for questions they should be distributed immediately after opening, and taken up at the same time as the offierings. If it be the annual meeting a thoughtful nominating committee should be appointed so that they may meet for prayerful counsel between sessions. Much of future work depends on their wise nomination, hence we suggest consideration of the work to be done. and a selection of men and women best

Evening session at — p. m. 1. Devotional exercises. this brief to allow more time for de-

3. Address on Primary Work in the Sunday School—Its Great Importance.
4. The Value of the Normal Class—with practical illustrations. vout educational work.

Offerings.

Let parish and county officers pre-In answer to requests from these officers a hand book for workers will shortly be prepared.

On Friday last Alex. Watson, the president of St. John county, accom-panied by the field secretary, drove to St. Martins and organized an association for that parish. As a heavy enow storm came on the previous day it was not thought probable they would get through. This made the attendance smaller. But a good com-pany asembled in the evening, and after addresses and answering of questions the audience heartly re-solved to organize. Rev. Mr. Gregg and Miss Skillen were elected president and secretary. The officers will be further completed at their next meeting, to be held the first Thursday in May.

A thorough campaign of parish conventions have been planned by the officers of Carleton and Victoria counties for the field secretary, as follows: Feb. 2nd, Richmond parish, at Debec; Feb. 2nd, Richmond parish, at Debec; Feb. 3rd, Northampton, at Grafton; Feg. 4th, Wakefield, at Jacksonville; Feb. 5th, Wilmot, at Lakeville; Sunday, Feb. 5th, will be spent in the parishes of Simonds and Peel; Feb. 3th, Bright, at Rockland; Feb. 12th, Aberdeen, at Glassville; Sunday will be spent in Andover response. nday will be spent in Andover

ish, Victoria county, and Feb. 14th, Andover convention, at Aroostook function; Feb. 16th, Perth, at Perth Centre; Feb. 17th, Gordon and Lorne at Three Brooks; Feb. 19th, Wicklow and Simonds, at Sumerfield, Carleton county; Feb. 22nd, Kent, at Beechwood: Feb. 23rd, Peel, at Lansdowne

Systematic preparation by circulars posters and by local papers, and it is expected that this series will be at-tended by an unusual number of

NOVA SCOTIA PAPER.

earnest workers.

The first carload of manilla paper ever sent out of Nova Scotia arrived in St. John on Saturday. It is from the paper mill at Hartville, near Windsor, N. S. Both the pulp and the paper are made there. T. G. McMullen has a band mill on the same stream, quite close to the paper mill, and the refuse from the former is utilized for making some of the pulp. The mills are run by water power, and there is a strong head at both mills. The paper mill could get a 40-foot head if necessary. Above the mills is a lake 21 miles long, surrounded by excellent spruce for pulp. The paper mill has its own elec-tric plant, and is fully equipped for

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



METERIA TOWN AND MADE AND AND THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET

NO ADMITTANCE TO GOD'S BOUN-TY UNLESS CHRIST GO WITH YOU.

The Famine That Was Sore in All the Lands-The Condition Imposed That Benjamin Should Go Into Egypt With His Brethren.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The cabled reports of famine in India and the memory of the vast crops of ripening grain which Dr. Talmage saw during his tour last fall, have combined to turn his thoughts back to that patriarchal time when all the world sent to Egypt to buy corn and to suggest a Gospel lesson. His text is Genesis a Gospel lesson. His text is Genesis aliit, 3. "Ye shall not see my face, ex-

cept your brother be with you."

Last summer, having crossed eighteen of the United States—north, south, east and west—I have to report one of the mightiest harvests, that this country or any other country ever reaped. But while this is so in our own country, on the other side of the Atlantic there are nations famine-stricken and the most dismal cry that is ever heard will, I fear, be uttered-

the cry for bread.

I pray God that the contrast between I pray God that the contrast between our prosperity and their want may not be as sharp as in the lands referred to by my text. There was nothing to eat. Plenty of corn in Egypt, but ghastly famine in Canaan. The cattle moaning in the stall. Men, women and children awfully white with hunger. Not the failing of one crop for one summer, but the falling of all the crops for seven years. A nation dying for lack of that which is so common on your table and so little dying for lack of that which is so common on your table and so little appreciated; the product of harvest field and grist mill and oven; the price of sweat and anxiety and struggle—bread! Jacob the father has the last report from the flour bin, and he finds that everything is out, and he says to his sons, "Boys, hook up the wagons and start for Egypt and get us something to eat."

The fact was there was a great corn-The fact was there was a great corncrib in Egypt. The people of Egypt have been largely taxed in all ages, at the present time paying between 70 and 80 per cent. of their products to the Government. No wonder in that time they had a large corncrib, and it was full. To that crib they came from the regions round about—those who were famished—some paying for corn in money; when the money was exhausted, paying for the corn in sheep hausted, paying for the corn in sheep and cattle and horses and camels, and when they were exhausted, then selling their own bodies and their families into slavery.

The morning for starting out on the orusade for bread has arrived. Jacob gets his family up very early. But before the elder sons start they say something that makes him tremble with emotion from head-to foot and burst into tears. The fact was that these elder sons had once before been these elder sons had once before been in Egypt to get corn, and they had been treated somewhat roughly, the lord of the cornerib supplying them with corn, but saying at the close of the interview, "Now, you need not come back here for any more corn unless you bring something better than money—even your younger brother Benjamin."

Ah! Benjamin—that very name was suggestive of all tenderness. The mother had died at the birth of that come a spirit coming and another spirit going—and the very thought of parting with Benjamin must have been a heart break. The keeper of this cornersh break. The keeper of this corncrib, nevertheless, says to these older sons. "There is no need of your coming here any more for corn unless you bring Benjamin, your father's darling." Now, Jacob and his family very much needed bread, but what a struggle it would be to give up this son. The orientals are very demonstrative in their grief, and I hear the outwailing of the father as these elder sons keep reiterating in his ears the announcement of the Egyptian lord. "Ye shall not see my face unless your brother be with you." "Why did you tell them you had a brother?" said the old man, complaining and chiding them. "Why, father," they said, "he asked us all about our family, and we had no idea he would make any such demand upon us as he has made." "No use of asking me," said the father, "I cannot, I will not give up Benizorie."

has made." "No use of asking me, said the father, "I cannot, I will not, give up Benjamin,"

The fact was that the old man had

said the father, "I cannot, I will mot, give up Benjamin."

The fact was that the old man had lost children; and when there has been bereavement in a household, and a child taken it makes the other children in the household more perclous. So the day for departure was adjourned and adjourned and adjourned. Still the horrors of the famine increased, and louder moaned the cattle and wider open cracked the earth and more pallid became the cheeks, until Jacob, in despair, cried out, to his sons. "Take Benjamin and he off." The older sons tried to cheer up their father. They said: "We have strong arms and a stout heart and no harm will come to Benjamin. We'll see that he gets back again." "Farewell?" said the young men to the father, in a tone of assumed good cheer. "Farewell?" said the old man, for the word has more quavers in it when pronounced by the aged than by the young.

We'll, the bread party—the bread embassy—drives up in front of the corncrib of Egypt. These corncribs are filled with wheat and barkey and corn in the husk, for those who have traveled in Canaan and Egypt know that there is corn there corresponding with our Indian maize. Huzzal the journey is ended. The lord of the corncrib, who is also the prime minister, comes down to these arrived travelers, and says: "Dine with me to-day. How is your father? Is this Benjamin, the younger brother, whose presence I demanded?" The travelers are introduced into the palace. They are worn and bedusted of the way, and servants come in with a basin of water in one hand and a towel in the other, and kneel down before these newly arrived travelers, washing off the dust of the way. The butchers and poulterers and caterers of the prime minister prepare the repast.

The guests are seated in small groups, two or three at a table, the food on a tray: all the luxuries from imperial gardens and orchards and aquariums and aviaries are brought there, and are filling chalice and platter. Now is the time for this prime minister if he has a grudge against Benjamin to show it. W

show it. Will he kill him, now that he has him in his hands? Oh, no! This hord of the cornerib is seated at his own table, and he looks over to the table of his guests, and he sends a portion to each of them, but sends a larger portion to Benjamin, or, as the Bible quaintly puts it, "Benjamin's mess was five times so much as any of theirs." Be quick and send word back with the swiftest camel to Canaan to old Jacob that "Benjamin is well, all is well; he is faring sumptuously; the Egyptian lord did not mean murder and death; but he meant deliverance and life when he announced to us on that day. "Ye shall not see my face unless your brother be with you."

Well, my friends, this world is fan struck of sin. It does not yield a le crop of solid satisfaction. It is ribe for THE WEIGHT STIN

dying. It is hunger bitten. The fact that it does not, can not, feed a man's heart was well illustrated in the life of the English comedian. All the world honored him—did everything for him that the world could do. He was applauded in England and applauded in the United States. He roused up nations into laughter. He had no equal. And yet, although many people supposed him entirely happy, and that this world was completely satisating his soul, he sits down and writes: "I never in my life put on a new hat that it in my life put on a new hat that it did not rain and ruin it. I never went out in a shabby coat because it was raining and thought all who had the choice would keep indoors that the sun did not burst forth in its strength and bring out with it all the butterfiles of fashion whom I knew and who knew me. I never consented to accept a part I hated, out of kindness to another, that I did not get hissed by the public and cut by the writer. I could

public and cut by the writer. I could not take a drive for a few minutes with Terry without being overturned and having my elbow bone broken. though my friend got off unharmed. I could not make a covenant with Arnold, which I thought was to make my fortune without making his in-stead, that in an incredible space of time—I think thirteen months—I earned for him twenty thousand pounds and for myself one. I am persuaded that if I were to set up as a beggar, every one in my neighborhood would leave off eating bread." That was the leave off eating breat.

lament of the world's comedian and joker. All unhappy. The world did everything for Lord Byron that it could do and yet in his last moment he asks a friend to come and sit down by him and read, as most appropriate to his case, the story of "The Bleed-ing Heart." Torrigiano, the sculptor, executed, after months of care and carving "Madonna and the Child." the royal family came in and admired it.

Everybody that looked at it was in ecstasy. But one day, after all that toll and all that admiration, because he did not get as much compensation for his work as he had expected, he took a mallet and dashed the exquisite sculpture into atoms. The world is poor compensation, poor satisfaction, poor solace. Famine, famine in all the poor solace. Famine, famine in an une earth; not for seven years, but for six thousand. But, blessed be God, there is a great cornerib. The Lord built it. It is in another land. It is a large place. An angel once measured it, and as far as I can calculate it in our phrase that cornerib is fifteen hundred miles long and fifteen hundred broad and fifteen hundred high, and it is full. Food for all nations. "Oh!" says

the people. "we will start right away and get this supply for our soul." But stop a moment, for from the keeper of that cornorib there comes this word, saying, "You shall not see my face except your brother be with you." In other words, there is no such thing as other words, there is no such thing as getting from heaven pardon and com-fort and eternal life unless we bring with us our Divine Brother, the Lord Jesus Christ. Coming without Him we shall fall before we reach the corn-crib, and our bodies shall be a por-tion for the jackals of the widerness; but coming with the Divine Jesus, all the graparies of heaven will swing the granaries of heaven will swing open hefore our soul and abundance shall be given us. We shall be invited to sit in the palace of the king and at the table; and while the Lord

and at the table; and while the Lord of heaven is apportioning from His own table to other tables. He will not forget us, and then and there it will be found that our Benjamin's mess is larger than all the others, for so it ought to be. "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive blessing and riches and honor and glory and power."

I want to make three points, Every frank and common sense man will asknowledge himself to be a sinner. frank and common sense man will acknowledge himself to be a sinner. What are you going to do with your sins? Have them pardoned, you say. How? Through the mercy of God. What do you mean by the mercy of God? Is it the letting down of a bar for the admission of all, without respect to character? Be not deceived. I see a

admission of all, without respect to character? Be not deceived. I see a soul coming up to the gate of mercy and knocking at the corncrib of heavenly supply, and a voice from within says, "Are you alone?" The sinner replies, "All alone." The voice from within says, "You shall not see my pardoning face unless your Divine Brother, the Lord Jesus, be with you." Oh, that is the point at which so many are discomforted. There is no mercy from God except through Jesus Christ. Coming with Him we are rejected. Peter put it right in his great sermon before the high priests when he thundered forth: "Neither is there salvation in any other. There is no other name given under heaven among men whereby we may be saved." O anxious sinner!" O dying sinner! O lost sinner! all you have got to do is to have this divine Benjamin along with you. Side by side, coming to the gate, all the storehouses of heaven will swing open before your anxious soul. Am I right in calling Jesus Benjamin? Oh, yes! Rachel lived only long enough to give a name to that child, and with a dying kiss she called him Benoni. Afterward Jacob changed his name, and he called him Benjamin. The meaning of the name she gave was, "Son of my Pain." The meaning of the name the father gave was "Son of My Right Hand." And was not Christ the Son of Pain? All the sorrows of Rachel in that hour, when she gave her child over into the hands of strangers was nothing ompared with the struggle of God when He gave up His only Son. The omnipotent God in a birth throe! And was pared with the struggle of God when He gave up His only Son. The omnipotent God in a birth throe! And was not Christ appropriately called, "Son of the Right Hand?" Did not Stephen look into heaven and see Him standing at the right hand of God? And does not Paul speak of Him as standing

at the right hand of God? And does not Paul speak of Him as standing at the right hand of God making intercession for us? O Benjamin—Jesus! Son of pang! Son of victory! The deepest emotions of our souls ought to be stirred at the sound of that nomendature. In your prayers plead His tears; His sufferings; His sorrow, and his death. If you refuse to do it all the corneribs and the palaces of heaven will be bolted and barred against your soul, with the announcement.

ven will be bolted and barred against your soul, with the announcement, "You shall not see my face except your brother be with you."

My text also suggests the reason why so many people do not get any real comfort. You meet ten people; nine of them are in need of some kind of condelance. There is competing that the facelity can in their state or in in their health, or in their state, or in their domestic condition that demands sympathy. And yet the most of the world's sympathy amounts to absolute-

world's sympathy amounts to absolutely nothing. People go to the wrong crib or they go in the wrong way. When the plague was in Rome a great many years ago, there were eighty men who chanted themselves to death with the litanies of Gregory the Great—literally chanted themselves to death, and yet it did not stop the plague. And all the music of this world cannot halt the plague of the human heart.

I come to some one whose allments are chronic, and I say, "In heaven you will never be sick." That does not give you much comfort. What you want is a soothing power for your present distress. Lost children, have you? I come to you and tell you that in ten years perhaps you will meet these loved ones before the throne of Gcd. But there is but little condulence it that. One day is a year without there ten years is a small eternity. What Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

you want is sympathy now—present help. I come to those of you who have lost dear friends, and say: "Try to forget them. Do not keep the departed always in your mind." How can you forget them when every picture and every room calls out their name?

Suppose I come to you and say by

name?
Suppose I come to you and say by way of condolence, "God is wise."
"Oh," you say, "that gives me no help." Suppose I come to you and say, "God, from all eternity, has arranged this trouble." "Ah!" you say, "that does me no good." Then I say, "With the swift feet of prayer go direct to the corncrib for a heavenly supply." You go. You say, "Lord, help me, Lord, comfort me." But no help yet. No comfort yet. It is all dark. What is the matter? I have found. You ought to go to God and say: What is the matter? I have found, You ought to go to God and say: "Here, O Lord, are the wounds of my soul, and I bring with me the wounds ed Jesus. Let His wounds pay for my wounds, His bereavements, His loneliness for my heartbreak. O God! for the sake of the Lord Jesus Christ—the God, the man, the Benjamin, the brother—deliver my agonized soul. O Jesus of the weary foot, ease my fatigue. O Jesus of the aching head, of Jesus of the weary not, case fatigue. O Jesus of the aching head, heal my aching head. O Jesus of the Bethany sisters, roll away the stone from the door of our grave." That is the kind of prayer that brings help; from the door of our grave." That is the kind of prayer that brings help; and yet how many of you are getting no help at all, for the reason trat there is in your soul perhaps a secret trouble. You may never have mentioned it to a single human ear, or you may have mentioned it to someone who is now gone away, and that great sorrow is still in your soul. After Washington Irving was dead they found a little box that contained a braid of hair and a miniature and the name of Matilda Hoffman, and a memorandum of her death and a remark something like this: "The world after that was a blank to me. I went into the country, but found no peace in solitude. I tried to go into society, but I found no peace in solitude. I tried to go into society, but I found no peace in solitude. I tried to go into society. There has been a horror hanging over me by night, and by day, and I am afraid to be alone."

How many muttered troubles! No human ear has ever heard the sorrow. Oh, troubled soul, I want to tell you that there is one salve that can cure the wounds of the heart, and that is the salve made out of the tears of a sympathetic Jesus. And yet some of you will not take this solace, and you try chloral, and you try morphine, and you try strong drink, and you try change of scehe, and you try new business associations, and anything and everything rather than take the Divine companionship and sympathy suggested by the words of

take the Divine companionship and sympathy suggested by the words of my text when it says, "You shall not see my face again unless your bro-ther be with you." Oh, that you might understand something of the height and depth and length and breadth and immensity and infinity of God's eternal consolations. of God's eternal consolations.

I go further, and find in my subject a hint as to the way heaven opens to the departing spirit. We are told that heaven has twelve gates, and some people infer from that fact that all the people will go in without reference to their past life; but what is the use of having a gate that is not sometimes to be shut? The swinging of a gate implies that our entrance into

times to be shut? The swinging of a gate implies that our entrance into heaven is conditional. It is not a momentary condition. If we come to the door of an exquisite concert we are not surprised that we must pay a fee, for we know that fine earthly music is expensive; but all the oratorios of heaven cost nothing. Heaven pays nothing for its music. It is all free. There is nothing to be paid at that door for entrance; but the condition of getting into heaven is oun bringing our divine Benjamin along with us. Do you notice how often dying peo-Do you notice how often dying peo-ple call upon esus? It is the usual prayer offered—the prayer offered more than all the other prayers put together-"Lord Jesus receive

spirit."
One of our congregation, when ask One of our congregation, when asked in the closing moments of his life, "Do you know us?" said: "Oh, yos, I know you. God bless you. Good-bye. Lord Jesus receive my spirit"; and he was gone. Oh, yes, in the closing moments of our life we must have a Christ to call upon. If Jacob's some had gone toward Egypt, and had gone with the very finest equipage, and had not taken Benjamin along with them, and to the question they should have been obliged to answer: with them, and to the question they should have been obliged to answer: "Sir, we didn't bring him, as father could not let him go; we didn't want to be bothered with him," a voice from within would have said: "Go away from us. You shall not have any of this graphy. You shall not have any of this graphy. You shall not see my this supply. You shall not see my face because your brother is not with

And if we come up toward the door of heaven at last, though we come from all luxuriance and brilliancy of from all luxuriance and brilliancy of surroundings, and knock for admit-tance and it is found that Christ is not with us, the police of heaven will beat us back from the bread-house, saying: "Depart I never knew you." If Jacob's sons, coming toward Egypt, had lost everything on the way; if they had expended their last shekel; if they had come un utterly exhaust-

had lost everything on the way; if they had expended their last shekel; if they had come up utterly exhausted to the corncribs of Egypt, and it had been found that Benjamin was with them, all the storehouses would have swung open before them.

And so, by fatal casualty we may be ushered into the eternal world; though we may be weak and exhausted by protracted sickness—if, in that last moment, we can only just stagger and faint and fall into the gate of heaven—it seems that all the corncribs of heaven will open for our need and all the palaces will open for our reception; and the Lord of that place, seated at his table, and all the angels of God seated at their table, and all our glorified kindred seated at our table, the king shall bass a portion from his table to ours, and then, while we think of the fact that it was Jesus, who started us on the road, and Jesus who started us on the road admittance for our soul, we shall be glad if he has seen of the travail of His soul and been satisfied, and not be at all jealous if it be found that our divine Benjamin's mess is five times larger than all the rest. Haili anointed of the Lord, thou art worthy.

My friends, you see it is either

worthy.

My friends, you see it is either Christ or famine. If there were two banquets spread, and to one of them only you might go, you might stand and think for a good while as to which and think for a good while as to which invitation you had better accept; but here it is feasting or starvation. If it were a choice between oratorios, you might say, "I prefer the 'Creation," or "I prefer the 'Messiah." But here it is a choice between harmony and everlasting discord. Oh, will you live or die? Will you start for the Egyptian corncrib, or will you perish amid the empty barns of the Canaanitish famine? "Ye shall not see my face except your brother be see my face except your brother be with you."

"Your bill is too high, sir, and I won't pay it!" snapped the young woman; and she turned sharply on her heel and strode out of the office.

The lawyer who had procured a divorce for her turned again to his desk and merely remarked under his breath:

"'O, woman in our hours of fees Uncertain coy, and hard to plase."

Uncertain, coy, and hard to plase!"

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

THE ROMAN NOSE.

sing the nose, the kind that grows Into a huge proboscis,
The sort that doctors diagnose
"Elephantiasis naris ossis."
Avaunt, ye folks with tiny snouts!
Of flat, insipid features,
The muse will none of you, she scouts
Such ordinary creatures.

I sing the Roman nose, the scythe
That mows its way to glory.
Sure signs of natures strong and blithe,
Well known in song and story.
On battlefield, in civil life, In senate, court and cloister, The Roman nose is like a knife, The world is like an oyster.

The wight whose nose describes a curve Like beak of kite or vulture, Is sure to be a man of nerve, And oft is one of culture. Just cast your eye o'er Clio's pages, Research one fact discloses, The mighty men of every age Were men of mighty noses.

Then let us toast the big-nosed host,
Let's raise a mighty chorus
Of loud "amens" from sea and coast,
Stertorous and sonorous!
And since the promontoried face
Than others is completer,
God speed the day the human race
Will shame the great ant-eater.

I am a music teacher by profession, and twice every week I travel some little distance to give lessons at a large school. Everyone who has had experience of similar oft-repeated journeys knows how wearisome the treadmill memoratory of the same pure soon bemonotony of the same route soon be-comes, and I myself have a strong sympathy with those professional or business men who contrive—by ingeni-ous ringing the changes between rail and 'bus-to vary the daily journey from their suburban homes to their of-fices or chambers. But I had no choice of routes; I could only reach my bi-weekly destination via the Great Unit-

weekly destination via the Great Unit-ed Rallway; but I contrived to ex-tract some slight amusement from one part of my journe?.

At one point, my train passe; through an abnormally long tunnel, which was usually (probably for the convenience of some of the company's workmen) lighted by lanterns on its wall in certain places. As the train wall in certain places. As the train slowly passed (the Great United seldom puts on a very breakneck speed), shadows of the pessengers by the carriage windows are often projected upon the whitewashed tunnel wall, and are visible by the light of these

I made this discovery one day, when a young lady and gentleman had taken their seats in an empty carriage next to mine. As I passed by, I had noted the pair sitting opposite each other—the lady gazing abstract-edly out of the window, the gentleman almost ostentatiously engrossed in a newspaper. But when their tell tale shadows appeared on the tunnel wall, behold the two figures leant across and exchanged an affectionate brace; starting apart again as train emerged into daylight, and sinking back, each into their respective cor-ners, with an air of well-affected indifference; little conscious of the amusement their stolen kisses had af forded to the quiet old maid in the

next carriage.

Ah, well, I am a lonely, middle-aged woman now (I fear many of my pupils call me "an old frump"), but I was young myself once, and—many years ago—a hand which has long been cold had pressed mine in a like manner, and kisses as loving have been showered on my lips. We were troth-plighted; but he, my young fover, died a month before our bridal day; and I—well, "he died, and she remained faithful," sums up the life history of many an "1" lieve I could. I noticed that he we

I do not, of course, talk about this long-past romance now, but I have still a yery soft corner in my hear for all youthful lovers, rememb ring the days "when I, too, dwelt in Arcadia." So I used to keep a lookout for the chance revelations on the tunnel wall, and often extracted much amusement therefrom, though these silh nettes were not always of a romant

character.
Once I beheld a very grave and demure-looking old lady imbibing draughts from what looked suspiciously like one of those "traveler's bottles" in which spirits are sold at railway stations; another time I detected a schoolboy (presumably alone in the a schoolboy (presumant) atoms in the carriage) heavily "sampling" a basket of strawberries, which I had overheard his old aunt, who saw him off, enjoining him to deliver to his mother intact; "for you have eaten more than are really good for you already, you know, Tom," the old lady had remark-

ed, plaintively.

I had begun to look upon this tunnel transit as the most amusing portion of my journey. I do not know if any of my fellow-passengers observed what I did: but I doubt if they noted the company passengers observed what I did: shadows: for few persons save myself ever seemed to peer out upon the tunnel walls. I never called anyone's attention to the silhouettes, not being much given to talk with strangers; and the Great United being neither a much-frequented nor popular line, I often, indeed usually, was the solitary orten, indeed usually, was the solitary occupant of the carriage on the midday trains by which I journeyed. I little thought how important my casual glances into that tunnel would one

day prove.
One dark autumn afternoon I was one dark autumn attention was returning, more tired than usual, from my work (I had felt strangely tired for several days), and as I passed the first-class cariage next my own third glanced at it with the passing wish that I was going to perform the fourney home upon its comfortable ourney home upon its comfortable cushions. An old gentleman was snugly ensconced in the corner seat with a small black bag on his knees; as I passed, I thought he seemed particularly solicitous about the security of

that bag.

As I seated myself in the third-class compartment I observed another man, tall and thin, hurry up to the carriage where the old gentleman was seated and take the vacant place opposite to him; then the train started and I bim; then the train started and I him: then the train started and I leaned back my aching head against the hard back of the carriage and tried

the hard back of the carriage and tried to doze a little. I awoke as the train entered the tunnel; I felt too weary to amuse myself with my usual "note-taking"—but as I glanced listlessly on the tunnel wall I observed that a tall shadow was bending over that of the old gentleman and apparently arranging something over or around the upper part of his figure.

"I suppose they are father and son, and the son is wrapping up his father in his rug against the drauth s," I thought, lazily, for a strange lassitude seemed weighing me down, mentally and physically. Then the train gave a sudden jerk and the tall figure flung out its left hand against the carriage door as if to steady itself, and I noted that this hand had a curious deformity—one finger lacking from "the third finger having apparently been removed." finger having apparently been removed at the second joint.

I got out at the next station as usual, and managed to cravel hower but the succeeding days and night; were blanks to me for a week or more, alarmed my eld riv cous n. Tabith who shares my live him, his in off into a dead faint immediately I en bonse; and it was found tha tored my bouse; and it was found that I was sickening with a kind of low

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fever, which kept me in bed for some time and from which I believe I should never have recovered but for Tabitha's careful nursing. wever, I gradually "pulled round," as the doctor said, and was promoted to the sofa in the sitting room for a

portion of the day. Lying there in luxurious idleness, I listened to Ta-bitha's detailed account of the beginning of my illness.
"A fortnight? No; actually over three weeks ago to day since you were taken ill. It was on Thursday, the 16th. I shall always remember the date, because it was the same day that the murder took place upon the Great United, and by the very train you tra-

veled by, Harriet."
Cousin Tabitha is the best and kind est of women, but has one little weak-ness—a morbid love of reading all the "horrors," especially the murders, which are reported in the newspapers. "I forgot you know nothing about it, being too ill to hear any news," went on Tabitha, delighted to dwell again on the details of a crime; and then

proceeded to relate how a certain well-known London jeweler had taken a quantity of valuable ornaments to ex hibit to an invalid and arist cratic customer, who lived a little way out of London, and who wished to select some costly presents for a prospective daughter-in-law. Mr. —'s confiden-SEEN IN THE TUNNEL. tial clerk, who usually accompanie.

him on such journeys, was taken sud-denly ill, just as the pair were leaving town, and the jeweler, not liking to disappoint a valuable (and rathe crotchety) customer, set off for old Lady —'s house alone.

His errand was, of course, known in the course of the vicinity, and it was supposed that he had been followed to the station and robbed and murdered in the rail-

way, for, on the train's arrival at th London terminus, the bag of jew lr. was missing, and Mr. — was found lying dead, with a handkerchief steeped in chloroform fastened over his face. The jeweler was an elderly man with a weak heart, and the chloroform which was perhaps only designed to stupefy him, had killed him. No clew had yet been found to the ile tity of the murderer. The guard at the local station fancied that he had seen a mafollow the old gentleman into the carriage, but had taken no pa ticula note of this person, nor could even be positive that a second traveler had en-tered the carriage.

As Tabitha talked on, the events

that last journey of mine flashed back

suddenly on my mind. "Tabitha, I ought to give information to the police," I cried, sitting u suddenly, and then hastily poured out my story in return. Tabitia listen with rather provoking inciedulity. "Do you think you really saw a that?" she asked, gently replacing mon the sofa and shaking up my pi lows. "You know. dear, you have be ill so long—and you have fancied a sorts of funny things—you don't know what nonsense you have talked," an Tabitha laughed softly at the recollec-

tion; "most likely this is only a de lirious fancy, like the rest." But I was persistent, and appeale to the doctor, who called shortly after wards. I do not think he either allegether believed my story, but he acquiesced in my desire to communicate with the police authorities; "it will quiet her mind, at least, and it is very

bad for her to excite herse, in the way," I overheard him remark to Tabitha in the passage.

So I made my "deposition" in all due form to the authorities; and I think the police were more inclined to attach importance to my statement than my two previous list ners tabeen.

tail and thin, with very dark eyes and an unpleasant, sinister expression countenance; and then there was the peculiarity of his left hand," and I mentioned the mutilated finger which had seen shadowed on the tunner

I saw by the faces of my interrogators that they considered this "an important piece of evidence," though the made no comment upon it. I was told I should be communicated with if no evidence was required, but the months sped away, and the "robbery and mur-der of a gentleman upon the G eat spec away, and the "robbery and murder of a gentleman upon the G eat United Rallway" seemed likely to pass into the category of those undetected crimes which remain mysteries to the

Nearly a year had flown. Tabitha and I were visiting some old friends at quiet, west-country seaside place.
The murder and the likelihood of my being called as a witness has almost passed out of my recollection, when a chance incident recalled both to my

Tabitha and I had been lingering rather too long upon the beach, an found the incoming tide gaining upon us. To save time, we hastily climbe over some rocks to reach the shore, a over some rocks to reach the shore, as several other belated visitors were doing. Just in front of us was a tall, thin man, who turned round to look (and also to laugh) at our hat retreat; as I looked at him, I faciled that I had, somewhere, beheld that forbidding looking countenance, with its keen hawk's eyes—the next moment, the man steaded himself with an outspread left hand against a fragment of rock, and I then recognized him at once. That gesture, that mutilated finger—had I not seen them both some ten months ago reflected upon the tunnel wall? the tunnel wall?

No one, of course, is desirons of fig-uring as "a witness" at the Old Balley. but I felt a duty was laid upon me in this case. I watched the man—the old jeweler's murderer!—enter a small hojeweler's murderer!—enter a small hotel opposite the shore; and then walked round to the local police station to relate my tale; leaving Tabitha (who, on my whispered explanation, entered into the matter with the detective zeal) sitting on a seat near the hotel to watch if the man quite; the premiums

mises. Rather to my relief (for I half fan Rather to my relief (for I half fan cied the inspector might consider me only a crazy old woman) I found that my "evidence" formed but an additional link in a chain. The police authorities had already established a quist surveillance over this man owing the certain suspicious circumstances which seemed to connect him with the sale of some of the stolen jewelry; he was actually being watched at this seaside place in pursuance of orders from Scotland Yard and my information now furnished sufficient ground for his ar furnished sufficient ground for his ar

I will not weary the reader with th details of the trial-personally, I never entertained the slightest doubt of the entertained the slightest doubt of the guilt of the accused after noting the expression which came over his face as I related, in the witness box, the singular manner in which his shadow had betrayed him in the tunnel. As I spoke, a livid paleness overspread his counterance, he clutched surdenly a the rails of the dock, and muttered a curren under his breath

The evidence against him proved, indeed, fatally complete, and all that his counsel could do for him was to to persuade the jury that robbery, no murder, was the prisoner's intention; and that the proper old gentleman's death was accidental. The capital sentence was, in fact, commuted after wards to "penal servitude for life;" for hich I was not altogether sorry.-Til Bits.

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WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

On the evening of Monday, Jan 25th, the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Howe of Case Settlement, Kings Co., was invaded by about forty of their relatives and friends, bringing with them an excellent gift, and also ample provisions for a sumptuous repast. The gift, which consisted of a full dinner set of china dishes and also a glass set, all of first quality, was placed upon the table. The Rev. D. B. Bayley was called upon to make the presentation. The address ran as follows: "Mr. and Mrs. Howe on this. the twentieth anniversary of your wedding, we, a number of your friends and well wishers, have taken the lib. erty of visiting your home. We have come with the most kindly feelings. We have come to make this a joyous anniversary to you and to express in a tangible way the high regard and esteem in which you are held by us. Your home has been a blessing to this community. Your doors have been opened and your table has been spread for friends and strangers alike. Your acts of kindness, your tenderness to the afflicted, and your sympathy with the bereaved deserve more than passing mention. You have taken a lively interest in everything that has been for the general good. We believe in giving honor to whom honor is due, and therefore it is that we are here We kindly ask you to accept this gift as a token of the genuine good feeling that exists toward you. You have our heartiest congratulations on having reached your 20th matrimonial anniversary, and we sincerely hope that the remainder of your journey along life's pathway may be as bright and happy as the past has been." Mr. Howe made an appropriate and feeling reply. The company then gath ered around the festive board and relieved it of some of its burden.

VICTORIA COUNTY COUNCIL

The Victoria county council adjourned on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 27, after three busy days. The dog tax was prevented from going into force, all the parishes presenting petitions against it.

The other was a resolution that a bill be prepared to go before the provincial legislature to give the county power to negotiate loans when needed to the extent of \$2,000, was thrown out. James Tibbits was re-elected secretary treasurer against T. J. Carter. The parishes are indebted to the county in the following amounts: Andover. \$942; Perth, \$257; Grand Falls, \$272; Lorne, \$123; Drummond, \$101, and Gordon. \$276.

Councillor Tweedale thought it was not right that Andover parish should be indebted to the county as much as all the other parishes collectively, but Councillor Spike explained that the Andover debt was not as large as it appeared, for in the delinquent list were the names of a large number of men who had been dead for years, be-sides a lot of poor tax. The two to-gether had swelled the debt beyond its

The secretary treasurer's accounts were found to be correct, having the county to its credit over \$400.

GREATHEAD HEARD FROM.

rived in Liverpool recently by the Allan liner Numidian, from Canada, a Greathead Starting without a penny, and earning his maintenance by lecturing in towns through which he passed, Greathea tramped across the American continent from Vancouver to Halifax, Nova Scotia, a distance of four thousand miles. He completed the journey in twenty mouths averaging twenty-two miles daily. When out of touch with civilization, Greathead subsisted on wild game. His bed was the bare ground. He weighs 15 stone, is nearly 6 feet high, and was born in Hamp shire, from which county he emigrat-ed five years ago to Canada. He in-tends, it is stated, to make a similar tour through England." Greathead, who was a common loafer in St. John and about the maritime provinces, will have some wonderful stories to tell the credulous people on the other side of the ocean.

THE SWANHILDA'S PRISONER.

Some time ago it was announced in the press despatches that detectives from Australia were in San Francisco awaiting the ship Swanhilda, owned by J. W. Carmichael & Co. of New Glasgow, N. S., on board of which a man named Butler, guilty of several murders, had escaped from Australia Some days ago the steamer Taupo, at Victoria, B. C., reported having sig-nalled the Swamhilda in the Pacific ocean. To the signal, "You have a murderer on board," the captain on the Swannida signaled that he was aware of the fact. The presumption is that the murderer had been put in irons by the officers of the ship. The Swan-hilds was expected to arrive in San Francisco about this time of the month of January. No word has been re-

ONE OF LONDON'S BANKS.

The Sun was handed yesterday the report and balance sheet of Parr's bank Limited, London, England. The auth-orized and issued capital of this bank is £6,600,000; paid up, £1,320,000; reserve fund, £1,320,000. The bank paid a dividend of 19 per cent, last year Its assets on Dec. 31st totalled £24,-311,808. There was due by the bank on current accounts, deposit accounts, deposit receipts and circular notes, £19,161,805. Among its assets it had cash on hand and at Bank of England. and in money at call and short notice, 90, and £1,209,245 in first-class debentures, and £11,477,289 in loans and advances to customers. Bills discount ed represented £2,142,727.

Office boy .- Please, sir, I've a com plaint to make. The bookkeeper kickwant ed me. Sir, I don't me. bookkeeper to kick Boss - Of course, he kicked You don't expect me to attend to everything, do you? I can't look after every little detail in the business

GASTORIA

THE LA invented Thev'll vour par

IT COSTS YOU to get a Pr

Cheapsi



Water S A. J. MACHUM, OTTA

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—T for Montreal this aft arrangements for Mn parture for California The employes of Note Co. interviewed day to ask that their be protected if the Note Co. comes here. The Ottawa electri grand year in 1896. It lions and a half pass ceipts were \$212,105, A dividend of 8 per

clared. The department of cided to repair the l works at Rustico, aged by the storm a The deficit on the I extraordinary expend wharves at Halifax burnt down some tim also a large expendit His excellency rece ing message tonight:

New The following message has just been received. forward free any reply to send. (Signed) (Signed) Assistant to pres

Central Committee, able privations of man poor will arouse the prival classes. All nation urgent appeal to you funds, and will be deep tributions, which will to (Signed) (Signed) SIR FRA

Chief Justice of Bengal mittee of Calcutta. Ottawa, Jan. 27.—

fund for the relief of

nor general is act

pushing forward conection with this cellency has addres the lieutenant gov ence to any steps thought proper to t provinces. This le be published with cordance with the .his excellency by of the Banque Ville for the use of bank same shape as the ernment business, ed, and a supply to the various ban es. These forms, facilitate the arre lecting and acknow of contributions. T arranged through honorary treasurer, ment's sanction. \ telegram received cellency from the gal, it should be xcellency sent a ing that a general ady been starte that he was hope His excellency has with the viceroy o A message cam marine and fishe from Mictoria, B. C the sealing comm taking of evidence week, and the counsel will all b out delay. There sitting in Montre Communications

> the farmers on straits asking the mussel mud to pla Some time ago th ped the practice the oyster beds ha March Mith is date when parlia L. H. Davies y Bros. of St. John uited for the Hi It has been four missioners at the Canada have been commissions out provision of the la the expenses and tary. The matter notice of the min decided today the ease forthwith. a commissioner honorary one.

at the departme

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ANNIVERSARY. of Monday, Jan Mr. and Mrs. John tlement, Kings Co., about forty of their ends, bringing with gift, and also amwhich consisted of a of china dishes and all of first quality, the table. The Rev. called upon to make The address ran as Mrs. Howe-on this. nniversary of your umber of your friends , have taken the libnost kindly feelings. to make this a fovous you and to express in the high regard and you are held by us. been a blessing to Your doors have been table has been spread strangers alike. Your your tenderness to your sympathy with u have taken a lively

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AD HEARD FROM paper says: "There arpool recently by the Al-nidian, from Canada, a Beresford Greathead. t a nenny and earning by lecturing in towns he passed, Greathead the American conticouver to Halifax, Nova pleted the journey in s, averaging twenty-two then out of touch with His bed was the bare veighs 15 stone, is nearly and was born in Hamphich county he emigratago to Canada. He ined, to make a similar England." Greathead, mon loafer in St. John maritime provinces, will derful stories to tell eople on the other side

THILDA'S PRISONER.

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LONDON'S BANKS

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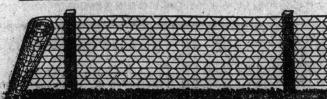
-Please, sir, I've a co don't want do you? I can't look after detail in the business.

THE LATEST THING OUT and the best thing invented is our "Champion Pant Reshaper." They'll take the bag out of the knees of your pants while sleeping. Try a pair.

FRASER, FRASER & CO. Cheapside . . . 40 and 42 King Street.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to get a Price List of our FENCING.

It is Money in Your Pocket if you buy our Fencing.



WIRE FENCE MANUFACTURING CO.,

Johnston's Wharf,

Water Street, - St. John, N. B.

E. B. KETCHUM, Secretary.

thought an amicable arrangement

might be reached through the influence

of the international labor organiza

upon its outstanding indebtedness.

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—Colonial Secretary

Chamberlain has replied to the mes-

ference to the movement for relieving

the sufferers in India, stating that the

has arranged to send the results of th

ed out the magnitude of the interest they presented and the disaster which would follow any change with the

tariff on their particular lines. In ef-

The first to address the minister

were the Ontario oil delegates, headed

by J. Fraser, the liberal M. P. for East

The delegates were: J. H. Fairbank

Sarnia; and F. A. Fitzgerald, London

a blow from which western Ontario

would not recover for a long time. Messrs. Resamond and Kendry, M.

P's headed the denutation of woollen

this industry, and annual wages re-

Obtawa, Jan. 31.-At yesterday's

neeting of the cabinet it was decided

to call parliament together for the de-

spatch of business on Thursday, March

the Canada Gazette next Saturday.

about thirty million matches daily

THE LIBERAL ELECTED.

a million and a quarter.

ercome competition.

men, who urged the continuance of the

wright and Hon. Mr. Paterson.

Lambton, but like his brother mem

feet their request was, "No interfer

central relief committee there.

be the best method.

sage of the governor general with re-

A. J. MACHUM, Manager

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—The premier left for Montreal this afternoon to make arrangements for Mme. Laurier's departure for California tomorrow.

The employes of the B. A. Bank Note Co. interviewed the premier today to ask that their interests might protected if the American Bank Note Co. comes here.

The Ottawa electric railway had a grand year in 1896. It carried four millions and a half passengers. Gross receipts were \$212,105, net profits \$67,745. A dividend of 8 per cent. has been de-

The department of marine has decided to repair the harbor protection works at Rustico, which were damaged by the storm a few weeks ago. The deficit on the Intercolonial during the past year was caused by the extraordinary expenditure of \$65,000 on wharves at Halifax to replace those burnt down some time ago. There was also a large expenditure for new ties. His excellency received the following message tonight:

New York, Jan. 26, 1897.
The following message for your excellency us just been received. I shall be glad to orward free any reply which you may wish is send. (Signed) THOMAS F. CLARK, sident G. N. W. Tel. Co.

able privations of millions of industrious able privations of millions of industrious poor will arouse the profound sympathy of all classes. All natious committee make urgent appeal to you to organize relief funds, and will be deeply grateful for contributions, which will be publicly acknowl-

(Signed) SIR FRANCES MACLEAN, Chief Justice of Bengal and chairman committee of Calcuta.
Ottawa, Jan. 27.—In regard to the fund for the relief of India the governor general is actively engaged in pushing forward arrangements onection with this matter. His excellency has addressed a letter to all the lieutenant governors with refer-ence to any steps which it may be thought proper to take in the various provinces. This letter will doubtless be published without delay. In accordance with the suggestion made to his excellency by Mr. Wier, president of the Banque Ville Marie, blank forms for the use of banks, drawn up in the same shape as those in use for government business, are being prepared, and a supply will be forwarded to the various banks for their branches. These forms, it is thought, will facilitate the arrangements for collecting and acknowledging the receipt of contributions. Their supply will be arranged through the office of the nonorary treasurer, with the governnent's sanction. With reference to the telegram received yesterday by his excellency from the chief justice of Bengal, it should be mentioned that his ellency sent a prompt reply statready been started in Canada, and

His excellency has also communicated with the viceroy of India. A message came to the minister of marine and fisheries this morning from Victoria, B, C., to the effect that the scaling commission will finish the taking of evidence by the end of this week, and the commissioners and counsel will all be coming east without delay. There will probably be

that he was hopeful of good results.

sitting in Montreal for argument. nications have been received at the department of fisheries from ers on the Northumberland straits asking the privilege of digging mussel mud to place on their farms ped the practice on the ground that the oyster beds had been depleted.

March Mith is now accepted as the date when parliament will meet. Hon. L. H. Davies yesterday wired the acceptance of a contract with Job Bros. of St. Johns, N.F. for a sealer suited for the Hudson Bay expedition. It has been found that pilotage comners at the different ports of Canada have been voting themselves omissions out of the fees under & provision of the law which allows them tary. The matter was brought to the notice of the minister of marine, who ecided today that the practice must ase forthwith. The appointment of missioner is supposed to be an

norary one. Ottawa, Jan. 28.—Premier Laurier today repeated to a delegation of Ottawa workingmen that the government would endeavor to secure the removal of the operation of the United States aften labor law from Canadians, and if not successful, parliament would have the constant to the constant

TELEGRAPHIC.

Montreal, Jan. 26.-It is stated that Boston syndicate, with a Mr. Pierce at its head, proposes to tender for the fast Atlantic service, on condition that the terminus on this side shall be in the Straits of Canso, at the end of the I. C. R., at Middle Medford, near Port Mulgrave. The proposed new port would be at least one hundred and forty miles nearer England than Halifax. Mr. Pierce has been in Toronto in the hope of seeing Sir Richard Cartwright on the subject, but the latter is absent in St. John attending the sittings of

Montreal, Jan. 29.—It now turns out that Rev. Abbe Proulx offered his ser-vices to Premier Laurier and that the latter recalled his Talleyrand by cable The despatch to the Times from Rome saying that the pope is occupying him self with the Manitoba school question is also denied here in ecclesiastical circles. It is reaffirmed that the Roman authorities had already considered the puestion by giving the bishops cart

Mr. Quinn, M. P. for Montreal Centre, has been confirmed in his seat, Judge Charland deciding today that be allowed, and as the six months will expire tomorrow, Mr. Quinn remains

in and James McShane out. The mayor of Montreal will remit the governor general \$20,000 as Mon real's contribution to the India famin and plague fund.

Montreal, Jan. 31.-Messrs. Penny liberal, and Roddick, conservative have been confirmed in their seats for St. Lawrence and St. Antoine respe tively, both cases being dismissed the courts yesterday.

tions. On the question of immigration River du Loup, Que., Jan. 31 .- Ye he said the government would only rday the MacDonald case was res encourage farmers to settle in Canada ed. There are some twenty more The dominion statistician has receivnesses to be heard on behalf of ed the official figures of the population prosecution, but MacDonald fe of Japan as it stood on the first of confident of the issue of the invest January. The number of habitations gation. So far the proof that the s in the country was 7,985,969, and the total population 42,270,630, an increase perintendent of the Intercolonial ra way took a very active part in of 51,700 houses and 457,405 persons in last general election needs to i strengthened. Last night, upon a r The department of trade and comquest of Messrs. Pauliot, D. Pottinger, nerce is informed that the republic manager of the I. C. R., ordered the of Nicaragua has imposed an export agent here to cut off the telephone duty on coffee at the rate of \$1 per 100 connection between MacDonald's office lbs. This has been done to enable the republic to better meet the interest

and the Intercolonial shops. Montreal, Jan. 31.—E. Stanger, for-merly inspector, has been appointed local manager in Toronto of the Bank of British North America, in place o Wm. Grindlay, resigned.

ONTARIO.

energetic action of Canada will be Toronto, Jan. 27.-The executive warmly appreciated. His excellency committee of the British Empire committee of the British Empire league has unanimously passed a resolution urging on the Camadian government the advisability of establishing a fast line of vessels between Canadian and English ports, as the establishment of such service would offer an immediate opportunity of calling into existence a royal naval reserve of Canadian seamen, which the committee recarded as an imperial Canadian subscription direct to Calcutta, in care of the chairman of the Hon. Mr. Foster left for Rossland towork of the highest importance. It was also resolved to request the cooperation of the British league.

The Ontario government has contributed \$6,000 toward the Indian relief

Montreal, Jan. 72.—Subscriptions to the Montreal Star Indian famine fund poured in today. John W. MacKay sent \$1,000, the Bank of British North America \$500, and hosts of smaller subscriptions were received, which

Toronto, Jan. 28.-The nominations for the vacancies in the house of commons for the three constituencies of from Lambton, Mr. Lister, M. P., an South Brant, North Ontario and East ardent protectionist as regards oil. Simcoe took place today, the election being fixed for the following Thursex-M. P.; H. Hammond, J. L. Engel-hart, J. D. Noble, Chas. Jenkins, Pe-The candidates in the field for the different seats are as follows: trolia; Chas. MacKenzie, ex-M. P. P. South Brant-Robert Henry, conser vative, and C. B. Heyd, government. The ministers who received them were North Ontario-Appus McLeod, conservative, and Duncan Graham, inde-

They dwelt on the magnitude of the Rest Simcon W H Bennett conser oil industry and said if protection were vative, and H. H. Cook, government. taken away from them it would deal

MANIWOBA. Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 29.—The session of the Manitoba legislature has

been postponed to Flebruary 18th. The provincial government officially an nt tariff on woollens. They said present tariff on woollens. They said 15.000 hands were now employed in Mr. Prendergast has been accepted. No arrangements have been made for ceived was five militons; capital invest. No arrangements have been med, fifteen militons. A reduction in a new election for St. Boniface. wages must inevitably follow a reduc-A delegation of Winnipeg ladies waited on the provincial advisory The knitted goods manufacturers board urging that sewing be added to

public school studies. The Free Pres made representations to a like purpose. Their capital is valued at \$4,000,-000; hands employed, 4,900; wages paid, editorially condemns this proposition. Archbishop Langevin has returned nome from eastern Canada. He seems still quite confident that the Catholics of Quebec will stand by those of Manitoba in resisting the school settle-

"Old Sun." the renowned chief of 11th. The formal order-in-council will the Blackfeet Indians at Gleich in, N. be passed in a day or two and a procamation based thereon will appear in Malcolm Orr, A. Dennison and R.

The E. B. Eddy Co. have increased the price of matches eight per cent. Roberts, who were deputy returning officers at the town of Glenboro, in the Macdonald constituency election and were charged with ballot box stuf-The firm claims to have been working fing, were today acquitted, the crown's ase against them having failed. Rev. Canon Pentreath, formerly of Winnipeg, is seriously ill at Brainerd,

Winnipeg. Man. Feb. L-"Little Bear," chief of the Cree Indians in London, Feb. 1.—The result of the the Nortwest, is en route to Ottawa election held in Forfashire on Satur-day for a member of parliament, to justices he says his people suffer. Rev. succeed J. M. White of the firm of J. Mr. Macdongall accompanies him.

W. White & Co. of New York, who re-cently resigned his seat, was the election of Captain Sinclair, liberal, until Kootenay gold fields. He will spend recently on the staff of the Earl of a day or so with Winnipeg friends.

Aberdeen, governor general of Captain Sinclair, liberal, 5,425; C. M. Ramperson, 2000, 200 say, conservative, 4,965; liberal major-ity, 458. At the last election Mr. lor president. John A. Christie has been elected

Phite, liberal, polled 5,150 votes against president of the Branden board of 4,718 cast for Mr. Ramsay, a liberal majority of 441, showing a net gain of 17 votes for the liberals. trade. W. W. Buchanan of Hamilton addressed a large gathering of temperance people here tonight on the prohi-bition plebiscite.

> BRITISH COLUMBIA. Rossland, B. C., Jan. 29.- Joseph D.

Nicholson, unmarried, 35 years old, was horribly mangled this afternoon in an explosion at Red Eagle mine. He had fired three holes and one of

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON,

St. John, N. B.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets and Furniture.

27 and 29 King Street, and 39 and 41 Germain Street, (Opposite Country Market). Furniture Warehouse: -13 and 15 Market Square.



FOR FEBRUARY ONLY

MEN'S GLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

This is our first clearing-up sale in this Department, and we intend to make it a great success. We have therefore reduced a lot of goods especially for this sale to prices, that will make Everything Offered A Decided Bargain.

All broken lines in Suits, Coats, Vests, Trousers, Ulsters, Overcoats, Waterproof Coats and Office Coats will be included in

Boys and Youths' Clothing Department.

For this sale we intend offering the greatest value we have ever shown in Boys' Separate

Pants, Sailor Suits (long and short pants); Boys' two and three piece suits, Boys' Reefers and Ulsters, Boys' Spring Reefers, Youths' Suits with Long Pants. All odds and ends and Broken Lines will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and many lines of New Goods will be offered at special prices for February only

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

ed he returned to fire it again, when was blown off, and though still alive he cannot survive till morning. He was a native of Antioch, Contra Cos-th county, Calif, and has been presta county, Calif, and has been pres-pecting for several years in Cascade range, Washington. He is said to own

Seattle capitalists. CARLETON CO. NEWS.

Benton, Jan. 30.—A large number of teams are hauling bark and lumber down Eel River-deadwater, and also from the main river.

Special religious services were held with good interest from Jan. 1st until Wednesday, 27th, when they were brought to a close. Members of the different churches have made up the congregations, and Rev. Mr. Harrison, who has conducted the meetings, has gained many warm friends by his earnest labors.

dained many warm friends by his earnest labors.

On Tuesday the funeral of the only child of Mrs. Lectie McNally took place. She has the sympathy of the entire place, as her husband's death occurred only seven months ago by accidental drowning.

A number of adults are seriously ill, and a great deal of sickness is prevalent among the children. Henry Dow, who has been very ill of typhoid fever, is now convalescent.

cent.

Centreville, Jan. 29.—In answer to a call made by Sec. F. Teed, from Woodstock deanery, Sunday school teachers from all parts of the deanery, from Prince William to New Denmark, met in Parish hall, Woodstock, for the purpose of reviving the dormant Sunday School Association. Much enthusiasm was manifested, the stirring speech of Rev. W. B. Belliss giving an impetus to the deliberations, his cry of "Forward" stirring all the delegates. And not-

mant Sunday School Association. Much enthusiasm was manifested, the stirring speech of Rev. W. B. Belliss giving an impetus to the deliberations, his cry of "Forward" stirring all the delegates. And notwithstanding the conservation of Rev. Jos. E. Flewelling, the radicals won the day, and not only revived but reorganized on different lines.

Wm. M. Connell was present, and prevented dire results by giving legal advice opportunely and gratuitously. Women's rights were recognized, two ladies being elected vice-presidents, but at evening session they politely refused to accept their rights, they not taking their seats on the platform. The other two vice-presidents, gentlemen, not being so diffident, grared the platform with their presence, Geo. A. Brittain sitting at the right of the president, Ven. Archdeacon Neales, and Ernest H. Hoyt at his left. The secretary, Rev. A. W. Teed, was contented to take a more lowly seat.

Rev. Chas. E. Maimann of New Denmark read an interesting paper on Sunday school work among the young. He was requested to allow it to be published in the Church Evanselist, but he modestly refused to hand over the manuscript. One of the vice-presidents told your correspondent Mr. M. had made a great mistake in so refusing. Does not a paper become the property of the association before which it is read?. If so, President Neales should see that it sees the daylight through some church paper.

Very Rev. Dean Partridge spoke on the joys of Sunday school teaching, He had not appeared before a Woodstock audience for about eighteen years, and he was heartily applanded when he stepped forward to give his addresse, she has a great more recely of the living water. There is a pathos more noticeable in his addresses now than a quarter of a century ago, when your correspondent first knew him at Rothessy, His address was heartily received. It will have permanent effect.

Newburg Junction, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Jos. Robinson, who was reported seriously ill some days age, passed away on the Edrd. The remains were interr

A MODERN MRS. MALAPROP.

"And you have found Paris charming?"
said a Paris doctor to two American ladies.

"Just great," replied the mother. "We've been here a fortnight, and we've seen everything and everybody."

Then the daughter chimed in: "Nes, as ma said yesterday, if we stopped here much longer, we should become regular parasites."

FREDERICTON.

Wright Gets His Twenty Lashes Mrs. Ar-thur Edgecombe Seriously III.

Joseph Walker and wife, Alphonso Kitchen and Fred Utton left for New England. Geo. L. Wilson went to Boston today by the same 'rain to accept a position with a legal firm there. Rev. Father Corbett made a touching reference to the illness of Rev. Father McDevitt at the services in St. Dunstan's church this morning, and

referred to the progress of the church under his reverence during the last fifty years. Rev. Father McDvitt remains about the same today. Rev. Father Murray from Johnville It is understood that Charles Wright;

the negro who was sentenced Judge Vanwart at the January sitting of the nisi prius court to be imprisor ed for three months and whiped for an ndecent assault upon a girl under courteen years, will receive his first instalment of twenty lashes tomorrow Fredericton, Feb. 1.—The local gover-

ment are here and will be in session about every day till the house opens on Thursday. It is now known that Premier Mitchell will hold his position as leader at least until the end of the session. Charles Wright, the negro prisoner

in York county jail, took his twenty lashes this morning without a murmur. At eight o'clock this morning Wrigh was conducted to the lower part of the jail, his hands tied up and feet fastened to the floor. The waist was young Englishmen namer Arthur Den-nis, who had applied for the job. The only witnesses were Sheriff Sterling, Dr. Coulthard and John B. Hawthorn,

In chambers this forenoon Judge Vanwart heard an application in Mac-Vanwart heard an application in Mac-Pnerson v. McLean, on behalf of the plaintiff to sign final judgment on a specially endorsed writ. C. E. Duffy for plaintiff and F. St. John Biles for defendants. The application was dis-missed with costs and the defendants given unconditional leave to defend. ously ill. She was not well when the accident happened last week, which cost her husband his life, and since then she has been completely pros-

D. W. Estabrooks & Sons have purchased from J. W. Tabor his store and property on the corner of King and Westmorland streets.

PREMIER MITCHELL said to be About to Resign, and to Advise

(Fredericton Gleaner.)

The rumor which says that Premier Mitchell is to resign before the meeting of the legislature next Thursday, in consequence of ill health, may or may not be without foundation. It is certain, however, that a reconstruction of the local government is to take place in the near future, and the activity of Chief Commissioner Emmerson would seem to indicate that the shuffle or deal may be made within the heat few days. Mr. Emmerson arrived in the city by last syening's train, his friends thought with the intention of staying a day or two. He had an interview with Mr. Mitchell immediately after resolving here, and to the surprise of government surporters in town, he left for St. Jehn, and perhaps Moncton also; by this morning's 11 o'clock train. It has

portfolios, and an election in Charlotte at least to secure a seat in the house for him. It is further hinted that whatever may be the plans of Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Emmerson is not satisfied, and that before they can succeed there will be a pretty big rumpus. This hint can only mean that the lieutenant governor may decline to act upon the advice of the retiring premier, and may call upon some other than Mr. Tweedle to succeed to the premiership. From what took place in the recent Albert Co. election it was not assumed that the factions in the government were at war with each other, but the developments of the last few days make it clear that at present there is considerable strile, which may culminate in a crisis before Thursday next.

BLOOMFIELD STATION

Funeral of the Late Miss Patriquin, one of the Victims of the Railway Accident at Palmer's Pond.

Bloomfield Station, Jan. 29.—The fuperal of the late Miss Patriquin, who was killed in the wreck near Dor-chester, took place here today from heavy storm a large number of peo-ple gathered. The service was con-ducted by Rev. Mr. Young, and was the most impressive held here for a long time. The remains were then driven three miles beyond Norton, where they were taken into the church, where Rev. Messrs. Long and Curry assisted in the services, after which the last sad act was performed and the remains laid to rest beside those of her father, who died but a few weeks before. The widow and two small boys who survive are loaded with grief. They have the deep sympathy of the entire community. It was to this young woman that her mother looked for help in her first trouble. It is generally hoped that the government will assist the family in some way.

A. H. Green, the deceased's uncle, from Alton, N. H., Robt. Brodie, a cousts, from Tarmouth, N.S., Mr. and Mrs. DeForrest from Truro, N. S., and friends from Monoton were present at the funeral. The coffin was handsomely decorated with flowers, ar.ong them being a wreath from Mr. and Mrs. Defforcest, whose home at Truro the deceased had just left. The Foresters of Court Nortondale

hall at this place, the proceeds of which will be devoted to their brother, W. A. Saunders, who had the misfor-tune a short time ago to break one of his legs. He had just nicely recovered driving home in the evening with a load of boards when part of the load and caused them to run away. Mr. Saunders was pitched from the wagon, the wheels passing over one of his legs, breaking it in two places. Dr.

Smith is attending him. Clara Matthews of this place are to be married here tomorrow evening Miss Matthews is one of Bloomfield's most estimable young ladies, and will be much missed. Mr. Baxter also has Monday for Boston, their future home.

Arthur-I would marry that girl but for one thing.
Chester-Afraid to pop the question?
Arthur-No. Afraid to question the pop.

CARLETON CO.

Woodstock, Jan. 29.-Mrs. William Balmain died this evening after a comparatively brief illness. The utmost sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband and three young children, who survive. Mrs. Balmain's maiden name was Lister and she was born in Queens county.

The funeral of the late George

Blake, son of Mrs. William Blake, took place this afternoon and was largely attended. Councillor R. B. Ketchum is fald

up at his home with a severe attack of quinsy.

KENT CO.

Richibucto, Jan. 28.-A cable was re ceived this evening announcing the death of George McMinn, son of the late David McMinn of this place, which occurred yesterday at Johannesburg, South Africa, from typhoid fever. He left Truro, N. S., where he was for-merly engaged in the clothing busi-ness, last July for Africa, to represent several Canadian companies. The de-ceased was thirty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and three children at Truro, N. S. His mother, one bro-other and sister reside here.

'A heavy northeast storm is prevail-ing tonight.

Richibucto, Jan. 28.—Peter Daigle's

house, situated fifteen miles north of here, was destroyed by fire on Tues-day night. The inmates had barely enough time to get out.

Rev. Arthur S. Morton, late of Fair-ville, St. John, is supplying the pulpit of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church at Kingston for two weeks.

The smelt fishermen are circulating a petition to be sent to the minister of marine asking for an extension of two weeks. The season will close on the fifteenth of next month. Fishing on the main channel below here has been, up to the present, a failure.

Four tramps, representing them selves as stranded cattlemen, struck the town last Saturday evening. After securing meals at various residences they took possession of the tank house at the railway station, and Manager Brown had them placed in jail for the Chatham by the overland route.

Springfield, Jan. 27.—The partable mill owned by John McAulay has commenced operations on Wiley's Brook Mr. McAulay has a large number of men and teams now hauling to and from the mill.

Mrs. John Yandall, who has been sick for the past few days, is slowly I. D. Pearson and bride passed

through here on Tuesday morning. Arthur L. Kierstead and sister have returned from Boston. Mr. Kierstead had been ill in a hospital there.

Measles are still doing their work, the family of Mr. Cowans being at-

tacked this week. Havolock, Jan. 29.—8he worst storm of the season commenced here yesterday. The train on the Eigin and
Havelock railway did not make the
usual trip today, the superintendent
thinking it useless to attempt the
shingles. Mr. Goslin has taken a portthinking the starm should subside the specime and one shingle machine

able every and one shingle machine

the farm learned that mr. Coughin
was one of many thousands who owe
renewed health and strength to the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, asked
the had any objections to giving a
testimonial, Mr. Coughin answered,
was playing in one of the barns with
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was one of many thousands who owe
the farm learned that mr. Coughin
was one of many thous run until the storm should subside.

The mails were sent out by team. The remains of the late Miss Elva the United States, reached Petitcodiac too late for the train last evening, and were brought here by team this afternoon and forwarded to Canaan for interment. Miss Corey went to the states about four months ago. Miss Sophia McKnight, who went

to Boston a few months ago, has returned with her health very much im

the death of Miss Stella Thorne should have read: She was a very consistent member of Havelock Baptist church, and not Methodist, as published.

Sussex, Jan. 30. Large quantities of hewn birch timof the I. C. R. station, which will be sent to St. John, thence by steamer for

this afternoon under the auspices of the Dairymen's association. The attendance was not as large as it should States and Canada.

have been. His subject was Fodder Misses Laura and Aggle Bateman. plants and injurious insects, and was both instructive and entertaining. To H. E. Golding and Frank Deboo,

two young men of our town, much

railway crossing.

Hon. A. S. White is in Sussex taking a brief rest after his arduous and painful duties in connection with the

Sullivan case.

A young man by the name of Danlel Doyle while bringing a load of wood on a sled out of the woods near Ratter's Corner, about 5 miles from Sussex station, this afternoon, received a terrible cut on the mouth and chin by the breaking of the boom pole which bound the wood on the sled. The unfortunate man was brought to Sussex and received the necessary attendance from Dr. White. from Dr. White.

The weather at present is cold and terday. Her husband died only last clear, with about ten inches of snow week. on the ground. Bass are scarce, which makes things seriously ili.

dull. Farmers are hauling their wood and rejoicing over their exemption

aged wildow in her affliction.

Alex. Sutherland is still very sick
Young Blackmore, who was ill from
the effects of a cut knee is improving
slowly. Mrs. Kate Blackmore has
several children sick with bronchitis
and pneumonia. Miss Stuart of Allcon to Mrs. Detrick Curtis is very

Willis, a former associate of deceased in the postal service, St. John; and others from Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. John Edgecombe,
Mr. and Ms. Edgar Golding and Mrs.

Standal of St. John. son is M. Mrs. Patrick Curtis is very W. Starkie of St. John. low and not expected to recover.

Friends in Strathadam and Whitneyville presented Rev. J. D. Murray with

a purse of money after prayer meet-ing. Mr. Murray thanked his friends warmly for the love and esteem that prompted the gift.

Mrs. J. R. Macdonald of Fairville is

visiting at the manse, Red Bank.
The school house at Cassillis caught fire from the stove pipe on Monday morning, but not much damage was

QUEENS CO.

Hamilton's Mountain, Jan. 27.-About eighty friends of Rev. Mr. Bunnell met at his home at Round Hill and made him a donation on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29. A very enjoyable time

was spent by all, and \$33 in money and goods was realized.

The tadies of the Free Christian Baptist church of Hamilton's Mountain held a ple and basket social on New Year's eve, whereby \$21 were raised for church purposes.

SUNBURY CO.

Sheffield, Jan. 26.-By an entertainment at her residence, Mrs. D. C. Bur-pee of Upper Sheffield realized six doltars for Congregational church mis-

sionary purposes.

Senator King of Queens Co., late postmaster of Marsh Hill, Ontario, ast June took occasion to refer disparagingly to the factories of the country, and speaking of Mr. Gibson's in particular, contended that it was of little or no benefit to the farming community; and that little of the produce of the factories, save some potatoes and a few beets, entered into the diet of the operatives. There were men in the audience who had hauled hundreds of tons of hay last winter to Marysnight. In the morning they left for which they received the cash right in their hands, getting a better price than at Fredericton. A farmer from Marysville, in close proximity to the factory, told your correspondent not long ago that he had found it ecessary to put two teams on the road some days to supply the demand for vegetables in that village, due to the operation of Mr. Gibson's factory. The farmers of Sheffield are now repeating last winter's operations namely, hauling their hay to Marys-

> VICTORIA CO. Andover, Jan. 20.-On Friday of last week Hiram Murphy lost two barns with contents by fire. Among other things were nearly 400 bushels of oats,

engine and one shingle machine into the midst of a large cedar swamp He has erected buildings for men and norses; also one for the machinery. The cedar is cut and handed direct to the mill thereby saving a great deal of handling. By running night and day, as the mill has done since started, it averages about thirty thousand in twenty-four hours. The shin gles will be hauled to a siding on the Tobique Valley railway for shipment.

WESTMORLAND CO.

Moncton, Jan. 31.-O. Jones of this city has subscribed \$50 to the India The annual meeting of the electors will take place on Tuesday, 9th Feb-

ruary. Among the questions to be considered will be a proposition to have ber is being hauled to the freight yard the assessors elected by the people instead of by the council, as at pre-

Liverpool to fill orders.

Prof. J. Fletcher, entomologist and botanist, lectured in the Masonic hall gone to Buffalo, N. Y., to attend a gone to Buffalo, N. Y., to attend a meeting of the general passenger agents and rate clerks of the United

daughters of W. S. Bateman of Bath-urst, have fallen into a fortune as a result of the death of Miss Eliza Latiwo young men of our town, much mer of Trenton, N. J. The Misses make is due for having constructed a Bateman accompanied their father to Trenton some years ago, where a leared the sidewalks of snow.

A little lad, son of the late William them and Miss Latimer. The inci-Maggs, while passing in front of a horse standing near the railway station about noon today was seized by the animal, and lost quite a lot of his young ladies were greatly confused a the animal, and lost quite a lot of his hair, which was torn out clean to the skin, leaving a bare spot nearly two inches square.

James Elliott, late of Moncton, has opened a store here for the sale and repairing of watches, clocks and all kinds of jewellery. It is located in the Whalen building recently vacated by the Bank of Nova Scotia, near the railway crossing. she has been employed for some time as a dressmaker in Mrs. J. J. McDon-ald's establishment. The latter young lady takes her good fortune very modestly and continues at her work for

YORK CO.

Fredericton, N. B., Jan. 25.—Turney Whitehead, son of the late William Whitehead of Dumfries, whose death occurred only a few weeks ago, and brother of Frank Whitehead of the land department of the C. P. R., died at that place yesterday after a few days' illness of pneumonia. The de-NORTHUMBERLAND CO. ceased was eighteen years of age.

Mrs. Vanbuskirk, mother of J. F.

Northesk, Jan. 27.—Tuesday was the Vanbuskirk of this city, died at her

Rev. Father McDevitt is reported

dull. Farmers are hauling their wood and rejoicing over their exemption from dog tax.

The lumber operators are doing good work this winter. They are now hauling off the yards and have discharged some of their men, as they do not need some of their men. Fredericton, Jan. 28. attended by all classes of citizens. Rev. Mr. Teasdale was the officiating cler-gyman, conducting the services at the

with rheumaltic fever. Dr. Desmond is house and grave. Inspector King, Asst. Inspector Whittaker, Chief Clerk Alex. Leach died very suddenly at his home in Cassilis on the 21st and, ment came up from St. John this was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Red Bank. Mr. Leach leaves was a beautiful display of floral tribuses. Much sympathy is felt for the aged widow in her affliction.

> McAdam Junction, Jan. 29.-The Foresters ball was a grand success, more than a hundred couple were in attendance. An orchestra of three pieces, violin, cornet and organ, played respectively by Andrew Mowatt, Mr. Guagh and Isaac McKinnon furnished music for the dancers. number came from Vanceboro to enjoy the dance.

Rev. Mr. Seboyer is holding a series of special services in the Union church at McAdam. Much interest is being awakened and numbers are deciding for Christ.

A blinding snow storm, driven by a strong N. E. wind, is now raging. Praise is due to chief game commissioner, L. B. Knight, for the efficient officers he has placed in this section. Messrs. Orr and Stithem have been so watchful that no deer have been hunted with dogs, nor has there been any shooting out of season.

The railway men have opened a Bible class, which is held once a fortnight in the church on evenings that there is no minister to preach. The Sunday school is a good one. Its

officers are: J. Green, superintendent; H. F. Perkins, assistant superintendent; Geo. Robinson, secretary; John Hurd, librarian, and Robt. Cooper, assistant librarian. There is a staff of seven teachers and an enrollment of over one hundred scholars, the average attendance is upwards of 90 schol-

The schools re-opened at the beginning of the term with H. F. Perkins principal and Miss P. Hoyt primary. For four weeks the attendance has been over 90 per cent. of the enroll-

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

TROUBLE THAT MAKES THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS MISERABLE.

A Prince Edward Island Farmer Tells of Its Disastrous Consequences in His Case and How He Found Relief.

(From the Summerside Journal.)

Mr. Wm. Coughlin is the superintendent of the large farm owned by Hon. Peter MacNutt, at Barnley, P. E. eight tons of hay, a pig, straw, etc. I., and is regarded as a man of sterling The fire was set with matches by a qualities. A reporter while going over neighbor's child ten years of age, who was playing in one of the barns with was one of many thousands who owe "on the contrary I am glad to be abl to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills since they have done such incalculable good for me. It is nearly seven years since I was first attacked with nervous weakness, but it was not until about three years ago that I was seriously ill, and the trouble continued to develop until it resulted in a complete nervous prostration. I still endeavored to superintend the work of the farm but lacked energy, and any undue exertion or excitement was liable to re-sult in complete physical prostration. At night I was unable to rest, and would rise so exhausted in the morning that I was unable to partake of sufficient food to afford nourishment. I was continually doctoring, but got no relief. Whilst in this debilitated condition the having season came on and as this was a busy time I suppose I must have labored beyond my capacity. At all events before having abandon work entirely. The anxiety on account of my condition and the prospect of being incapacitated from work perhaps forever, only aggravated my condition, and I worried, too, on account of my family. Hon, Mr. Mac-Nutt generously allowed me a long rest in order to recuperate my exhaust-ed strength. I availed myself of his kindness, but even this rest did not seem to improve my condition. About this time a friend from Malpeque advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and sent me a couple of boxes. Before these were finished I felt somewhat better, and I continued using them until I had used six boxes, by which time to resume work on the farm, and was able to do as good a day's work as any of the hands. At first I feared that the improvement would only be emporary, but as it is now nearly two years since my recovery, and my health remains the best, there can be no doubt as to the permanent effect of the cure. I can only add that I believe Dr. Willams' Pink Pills will cure any case of nervous prostration, and I believe they are more efficacious than two-thirds of the costly decoctions compounded

Rheumatism, scientica, neuralgia, par-tial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nerv-ous headache, nervous prostration and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic ery-sipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy gives to pale Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and build up and renew the entire system. Sold by all dealers and postpaid at 50c, a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take

RUSSIA IS ACTIVE

London, Jan. 30.-A despatch to the Times from Odessa commenting upon the part of Russia, says that the Black Sea fleet, consisting of seven ironolads, as well as cruisers, gunboats, torpedo tinuously kept under steam and ready for active service.

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET. The supply of produce is large and the market quiet. Pork was a little higher last week. Eggs are easier. The rest of the market shows no change. Speaking of the market generally, a dealer said on Saturday that stocks were too heavy for the demand. Wholesale.

Lamb, per 10 0 00		0 07
Beef (butchers'), per carcass 0 0		0 07
Beef (country), per qr per to 0 0	21/2 "	0 041/2
Pork, fresh, per carcass 0 0	5 "	0 061/2
Shoulders 0 0	8 "	0 09
Hams, per Ib 0 1	0	0 11
Butter (in tubs), per 1b 0 1	4 "	0 16
Butter (roll) 0 1	4 "	0 16
Butter creamery) 0 1	9 "	0 20
Fowl 0 2	5 11	0 50
Geese 0 5	0 "	0 75
Ducks, per pair 0 5		0 80
		0 50
Chickens		0 13
Eggs. per doz 0 1		0 16
Eggs (henery 0 1		0 22
Cabbage, per doz 0 4		0 70
Oranberries, per bbl 3 (4 00
Mutton, per lb (carcass) 0 0		0 06
Potatoes, per bbl 10		1 25
Rabbits, per pair 0 0		0 10
Calf skins, per lb 0 0		0 061/4
Sheep skins, each 0 8		0 65
Hides, per lb 0 0		0 07
		1 00
Carrots, per bbl 0 8 Beets, per bbl 0 8		1 00
Turnips, per bbl 0		0 50
		0 03
		0 101/4
Cheese 0		0 60
Parsnips, per bbl 0		1 50
Maple sugar 0		0 10
Maple honey, per gal 0		0 80
Apples 1		1 50
Apples		
Retail		
Beef, corned, per Ib 0	06 "	0 10
Beef tongue per Ib 0		0 10
Roast, per 10 0		0 16
Pork, per to (fresh) 0		0 10
Pork, per lb (salt) 0		0 10
Heme nor th 0	12 "	0 16
Hams, per lb 0 Shoulders, per lb 0		0 10
Bacon, per ID		
Sausages, per lb 0	09 "	0 10
The ne		0 10

Wholesale.
Codfish, per 100 lbs,large,dry. 3 15
Codfish, medium shore Codish, medium shore 2 75
Coddish, small 175
Pollock 115
Smelts 004
Smoked herring, new 005
Lobsters 006

 New York
 0.00
 2 50

 Boston
 2 00
 2 25

 Sound Ports, calling V H fo
 0 00
 2 50

 Barbados market (50c r) nom
 5 00
 5 50

 N. Side Cuba (gld), nom
 0 00
 5 25

 New York piling
 0 00
 0 01%

 Boston piling, nominal
 0 01%
 0 01%

 Boston piling, nominal
 0 00
 0 01%

 New York ime
 0 00
 0 22

Sugar—Standard granulated, per lb. 0 04 " 0 04% Canadian, 2nd grade, per lb. 0 03% " 0 04 Yellow, bright, per lb. 0 03% " 0 03% " 0 03% " 0 03% " 0 03% " 0 03% " 0 03% " 0 03% " 0 03% " 0 03% " 0 05

Tea—
Black 12's, short stock, p b. 0 44
Congou, per b, finuest. 0 22
Congou, per b, grad. 0 18
Congou, per b. common. 0 11
Coolong, per b 0 30
Tobacco—
Black 12's know leaf per D 0 43

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC. Both flour and oatmeal are marked low than a week ago.

FRUITS, ETC. Dried and evaporated apples are lower. Owing to demand from the States, onions have advanced here to \$3. The rest of the list is unchanged.

amb per Ih Valencia layers, new 0 06½ " 0 07 Valencia, old 0 03½ " 0 04 0 35 " 0 05½

 Beets, per peck.
 0 18

 Maple sugar.
 0 12

 Maple honey, per gal.
 0 80

 Beans, peck
 0 30
 FISH. There is no improvement as yet in this line. Frozen fish are plentiful. Cured fish in very light demand. Bay herring are a little lower in price.

Cream of tartar is easier. Sugar is quiet dolasses remains steady.

Spices—
Cream of tartar, pure, bbl. 0 19½ " 0 20½
Cream of tartar, pure, bxs. 0 24 " 0 28
Nutmegs, per B 0 66 " 0 70
Cassia, per B, ground 0 18 " 0 20
Cloves, whole 0 12 " 0 15
Cloves, ground 0 18 " 0 20
Ginger, ground 0 18 " 0 22
Ginger, ground 0 18 " 0 22
Bicarb soda, per keg. 2 30 " 2 40
Sal soda, per Ib 0 000% " 0 01¼

The market is dull. Domestic mess port can be got cheaper than P E Island mess at present.

than a week ago.

Buckwheat meal, gray 156 160
Buckwheat meal, yellow 115 125
Manitoba hard wheat 550 560
Canadian high grade family 485 500
Medium patents 470 480
Oatmeal, standard 340 350
Cornmeal 175 180
Middlings, bulk, car lots 1350 1400
Middlings, bulk, car lots 1350 1400
Middlings, bulk, car lots 1350 1400
Middlings, bagged, small lots 16 90 1750
Bran, bulk, car lots 12 50 13 50
Bran, small lots 14 00 15 00
Cottonseed meal 26 00 28 00

rere in a different light from former days. It now regards them as unfortunate, not oriminal. They have lacked moral courage. They may be victims of inherited passion, or they have acquired secret habits from evil associates. But whatever may have been the licentive that causes a man to degrade his being and isolate himself from society he needs a friend. He needs the right hand of fellowship and good cheer. It is wrong to denounce him for his folly, and it is equally useless to give him advice. He must have the hungry man's bread, not a stone, offered him. This is why I send the prescription which made me a man among men, free to any one who writes for it. I know the aversion that suffering men have to the least semblance of publicity, and I, therefore, send the prescription securely sealed in a plain envelope, without marks to show where it came from. Thousands of men have written me, to say how glad they were to get this prescription, and every mail brings encouraging reports of severe cases of physical debility cured, and emactated parts restored to natural strength.

Now, my friend, do not sit and wonder how I can afford to give away this valuable recipe, but write for it today. It is free to all, and I want every man to have it. Address, in the tuffest confidence, THOMAS SLATUER, Box 182, Kalamazoo, Mich. 1340

Almonds
Hickory nuts, per lb
Valencia Oranges
Florida Oranges, box
Grapes, per bbl
Cocoanuts, per sack...
Cocoanuts, per doz...

ney, per lb

 Pilberts
 0 09

 Popping corn, per lb.
 0 07½

 Peanuts, reasted
 0 09

 Prunes, Bosnia, new
 0 06

LUMBER AND LIME.

 ness.

 Birch deals
 0 00

 Hemlock boards
 0 00

 do., planed
 0 00

 Birch timber.
 0 00

 Spruce deals, B. Fundy mls.
 9 50

 Spruce deals, city mills
 10 00

 Shingles, No. 1.
 0 00

 Shingles, No. 1, extra
 0 00

 Spruce boards
 6 50

 Pine shippers
 0 00

 Shingles, extra
 0 00

 Aroostook P. B., shipping
 0 00

 Common
 12 00

The lumber market remains quiet and un-changed. The English market is the one most relied on for the coming season's busi-

FREIGHTS.

West Coast Ireland......

American water white, Ches-

Turpectine
Cod oil
Seal oil (steam refined)
Seal oil (pale)
Olive oil (commercial)
Extra lard oil
No 1 lard oil

COALS.

Old Mines Sydney......
Victoria (Sydney) per chal...
Spring Hill round, per chal...
Spring Hill round, per chal...
Caledonia, per chal....
Acadia (Pictou), per chal...
Reserve mine, per chal.....

Refined, per 100 lbs. of ordinary size 1 Common, 100 lbs 1

IRON. NAILS. ETC.

Physician's Prescription for Cure

of Weakness in Men.

When a man has suffered for many year

When a man has suffered for many years with a weakness that blights his life and robs him of all that really makes life worth living; wher after years of doctoring with all sorts of patent medicines and alleged specialties, he discovers a remedy that brings back to him the power and physical energy that seemed to him lost forever, he maturally feels generous. He wants his fellowmen to know about it. He feels that his mission on earth is to lift out of bondage men who are today bathling with a shattered nervous system, just as he did; men, who by their own secret follies, are suffer-

who by their own secret follies, are suffer ing a mental torture that words cannot

"I don't believe there ever was so good a pill made as Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They will do all you recommend them for and even more. When I have a cold and ache from head to heels, a dose or two of these pills is all the medicine needed to set me right again. For headache,

************************ Pill Clothes.

The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects

the pill, and disguises it to the sensitive palate. Some coats are too heavy; they won't dissolve, and the pills they cover pass through the system, harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill, with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

* This testimonial will be found in full in Ayer's "Curebook," with a hundred others. Free. Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. \$***********************

LAURIER HAS ACCEPTED

London, Jan. 29.-Replying today in the house of commons to Sir George Baden-Powell, member for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool, the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, confirmed the report that the premier of Cape Colony, in common with all other premiers throughout the British empire, had been invited to visit the Queen on the occasion of her jubilee. Mr. Chamberlain added that the premiers of Canada, Cape Colony and Natal, had already accepted. In each case the wife of the premier, his personal staff, and a detachment of troops from the colony he represented are included in

the invitation. point a parliamentary committee to inquire into the administration of South Africa, was adopted without a

COMFORT FOR THE OLD FOLKS.

Suppose the wheels of time could suddenly be reversed, and we could, in an instant, go back to the year 1814. Why, man, you wouldn't recognize England. You wouldn't know how to speak, what to do, or how to understand the things around you. You would be as completely lost as though you were whisked away and dropped on the planet Jupiter. You would find no railways in England, no telegraphs, no running water in the city houses. and mighty few of the houses themselves that are standing now. Between 1814 and 1894 the difference is as great as between 1814 and 1600. Yes; and

Yet a lady who was born in 1814 writes us the following letter. She says: "In the early part of 1884 I commenced to feel weak and ailing. My appetite was bad, and after meals I had an aching pain in the chest and a most uncomfortable feeling in the stomach. My mouth tasted badly, and I spat up a sour, sickening fluid. I was much troubled with wind, beiching it up frequently. It was about all I could do to get around here and there in the house.

"A woman that I knew told me of a medicine that she said had done her a at deal of good: she called it Mothe Seigel's Curative Syrup. She said it would no doubt do as much for me. On hearing this I sent and got a bottle from Mr. F. Daniell's, grocer and draper, in Linton, and began to take it. I am glad to say that in a very short time I felt much better. The bad symptoms I have spoken of went away and soon I was as strong and hearty as I had been before the trouble came

on me. "I am 80 years of age, and can do almost any kind of work easily and with comfort. I owe it to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and by taking an occa-sional dose when I feel ailing it has kept me in good health for ten years. I recommend the Syrup to all my friends, and if by printing my letter in the papers you think other persons especially those who are advanced in life-may come to hear of the Syrup and use it, I shall be very pleased to have you do so. (Signed) Mrs. Ann Woollett, Wheeler's Lane, Linton, near Maidstone, Jan. 16, 1894."

We do think Mrs. Woollett's letter

will do oood, and so you find it printed here. Now, there are a great many old people in this country, some of them perhaps even older than she. And they need a gentle and good medicine like Mother Seigel's Syrup. Old age is time when life is apt to seem a heavy thing to bear, particularly if there is more or less pain and illness. And this is sure to be the case. The stomach gives out. Old people can't digest as they once did. Their food sours and ferments in the stomach, and makes all those bad feelings that Mrs. Woollett herself had. And when they cannot eat and digest their food, of course they get weak and feeble, and ave to lie in bed or sit in the cornave to lie in hed or sit in the cor-ner, unable to take the air or go about for necessary exercise. Then they get to thinking they are in the way, and grow downhearted and low-spirited. Besides they are likely to be troubled with rheumatism, which is a complaint peculiarly common to old people, and comes from a bad digestion.

Now, for curing and mitigating the affments of old people, there is nothing in the world so good as Mother Seigel's Syrup. It doesn't sicken them and tear them all to pieces as some harsh medicines do. It operates gently and thoroughly; it doesn't make them worse before it makes them better. For indigestion, dyspepsia, rheumatism and all the aches, pains and discom-forts of age, it is just right.

Mother Seigel, who discovered it, knew what her elderly friends needed nobody better. Well, we can't go back to 1814, and

we don't want to. In spite of all the growlers and grumblers, we are better off where we are. In 1814 Mother Seigel's Syrup was never heard of; it didn't exist. But everybody knows it in 1894. It is one of the great and good things of this end of the century.

HEARD BELOW STAIRS.

"Bridget, how does yer like that new lady yer lives wit?' "Lady! She's no lady. She comes out an' helps me git ther brekfuss."-Chicago Record.

NOVA SO

AMHER Amherst, N. S., Jan Blair, minister of ra town this morning an egation from the bos garding several impro train service. He, wit M. P., left for New G ternoon.

HALIFA Halifax, Jan. 27.-Ti tivity just now among ers owing to the su price of apples in the Several special train daily with loads of fru districts and eleven go farward by the Saturday. It is proba

will soon follow. The McDougall Dis has been a disastrou Halifax men. The buildings, plant, etc., by the sheriff to J. had a mortgage on sand dollars. The were \$72,602. A prohi ed of for this session tue, but it is not the the low price. The never paid from the There is great rive between William Roc & Black in seeking ag ers that came in for

this rivalry almost le a tug in which was of William Roche boat in which were three rowers, while tempting to board an er. The boat was was only with gre Bennet, representing was rescued from got the steamer, wh burg-American boat

Grand Division, Son in session at Deep I today, decided to government to intro tion liquor law into

Four rinks of the feated Halifax her points The schooner Clar from here a few d cargo of frozen her port today. She wa pose of her cargo on ference with custom Halifax, N. S., Jan. gher gave his decisi

motion of Flynn v. the time for trial. H the time should be fix it at three mont der is asked for. The Nova Scotia tion conducted its ar Middleton today. The plete change in the that C. C. Laurence, board of directors, dent. P. Innes of K Parker of Berwick for the presidency,

was elected, Mr. In the vote was taken. house of assembly government to intro liquor law. The vate measure and sembly, but that it the legislative cour members of that your corresponde thus voting against council would help tinued existence.

Halifax, Jan. 29.past there has bee prevent the province mission from comp priation of the "o for the exhibition ceedings were taker therbee gave a de commission on a te executive of the c go on with the prexhibition next fail ent it would be h ground despite the position from wha elieved the intent an act in the legis proceedings of the

two weeks ago. speech declaring Halifax, Jan. 31. Kinnon, B. D., Pr at Stewiacke, lectu ents of Dalhousie What about Gene sensation by declar at in regard to the that book was the religious myths lege dissented, car of Genesis were myths then many Testament could and he refused orthodox belief

ention of Colches

Muir accepted the

seating of W. D. I

MacKinnon was burg and Glasgo Hon. A. G. Bla from New Glasgo He had his car t Junction, where contemplating the John Cawsey,

tractor and build Saturday. shoe club long day. He was the Tenders for the hotel are in, an tomorrow. It is four or five offer R. Fitzgerald, wh

Revere house, F the tenderers. \$4,300 rental per SOUTE

outhampton, nah's house in

----Clothes.

pill has a good pill coat serves ses; it protects d disguises it to oo heavy; they r pass through Other coats leterioration of s Sugar Coated just fresh from a good coat.

ills. 11. Mass. **22**0000000

R HAS ACCEPTED

r. 29.—Replying today in commons to Sir George member for the Kirkof Liverpool, the secrefor the colonies, Joseph confirmed the report mier of Cape Colony, in all other premier e British empire, had o visit the Queen on the r jubilee. Mr. Chamthat the premiers Colony and Natal, had ed. In each case mier, his personal staff. ment of troops from the

rlain's motion to re-annentary committee to the administration was adopted without

FOR THE OLD FOLKS.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

AMHERST.

Amherst, N. S., Jan. 29.—Hon. Mr. Blair, minister of railways, was in town this morning and received a delegation from the board of trade regarding several improvements in the train service. He, with H. J. Logan, M. P., left for New Glasgow this af-HALIFAX.

Halifax, Jan. 27.—There is much activity just now among the fruit growsers owing to the sudden rise in the price of apples in the English market. Several special trains are arriving daily with loads of fruit from the fruit districts and eleven thousand barrels go farward by the steamer Nor on Saturday. It is probable another cargo will soon follow.

The McDougall Distillery company has been a disastrous thing for some Halifax men. The entire property, buildings, plant, etc., was sold today by the sheriff to J. R. Lithgow, who had a mortgage on it, for one thou-sand dollars. The claims against it were \$72,602. A prohibition act is talked of for this session of the legisla-tue, but it is not that which caused the low price. The establishment

never paid from the start. There is great rivalry at this port between William Roche and Pickford & Black in seeking agencies for steamers that came in for supplies. Today this rivalry almost led to fatal results, a tug in which was the representative William Roche ran down a row boat in which were J. R. Bennett and three rowers, while both were attempting to board an incoming steamer. The boat was cut in two and it was only with great difficulty that Bennet, representing Pickford & Black, was rescued from drowning. Rocke got the steamer, which was the Ham-burg-American boat Adria, short of

Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, in session at Deep Brook, Annapolis, today, decided to memorialize the government to introduce a prohibition liquor law into the local legisla-

Four rinks of the Truro curlers defeated Halifax here today by four

The schooner Clarissa, that sailed from here a few days ago, with a cargo of frozen herring, returned to port today. She was unable to dispose of her cargo on account of a dif-

ference with customs people.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 28.—Judge Meagher gave his decision today on the motion of Flynn v. Gillies, to extend the time for trial. His lordship thinks the time should be extended, and will fix it at three months, when the or-

der is asked for. The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association conducted its annual meeting at Middleton today. There was a complete change in the officers, except that C. C. Laurence, who was on the board of directors, is now vice-president. P. Innes of Kentville and S. C. Parker of Berwick were candidates for the presidency, and Mr. Parker was elected, Mr. Innes retiring before

the vote was taken.

A memorial was presented in the house of assembly today, asking the government to introduce a prohibitory liquor law. The impression is that sembly, but that it will be defeated in the legislative council. One of the bers of that body remarked to your correspondent tonight that by thus voting against prohibition the council would help to justify its continued existence.

Halifax, Jan. 29.—For some past there has been an agitation to prevent the provincial exhibition commission from completing their expropriation of the "cotton factory site" for the exhibition ground. Legal proceedings were taken, and Judge Wea-therbee gave a decision against the commission on a technical point. The executive of the commission held a meeting today, when it was decided to go on with the preparations for the exhibition next fall, and one of the commission informed your correspond ground despite the courts and the opposition from whatever source. He believed the intention is to introduce an act in the legislature to legalize the

edings of the commission. At the adjourned conservative Muir accepted the nomination for the nons vacancy caused by the un seating of W. D. Dimock tendered him two weeks ago. Dr. Muir made a eech declaring he was in the fight

Kinnon, B. D., Presbyterian minister at Stewiacke, lectured before the students of Dalhousie college today on What about Genesis. He caused a sensation by declaring that "the only pleusible conclusion, we could arrive plausible conclusion we could arrive at in regard to the stories of the crea tion, of the flood and others recorded in religious myths and legends." At the close President Forrest of the colmyths then many portions of the New and he refused to depart from the arthodox belief in the matter. Mr. MacKinnon was educated at Edin-burg and Glasgow under the teaching of Professor Henry Drummond.

rom New Glasgow on Saturday night. He had his car taken back to Wi Junction, where he spent all today contemplating the rocky scene. At 8.30 o'clock tonight he came into the

John Cawsey, the well known contractor and builder of this city, died

shoe club long distance race Saturday. He was the winner last year. Tenders for the lease of the Quee hotel are in, and will be considere tomorrow. It is understood there are four or five offers. Rumor has it that R. Fitzgevald, who now runs the Pictou house in this city, has a good chance for it. C. L. Rood, late of the Revere house, Pictou, is also one of the tenderers. The company asket \$4,300 rental per year and also that the

pton, Jan. 29.—Henry Han-

ing his cattle and was consumed with all its contents, except a trunk containing some clothes belonging to his brother. All his bedding, clothes and of oats, some beef and a barrel of

flour, etc.

B. L. Tucker has returned home after a few months sojourn in British Columbia. He will assist his father, M. L. Tucker, who has found his business too arduous since the acquis of the Moose river timber lands lately purchased. Miss Neville of Winnipeg accompánied her cousin to Nova Sco-

John Harrison is attending a busi-ness college at Halifax. Henry Harrison is going to school at Trueman-

Johnson Harrison of Halfway river and Miss Serena Pettis of Windsor were united in marriage last evening. After going to Hallfax the happy couple will be received at their future

home in Halfway river.
Sunday was a red letter day for the Baptists of this place. Their new church thoroughly equipped, even to the collection plates, was dedicated as a place of worship. The morning ser-vice was conducted by Rev. Dr. Steele, and in the afternoon Revs. Steele, Howe and McLeod delivered addresses. The evening meeting was led by Rev. Mr. Bancroft of Springhill. There was a good audience throughout the day, the weather and roads being at their best. The Parrsboro Baptist choir conducted the singing. The building was erected this summer and fall, and is neat structure, prettily painted and finished, and cost in the vicinity of \$1,-200, of which \$800 has been paid. It is heated by a furnace. The collections throughout the day amounted to over ninety dollars.

Baptist social in West Brook was a very pleasant gathering and financially successful. The proceeds

amounted to over \$40. On Saturday evening the Presby terians of this place gave a surprise party to W. J. Adams, the S. S. superntendent, who has been ill for a number of months. After a delicious tea had been served Moses Harrison took the chair and Rev. Mr. Jobb read an address to Mr. Adams, accompanying it by the presentation of a handsome clining chair.

Miss Selina Harrison is spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Blair,

Mr. Harkeness has bought a tract of timber land opposite his farm here from Messrs. Harrison. Hermon and Johnson Smith have contracted to cut the timber and are camping there. Mr. Heather is also camping in this

place, and has a crew of men chop-Several members were added to the Baptist church roll here on Sunday, some from other churches by letter

mersed in South brook. IS UNSEAWORTHY.

Steamboat Inspectors Will Not Grant Certificate to the New Brunswick.

Portland, Me., Jan. 28.-Today the United States steamboat inspectors,
Pollister and Merritt, refused to grant
a certificate to the steamship New
Brunswick, formerly of the International line, which Portland and Bangor tween Portland and Penobscot river points. The reason for this refusal of a certificate was because the New unswick, on examination, was 'de-

cided to be unseaworthy. others interested on the condition that the steamboat inspectors pass the New Brunswick as seaworthy. This knocks in the head for the time being at least, the proposed plan to run steamboat line from Portland to Bangor and intermediate points.

A VETERAN'S STORY.

At Eighty Years of Age One Box of Br. Ag-new's Catarrhal Powder Cures a Case of Fifty Years Standing— It Relieves, Colds and Cat-arrh in Thirty Minutes.

George Lewis of Shamokin, Pa., writes: "I am eighty years of age. I have been troubled with catarrh for fifty years, and in my time have used a great many catarrh cures, but never had any relief until I used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. One box cured me completely, and it gives me great pleasure to recommend it to all suffering from this malady."

HE TOOK IN A DANCE.

The queer side of life and the un accountable doings of many men have that occurred not more than a day' ride from this city has yet to be added to these many marvelous and humorous tales. An inmate of an institu tion supported by the people died within the week. His relatives were notified and one drove to the place referred to for the body, which he eceived in an ordinary coffin. On the journey home he came to a house where a dance was in progress, 'all unmindful of his trust left the team in the yard and joined in the amusement. A late arrival came face to face with the coffin, and on enterof Genesis were to be regarded as ing the house enquired the reason for such a spectacle as a corpse at a dance, only to be met with the quiet response: "Why, that's so and so, he

> To retain an abundant head of hair of a natural color to a good old age the hygiene of the scalp must be observed. Apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

When the end was sawed off a gree log in a Lewiston, Me., mill, a colon of ants was discovered in the heart of the timber. They had built cells and ensconsed themselves for the winter.

K.D.G.PILLS

INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION

Saturday while he was outside water-ing his cattle and was consumed with MUNICIPALITY OF QUEENS.

Gagetown, Jan. 19.—The county household furniture were consumed, council convened here today at eleven besides 40 bushels potatoes, a quantity o'clock a. m. Although the thermometer registered considerably below zero each parish was represented. The following councillors were in attend-

Brunswick-R. H. Corey and Joseph

Cambridge-Wellington Cox and A Canning-A. McM. Thurret and D

Palmer, jr. Gagetown-John W. Dickey and T. H. Gilbert.

Hampstead-E. B. Palmer and D. Johnson-S. C. Perry. Petersville-H. W. Woods and Peter

Waterboro-A. F. Barton. Wickham-James McCrea and T. M In the afternoon Warden Cox was unanimously re-elected. Mr. Cox thanked the board very kindly for the honor bestowed, stating he would try

and serve in the capacity to the best of his ability. He referred very touchingly to the death of the late Sheriff The warden appointed the following

On bills and accounts Councillors Woods, Dickey and Barton. On apportionment of rates and taxes -Councillors Snodgrass, Gilbert, Mc-Crea, Carpenter and Palmer (Canning). On parish accounts-The councillors

of each parish. Audit report-Councillors Thurret, Fraser and Lingly.
On councillors' mileage—Councillors Perry, Palmer (Hampstead), and Pur

On lands and buildings-Councillors Dickey, McCrea and Sheriff Reid. On by-laws-Councillors Gilbert,

Nickerson and Beach. On finance under by-law No 31-Councillors Cox, Gilbert and Dickey. The county auditor, C. D. Dykeman, read his report, and on motion it was referred to the audit committee.

The report of the board of health, through its chairman, J. A. Caswell M. D., was accepted and placed on file. Dr. Hay of Chipman was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sheriff Perry, who was a member of the board.

A committee consisting of Councillors Gilbert, D. Palmer, jr., and Fraser was appointed to prepare a memorial to be presented to the widow of the late sheriff.

Ordered that one thousand copies of the auditor's report be printed and distributed in the usual way. A petition to prohibit cattle and sheep from running at large on the and some who had recently been im-

river road from Burden's upper line to S. Peters' upper line in the parish of Hampstead, was granted. A petition from the parish of Bruns wick prohibiting sheep from running at large from Johnston parish line to bridge over Fork stream on the north side of Canaan.-Granted.

Gagetown, Jan. 20.-The report of the committee on parish accounts was adopted, and a committee consisting of Councillors Woods, Turrott and Fraser was appointed to report on road boundaries in the different par-

The following is a list of the prin cipal parish officers:

Hampstead-Overseers of poor, Brad ford Palmer, Thos. Mullin and William Harrison; surveyor of public George W. Brown of this city and grounds, I. S. Vanwart; surveyor of wood and bark, W. J. Cheyne; assessors, Judson W. Slipp, William Nickerson, Thomas W. Machum; parish clerk. George J. Rathburn; surveyor of lumber, Joseph Johnston, I. S. Vanwart and Wm. Nelson; revisors, parish councillors and George Darrah; collector, Samuel Vallis.

Wickham-Overseers of poor, B. C. Parks, John J. Huggard, John Mc-Cready; commissioners of highways, Gilbert N. Golding, district No. 1; John A. Jones, district No. 2; John J. Huggard, district No. 3; revisors, parish councillors, W. M. Macdonald, M. D.; assessors, Alfred MacDonald, J. T. H. Carpenter, R. B. McCready; collector,

G. Whit. MacDonald. Johnston-Assessors, John W. Perry, Thos. Corcoran, A. H. G. Vradenourg; overseers of poor, R. B. Ackerly, J. H. T. Ward, R. W. Hethering on; commissioners of highways, C. H. Ackerly, district No. 1; H. W. Somerville, district No. 2; David M. Pearon, district No.: 3; collector, I. Van B. Hetherington; parish clerk, James F. Roberts; revisors, parish councillors and James F. Roberts; measurer of wood and bark, J. W. Perry, W. S.

Cody, W. H. Doney, A. E. Belyea. Baird, sr., John Conroy, William Stewart; commisioners of highways, William Burpee, district No. 1; John Parkhill, district No. 2; William Lucas, district No. 3; assessors, W. C. Fowler; parish clerk, A. D. McAfee; collector, John Ward; draw tender wharfinger, Andrew Darrah; revisors, parish councillors and Robert Wadr; surveyors of lumber, A. D. McAfee Duncan McLean and I. C. Fraser.

Canning—Assessors, James Falmer, Benjamin Coy, Walter S. Butler; haror masters, Robert McMann and Harry Balmain; revisors, parish councillors and Sidney Butler; overseers o John H. Estabrooks: collectors, Harry Balmain and Jarvis Sypher; measur-ers of coal and wood, John Robinson, Wm. McMann, Stephen Yeamans, Sylvester Earl; wharfingers, Robert Mc-Mann and Justice Earl; parish clerk, J. E. Vanburen; commissioners of highways, Benjamin Coy, district No. 1; Samuel Colwell, district No. 2; Wil-

Petersville Commissioners of high-ways, William Barnett, district, No. 1; lenry Ferguson, district No. 2; Patrick Donovan, district No. 3; George N. Scribner, district No. 4; assessors William Howe, Patrick May, Albert M. Corbett; overseers of poor, John Trott, James Boyle, John McGovern; ollector, W. P. Kirkpatrick; parish clerk, Richard Leonard; revisors, parsh councillors and James Donald. ways, James E. McLean, district No. 1; Andrew McLean, district No. 2; H.

tors. Michael Kelly and William H.

Barton; assessors, G. H. Smith, Clarence Mott and Asa L. Smith; revisors, parish councillors and Brun. H. Smith; overseers of poor, Isaac Snodgrass, Andrew Smith and Duncan McIntyre; parish clerk, John Snodgrass; district clerk, Thos. H. Branscombe.

Cambridge—Commissioners of high-ways, F. W. Springer, district No. 1: A. E. McAlpine, district No. 2; C. W. Pearce, district No. 3; overseers of poor, Benjamin Titus, Samuel Wilson and Geo. L. Colwell; collector, Harvey E. White; assessors, F. J. Purdy, W. H. White and Fred E. MacDonald; harbor masters, T. C. Dykeman and James Robinson; parish clerk, R. W. Wright; revisors, parish councillors and H. E. White; surveyors of lumber, Charles J. Colwell and Charles

W. Robinson. Gagetown-Assessors. John Hoben. William Cooper and H. B. Hall; overseers of poor, Joseph Erb, John Armstrong and Charles Gunter; collector, James Barnett: commissioners of highways, William Halms, district No. 1; Charles Ebbett, district No. 2; Jas. Coy, district No. 3; revisors, parish councillors and William Hamilton; parish clerk, William Holms.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The petitions against the Hon. A. S

White's dog tax were unanimously granted. A petition to prohibit cattle from running of large in the parish of Waterboro from the Fowler road to Daniel Mott's upper line, after consid-

erable discussion was granted.

A petition from the parish of Johnston to prohibit cattle from running at large in a certain section was grant

The committee on lands and buildings reporting, referred the council to secretary-treasurer's records. The committee on Thatch Island was empowered to notify all delinquents of accounts and notes to 1896 on sales of grass to pay within six months or said accounts and notes will be col-

lected by law. W. S. Butler was appointed one of the board of vaulators in place of Sheriff Perry, deceased.

The report of 'he committee on divi sion of roads for the different parishes was read and adopted.

The committee on bill and accounts recommended the following payments: J. T. Bachum, constable fees.... \$5 00 A. M. Belyea, James Reid, sheriff service T. W. Perry, estate 67 25 C. D. Dykeman, for audit book ...

births, marriages and deaths. 12 27 J. W. Dickey, supplies R. T. Babbitt, for Chipman voter Wm. Nevens, court, crier

J. & A. McMillan, stationery . .. 21 20 R. T. Babbitt, one year fuel for

D. Dykeman, collecting Thatch Charles Gunter, scow hire, 1896.. 6 00 The assessments on the different parishes for the poor and pauper in-

sane are as follows: Brunswick \$40 00
Cambridge 165 00
Canning 50 00
Canning 50 00
Cagetown 400 00
Hampstead 150 00
Chipman 220 00
Chipman 230 00
Johnston 181 75
Petersville 150 00
Waterboro 60 00
Wickham

ue warrants		
chools, continge	ent funds, etc.,	applied
s follows:		
	School. Cor	itingent.
Brunswick	\$135 02	\$39 08
Cambridge		159 17
anning		97 41
hipman		68 71
lagetown		150 73
Tampstead		166 85
ohnston		110 07
Petersville		152 61
Waterboro		70 67
Wickham		84 80
AA TOWNSONS		St. 200, 557 St. 200, 200, 200, 200

On motion of councillor, two dollars per day were allowed each councillor

A. W. Elbbett, clerk of peace, was appeinted to procure blank forms ne-cessary for commissioners of highways. Adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1898.

Immediately after the session the judge of probates banquated the councillors and other friends at Hotel Din-

THE BAPTIST CLERGYMEN. Quarterly Conference of the St. Joh and Kings County Members.

The quarterly conference Baptist clergymen of St. John and King counties was in session Saturday in the Tabernacie Mission hall, Hay-

market square.

The advisability of quarterly association meetings has long been advoated by many of the clergym when the Kings county organization was effected and the suggestion made hat the St. John pastors enter it, combining the two, the matter was favor

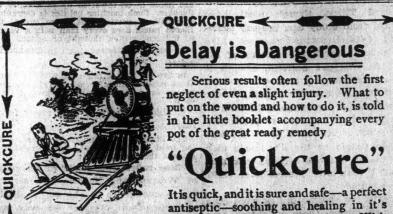
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'Ouickcure

It is quick, and it is sure and safe—a perfect antiseptic-soothing and healing in it's effect—easy in it's application. With 25c., 5oc. and \$1.00 pots come cotton and lint. With 5oc. and \$1,00

pots come also dental pickups for applying "Quickcure" to aching teeth. All druggists sell it, or write direct to THE QUICKCURE COMPANY, LTD. QUEBEC, CAN.

OUICKCURE -THE BEST MINING PAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE ENGINEERING JOURNAL, MINING JOURNAL

RICHARD P. BOTHWELL, E. M. E., Editor. ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., M. E., Special Contributor. By order of council, Alex. McLean's note that has been in dispute since 1892, was given over to McLean.

Subscription Prices, \$4 a Year, \$2.25 for 6 Months; Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, \$7 a Year.

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"The Ideal Tonic."

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE No other Quinine Wine is just as good.

Tones up the System, Restores the Appetite.

THE VALUE OF STONE IMPORTED.

To the Editor of The Sun:

Sir—In reading the report of the tariff commission's enquiry in St. John yesterday I was very much surprised at Sir Richard Cartwright's quoting from the trade and navigation returns that the value of polished stone imported into Canada during 1895 was only \$6,650, and of that amount only \$3,116 was Scotch, and Mr. Fielding agreeing with him that "This is the recognized authority and should be correct," Our worthy commissioners have evidently paid very little attention to the headings of said report. The item they quoted had nothing to do with monuments, only building stone, as can easily be seen by referring to page 213 of the report. Had they turned to page 210 of the report. Had they turned to page 210

St. George, N. B., Jan. 27.

A. A. Benson of the Waterous ongine works company of Brantford, Ont., is at the Victoria. He says the North Shore lumber manufacturers eem fully alive to the importance o putting in improved machinery. He has sold to Fenderson & Co., a Spring-field, Mass., concern, a four sett thingle mill outfit to be put up at Saybec, Quebec. Then he has placed an im-proved log haul up in Doherty's mill at Campbellton, and duplicated it in George Moffatt's mill at file busic. Wm. Montgomery of Dalhousie has purchased from him a complete 76 horse power rotary mill. A band mill, with steam feed, log kickers, etc., has been purchased from Mr. Benson by the Messrs. Jardine of Kingston, Kent Co. Mr. Benson goes from here to Nova Scotia, and then to Newfoundland, retirming to the provinces in about six turning to the provinces in about six

THE NEW RIVER BOAT.

Captain Porter, the river steamboat man, in conversation with a Sun reporter on Friday relative to his trip to the United States in connection with securing a new boat for the river travel, remarked that there was a great dearth of good steamers suitable for the river trade. Those that he did see, with, of course, a few exceptions, were no better and in many cases not equal to the boats we have. Referring to the new Star line boat now building, the captain said from what he could Captain Porter, the river steamboat the captain said from what he could learn, she would be the equal of any-thing affoat for a river boat. He spoke highly of the enterprise exhibited in building what he termed a floating

M'KINLEY'S WAR MINISTER

indered and have accepted the war portfolio."

General Russell A. Alger of Michigan made this statement to the Associated Press representative this afternoon. Major McKinley and General Alger had just completed the interview in which the formal tender and accept-

HE MILKS HIS COWS BY MACHINE.

or all of the air in the vacuum storage chamber.

When a large number of cows are attached to the machine at one time, it would be necessary to have some one at the pump nearly all the time.

The mither has been found to be a great labor-saving machine, as with it one man can milk from 25 to 50 cows per hour, the average speed of the average man with an average lot of cows, under ordinary conditions, being about 35 cows per hour.

When milked with this machine the cows show no uneasiness, and they give milk freely and may be milked dry.

ROBERT M. READ M. D

H. H. PICKETT, B. C L.

ATTORNEY, NOTARY, ETC. BARNHILL'S BUILDING, St. John, N.B. Accounts collected in any part of Mari-me Provinces. Returns prompt. 1756

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN'S AS-SOCIATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The annual meeting of this Association will be held in the Temperance Hall, Fred-ericton, on the 10th, 11th and 12th February, opening at 2 p. m. on the 10th. A full and integrating programme. opening at 2 p. m. on the 10th. A full and interesting programme is arranged.

There will be an exhibit of winter fruit, and everybody is invited to bring samples. There will also be a butter exhibit, and \$30 will be given in prizes for fresh made private dairy butter.

One fare rates on all railways, and through tickets, can be purchosed from I. C. R. points direct to Fredericton. A standard certificate must in every case be secured.

For entry forms, terms and all information address

. W. W. HUBBARD, Sussex, N. B. till will be presented for enactment at the next session of the Legislature of this Province intituled: "An act to incorporate certain persons to be known as the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Carleton, in the City of Saint John," the objects of the said bill being the incorporation of the local society at present bearing that name and the vesting in the corporation the real estate described in a certain deed made between John Clarke of the one part and Jacob Sherwood and others of the other part, and recorded in Book K.
No. 2, of Saint John County records,
pages 363 and 364.
Dated at the City of Saint John, N.
B., 25th January, A. D. 1867.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

THE CARTWRIGHT TARIFF. The approach of the parliamentary session, and the prospect of a new tariff system which must be fargely the creation of Sir Richard Cartwright. turns attention to the Cartwright tariff of twenty years ago. The younger business men hardly remember a tariff older than that framed in 1879 by Sir Leonard Tilley, though most have learned from study and hearsay some thing of its character and effect. Like the present tariff the system of Sir Richard was not uniform, though it was much simpler than the present tariff law. Simplicity is much easier to produce in a revenue tariff than in one framed with a view to protection. The tariff which prevailed in 1878 was not as simple as the dry goods men

Among the specific duties were four cents on butter, three on cheese, two on coffee if green and three if roasted or ground, one cent on beef, pork and other meats, six cents on oil, one cent on rice, six cents on green tea and five on black. There were also specific duties on liquors. Mixer specific and ad valorem duties were levied on sugar, which duties on the prices of 1878 averaged two and a half cents per pound, or forty per cent. on the value. The mixed duty on imported tobacco averaged about ninety per cent.

now desire, but was perhaps less com-

plicated than any protectionist tariff

In 1878 the government collected \$2,275,000 from specific customs duties and \$2,783,000 from mixed duties. From goods paying a percentage rate \$7,730, 000 was raised. Of this latter amoun \$7,065,000 was collected from the 171-2 per cent. schedule, \$292,000 from 25 per cent. duties, \$192,000 from the 10 per cent. list, and \$182,000 from the 5 per cent. schedule.

The 25 per cent, list included perfumery, spices, molasses not for refining purposes, patent medicines. fancy soaps and playing cards. The 10 per cent. list included animals, cot-- ton netting, cotton thread, green fruits, hay, leather, parts of locomotives, mill and factory machinery, seeds, trees and vegetables. The five per cent. table contained printed books, puddled iron, iron rods, hoops and sheets, blooms and billets, boiler plate, bolts and spikes, Canada plates, nail bars, scrap iron, wire, ship materials and type. Other dutiable goods. including the whole range of cotton wool, linen and silk fabrics, agricultural implements, cutlery and other manufactures of all kinds, dried fruits, fancy goods, prepared oils, paper, glassware, leather goods, etc., were in the 17 1-2 percent. schedule. On the free list bituminous coal, grain and breadstuffs and salt were the principal imports which are now dutiable. But the present free list contains many articles, including tea and coffee, that were then taxed

The percentage of duty on the total value of goods brought in for use was in 1878 a trifle over 14 per cent. The average rate paid in 1895 on all goods entered was nearly 17 per cent. The value of goods on the free list entered for consumption in 1878 was \$30,619,000. The value in 1895 was \$46,-695,000. In 1894, when sugar was free, the value of free imports was over \$50,000,000

The Laurier government will be obliged to make the customs duty average fully as high as the rate last year. Many public works have been completed since 1878 and these have left their obligations. The whole Northwest has practically been added to Canada since then and this adds to the cost of government. Moreover the revenue of 1878 was too small by \$1,128,000 to pay the year's bills. Had Sir Richard collected enough to leave a deficit no larger than that of last year he would have levied over fifteen percent on an average, instead of fourteen. Mr. Fielding, who has looked into these matters, has no doubt abandoned all hope of a net reduc-tion of duties. Whatever he takes off in one place he must put on in another. The problem before him is to discover where to take off and wher to put on.

SUSPICIOUS WESTMORLAND LIB-FIRATS.

The collapse of the election petition against H. A. Powell, M. P., fills the Moncton Transcript with indignation. The Transcript does not blame the court as it did in 1888. No fault can be found with the action of the Chief Justice, which coincides with that taken previously by Judge Barker in Justices Vanwart and Landry in the Kent and Carleton petitions., and also Quebec, who on Friday declined to extend the time for hearing the petition against Mr. Quinn, the sitting member for the St. Ann's division of Montreal. To use the Transcript's words it "candidly admits its belief that the "responsibility for the failure of the "present metition in coming to trial "does not rest with the court." We

the successful accomplishment of which the liberal party in this county unanimously protested. The liberal leaders in this county believe they have rights which are entitled to respect by those not within the county, and cannot with self respect accept without an emphatic protest, the arbitrary interference with their rights and interest.

The petition against Mr. Powell's election was not promoted in this county merely for the purpose of "sawing off," but it was a genuine petition, inspired by zeal for the triumph of liberal principles; and the petition too was backed by popular subscription to the required amount of one thousand dollars.

Nothing can be more demoralizing to the permanent success of a political party in any county than the creation of a belief that there can be no independent political thought there can be no independent political thought or action or wish on its own part, which is not liable to be thwarted by back-stairs in-fluences. Such machine politics is degrading, and will, if persisted in, drive out of the liberal ranks here every man with a vestige In another paragraph the Transcript

Is five for four a fair swap? What do the Westmorland liberals who put up their money for a genuine election protest think of it? A third protest is still more force-

The liberals of Westmorland object to being used as a door mat, and especially so against their will.

These reflections, made in the name of Westmorland liberals, are serious They amount to a charge that the minister of railways, or whoever may be the managers of the governmen party in this province, have intention ally and deliberately brought about the failure of the Westmorland petition. If the words mean anything they charge that the counsel for the petitioners delayed the proceedings in order that the petition might be killed The suggestion seems to be that when Dr. Pugsley argued for an extension of time the intention and desire was that no extension should be obtained since it had already been arranged that the petition was to be allowed to lapse. The whole argument would in on the 26th uit. Judge Forbes prethat case be a pretence carried out at some expense for some purpose not explained, unless it was to test the re-"door sources of the Transcript's

for Mr. Blair's political methods will hardly be led to believe that he would be guilty of such an act of treacher toward his Westmorland supporters as the Transcript charges against the provincial party leaders. It cannot be supposed that such a conspirac against Westmorland could be worked out without Mr. Blair's approva Nor will it be believed of Dr. Pugeley, even by those who are not imprewith the sincerity of his political con-victions, that he would assist in the nner suggested. No member of the New Brunswick bar, after accepting a retainer, would contrary to the wishes of his clients make a bargain with opposite parties for the purpose uring the defeat of the cause in which he was engaged as couns cupied the high position in his profes-sion which is held by the leading counsel for the respondents in the col-tapsed election cases. And the same may be said of the associate counsel. But if the Transcript will not accept as evidence of the incorrectness of its charges the fact that its leaders in this province are not bad enough to sell out the Westmorland liberals, we can it away, intending to return 4t the comforting testimony of another kind. The best proof that there has been no trade of five petitions agains four is found in the fact that the four petitions against Mr. Blair and his ministerial colleagues are still alive. It is a great pleasure to us to furnish the Transcript with this cheering and reassuring intelligence.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER.

(From Daily Sun of Jan. 27th.) A great many years have passed since an accident has taken place on the Intercolonial railway of so serious a character as yesterday's disaster. The loss of two lives effaces for the time the consideration of the great destruction of property and of other losses. It is not yet certain whether any, or how many, of the large number of persons injured may be found to have been dangerously or fatally hurt. What we know is that an estimable and popular young public servant was instantly killed at his post of duty, and that the valuable life of a young lady was cut short at a moment's notice. When all the circumstances are considered the surprising thing is that so many escaped, after that terrible fall and shock. No doubt the most rigid enquiry will be made into the cause of the accident. The Intercolonial road bed is reported to be one of the best in Canada, and no effort or expense has been spared to keep it in perfect condition. But the best that railway men can do is not

DR. WELDON AND ALBERT.

The valued Helegraph, which appears to be greatly worried because Professor Weldon took a share in the Albert county campaign, is concerned lest the dean of the Dalhousie law school may be neglecting his duties as a teacher. This is a question which the Dalhousie folk can be trusted to settle for themselves. Dalhousie has in Professor Russell another politician the York case and subsequently by now in parliament, who tike Dr. Weldon finds it possible to attend to politics and his duties too. On the whole, with the course of Judge Charland of the university is rather a gainer than public matters. From an Albert county standpoint Dr. Weldon's activity in the late campaign requires no justification. He is an elector of the coun ty, and has been for nine years its representative in parliament. Today he is recognized as the leader of the liberal conservative party in the conre at election time as Mr allow the Transcript to speak for itself
in locating the blame.

The fallure is believed to be due to causes

Tweedne of Chaumann of Mr. Farris of Queens. It is also worth noting that though Mr.

Peck was not elected he polled a spleneedle of Chatham or Mr. Dunn of

did vote in Dr. Weldon's parish of Elgin, where Mr. Emmerson labored all day and came out worse than he has done in any previous provincial

Dr. Duncan, who was alleged to be an offensive tory partisan, has been deposed from the positions of superintendent of quarantine and of port officer in British Columbia. In his place two equally offensive grit politicians have been appointed, with two salaries to do this one man's work. This shows the superiority of an offensive tory to an offensive grit. The same lesson is taught on the Intercolonial, where two inspectors are set to do the work formerly assigned to Mr. Hillson.

The witnesses in the Dutcher murder case did not all tell the same story, but there was substantial agreemen on one point. Evidence was given showing that drinks could be procured in many places in Moncton and at almost any hour, and that various points along the line, as Meadow Brook, Memramcook and other places were provided with drinking place Yet the sale of liquor is prohibited in

The Northumberland county inspec tor reports a surplus from the adistration of the Scott act. The total fines collected amounted to \$1.941. The expenses were \$1,526, of which \$86

So far as the Sun can learn there report that Mr. J. D. Chipman has consented to become a member of the New Brunswick ministry.

ST. JOHN COUNTY COURT.

The St. John county court opene siding. There was no grand jury in attendance, none having been

Two criminal cases had, however, been transmitted to the court, one, a charge against Albert John Smith for setting fire to the house of John L. Ervin, the details of which on preliminary examination have already been published. The other was the case against George Hooper for stealing a check from Caie & Wilson, also sum of ten dollars. Smith, who had given bail for

ppearance, was called, but did not ppear. His counsel, J. B. M. Baxter stated that this was in consequence of the defendant wishing to go to Mc-Adam to see some officials of the railway on which he was employed. He had told the defendant that as there would not be any grand jury on the ance at that time would not be material, but he could appear later on, honor took a note of the expla ation, but ordered that the defendant and his bail be called on their recognizance. No one appeared and an en-

In the Hooper case the prisoner was brought into court and elected to be build a bridge for travel and the rail-tis fried summarily. He pleaded gullty to the theft of the money but said that Kent. The bill will not take effect, he did not steal the cheque, but took

next morning. His honor commented strongly the class of company into which young man had got. He had been assisted to get work by his employer and had then robbed him. If he should find that his previous character had been good and that this was the result of his being led away, he would impose a very light sentence, but if otherwise it would be a heavy penalty. He ordered the remand of the prisoner until the court should meet

The civil docket was made up.

onsisted of a single case: CIVIL DOCKET. Harrower v. Magilton-J. R. Arm

BASTARDY DOCKET. The Queen v. John McCastlin. In the bastardy case, A. W. Baird appeared for the clerk of the peace. The case was continued until the next

AT MEMRAMCOOK.

St. Joseph's, Jan. 28.-St. Patrick's and St. John the Baptist academies have decided to put on plays will put on Paul the Cripple, an origi w. McNamee, C.S.C. The new play will, no doubt, contribute draw a crowded house.

The drawing of prizes in the Le-febvre Memorial hall lottery will take place on Thursday, Feb. 11th, at 2.30 The new open air rink which was opened last week under the manage of the A. A. A. is proving

intend holding a carnival in the nea

New cents are very plentiful he since the Dorchester wreck.

GRAND MANAN.

Grand Manan, N. B., Jan. 28.-In the evere snow storm of the 21st instant he crack yacht Brittania, owned by Sinclair Brothers of Castalia, from her moorings and went ashore at Flagg's Cove and sustained damages to the amount of \$300 or more. W. B. McLaughlin and O. A. Kent light keepers at South Head and Gannet Rock, came home from the War-The severe snow storm on the 27th

inst, was the worst for some years. King at North Head and after wards the Salvation Army barracks are being prosecuted Our fish merchants are buying bload ers at 37 cents per box, instead of 40 cents per box. Some of the fishermen

at those who do so The good ship Warwick is a thing of the past now, having gone all to pieces. Her purchasers will, as the wind and sea permits, get what wreckage they can from her. They cannot

who signed the paper not to sell at

do much till next summer.

BOSTON LETTER.

To Bridge the St. John River at Fort Kent.

Bishop Courtney on the Educational Facilities at King's College, Windsor.

The Coming Tariff Law-Boston a Great Poultry Market-General News-Lumber and Fish.

From Our Own Correspondent.) Boston, Jan. 30.-Boston is snow bound just now, the city in fact hav ing too much for the public comfort The storm of Wednesday and Thursday was the greatest experienced here since 1988, and trains and electric cars everywhere were stalled. As the result of the heavy snowfall, many who had been without work were given

Bishop Courtney of Nova Scotia reached in St. Paul's church and the Church of the Advent last Sunday. At the latter church he gave a descrip tion of the educational and missionary work in his diocese. He said that guite a number of Americans sent their children to King's college. Windsor, and the Episcopal schools there, which, he added, were in need of funds. He also mentioned the Springhill strike, and reminded Bostonians that contributions would be thank fully received in support of the work in the province.

The republicans have already prepared rough drafts of the duties on many articles, to be imposed under the next tariff law. The McKinley rates on lumber will be restored in most instances, and for several items the duty will probably be even higher. The Gloucester men want the McKinley schedule on fish restored. There clause inserted in the fish schedule authorizing the president to levy a duty upon fish from countries paying bounty for the sale of fish in this country, bounty and ordinary duty combined. This is especially aimed at Canada, which the Gloucester interests in times past have accused of attempting to destroy the business at that port. If this movement is successful, reciprocity will undoubtedly

Statistics issued by the Boston Chamber of Commerce show that Boston is one of the greatest poultry markets in the world. Over a million birds were sold during the week before Christmas, many of them of course going to outside towns. One Boston hotel alone uses 25,000 chickens each year, not to mention the quantities of other fowl: Prices are usually high the year round.

bill has been presented in Maine legislature offering any railroad company \$25,000 as a subsidy to build a bridge for travel and the railunless the New Brunswick government gives a like amount.

Miss Amelia Frelich, a Liverpool, N. on S., girl, who disappeared from Chelsea some time ago, has been found Whitman. She left her aunt and foun employment without telling anyone The police were given a lively chase. The company which loaned the luxuriant palace car, Boston, to Richard and the other ministers during their tariff enquiry, is considering a proposition to establish a branch in Canada. The company as a starter appears to have gained the good will of several cabinet ministers, and that means much in countries where there are government railroads.

The New York Sun hears that a lished at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, and that Canada is to be fortified at other points.

The Boston Transcript has heard of Lord High Executioner Tarte and others, as well as the hordes of headsmen, which are running loose through out Canada, much to that country's shame. It has the following on the spoils compaign: "The liberals have and they want anything in Hence reports of dismissals of about a hundred crossroads postmasters, were paid at the rate of one dollar per month, and the installation in their places of some liberal Reubens, newspapers of their neighbors and be on familiar terms with matters appertaining to 'her majesty's service. liberal party to introduce the 'spoils system' into Canada: but that is practically what is being done. In Boston hraseology, a 'Reuben' is a 'green'

A petition was filed in the Norfolk county registry of probate this week for letters of administration on the --tate of Susan C. Prescott of Sussex, N

The officials of the Dominion Coa company do not believe that the cuty on coal will be lowered much by the Canadian government. The company announces that it will continue to sell oal in this country, all rumors to the Henry M. Bates, a Boston broker,

native of Halifax, died this week, Among other deaths were the following: Dogma Schmidt, daughter of Peter Smith, formerly of St. John; Mary E. Sullivan, widow of A. J. Sullivan, forerly of Halifax; David Sears, years old, formerly of St. John. C. B. Robertson and W. J. Murray of St. John, and E. I. Spinney of Yar

Says the Fredericton Farmer: While a short time soldier from Halifax was walking along York street Saturday nouth were in the city this week. The lumber market seems to have truck a snag for the present and the grocery store he slipped and in his efforts to save himself from falling he struck a large codfish that was lying across a barrel of flour, and the snout The winter trade has been dull with the retailers, the principal business up to date having been done by the of the fish striking the plate glass window, broke it. The man expressed sorrow for the accident, but he could not in any way be blamed for it, for de men stocking up. The supplies of spruce are not unusually large, and should any boom set in the selves short. Cargoes are unchanged and there will be little doing until late at the time he was quietly walk out the street with his comrade. in the winter or early spring, when a good business is expected in view of the fact that high duties will again



he imposed sometime during the sum-

to 20; laths, by car, 15-8 in., \$2 to 2.10;

the market has not changed greatly.

herring are in fair demand and

prices are about the same. Sardine

and lobsters continue firm. Prices at

lbs.; large cod, \$4.50 to 5; steak cod,

\$6.50 to 7; haddock, \$3.50 to 4.50; large

pollock, \$2 to 2.50; steak pollock, \$3 to

3.50; white halfbut, 12 to 14c. per lb.;

gray, 10c.; chicken, 15c.; frozen mack-

erel, 18c.; small, 8 to 9c.; provincial

smelts, medium, 5 to 6c.; extra, 7 to

e.: frozen salmon, 10c.: lake trout, 7

Salt fish-Extra No. 1 mackerel. \$16

to 18 per bbl.; No. 1, \$15; No. 2, large,

\$14; No. 2, \$12 to 13; large No. 3, new,

\$11; large Georges cod, new, \$5.75 per

qtl.; medium, \$4.50; large shore, \$5.25

\$5.75 to 6; round shore, \$3; Newfound-

land salmon, No. 7, \$20; do. No. 2, \$18

Canned fish—Eastern sardines, quar-ter oils, \$2.50 to 2.75; three-quarter

nustards, \$2 to 2.30; Alaska salmon

\$1.25; lobsters, talls, \$2.35 to 2.40; flats

\$2.50 to 2.55; mackerel, one 1b ovals

GREATER THAN EVER

January Victories Over Dis-

ease and Death

THE GRANDEST RECORD EVER AT-

TAINED IN ONE MONTH.

Paine's Celery Compound the Ac-

knowledged King of Medicines.

THE KIND THE PEOPL- NEED

IN ORDER TO RESTORE AND

PRESERVE HEALTH.

The acknowledged king of medicines

in the world today is Paine's Celery

Its marvellous cures during the

far surpassing the work of any previ-

ous month in past years. Hundreds

of letters were sent in by saved men

and women who were truly plucked

from the grave and saved to anxious

relatives and friends. In thankfu

ourning words the young and old ad-

mitted that without Paine's Celery Compound their cases would have been

Surely, poor sufferer, this is sufficient

proof that Paine's Celery Compound is able to meet your case, even though it

be serious and desperate—able to give

you the new life you so much desire

Try it once; a bottle or two will work

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

onth of January made up a record

Compound.

wonders.

\$1.35 to 1.40; 2 lb. ovals, \$2.25.

to enliven the market.

first hands are as follows:

lobsters, 14c.; boiled do., 16c.

trade is

Barrel

Lenten

Sch. Anita, Capt. Maione, from Lynn, made the run down in thirty-two hours.

Sch. W. K. Smith, lumber laden, for St. Pierre, Miq., became a total wreck at Fourchu, C. B., on the 12th inst. Grew saved.

Ship Austria. Capt. Dexter. from Pensamer. Quotations here are as follows: Cargo lumber, \$12 to 13; raniom \$12 to 12.50; boards, planed one side, \$11 to 12; No. 1 floorings, \$22 to 22.50; laths, \$1.60 to 1.75; shingles, \$1.40 to 1.50 car lumber, frames, ten inches and under, \$14 to 14.50; yard orders, cut to lengths, \$14; 12-in. frames, \$15 to 15.50; 14-in. frames, \$16.50; matched boards, 6 to 8 in., \$13 to 13.50; boards, 8 n. and up, stock width, \$14; No. 1

foor boards, air dried, clipped, \$19.50 to 20; laths, by car, 15-8 in., \$2 to 2.10; do., 11-2 in., \$1.90 to 2; 4 foot extra clapboards, \$30; clear, \$28; second clear, \$24 to 25; shingles, \$1.50.

Pine—Eastern coarse No. 2 pine stock, \$16 to 17; refuse, \$13; outs, \$9 to 9.50; rough edge stock, box boards, etc., \$9.50 to 12; extra eastern pine clapboards, \$45; clears, \$40; second clears, \$35; matched boards, \$16 to 21.

Hemlock, etc.—Eastern planed and butted hemlock boards, \$11 to 11.50; random do., \$10.50 to 11; rough provincial cargo boards, \$8.50 to 9.50; planed one side, \$9.50 to 10; extra standard cedar shingles, \$2.60 to 2.75; clears, \$2.25 to 2.40; second clears, \$1.65 to \$1.75; extra No. 1's, \$1.40 to 1.50.

Fresh fish are higher and scarcer owing to the storm of the past few days, but the condition of the rest of the market has not changed greatly.

Reef, Tortugas, at midnight. January 23, afterward got eff with loss of deckload; damage not ascertained.

A despatch from Machias says that sch. Harole Borden, Capt. Barkham, from Kingsport, N. S., for Havana, with potatoes, got aground on Eastern Ledge, Cutler Harole Now aground on Eastern

Sidewheel steamer Magnolia, lying in the Sidewheel steamer Magnolia, lying in the stream at Sydney, C. B., was burned to the water's edge Tuesday morning. The vessel was laid up for the winter and was owned by George L. Burchill of Sydney.

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck, which put into Bermuda in a disabled condition while on a voyage from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., left Bermuda on Tuesday to return to New York for repairs, in tow of tug Walter A. Luckenbach.

Captain John Cassidy met with success in his purchase, Friday, of the schooner C. B. Paine, then ashore on north side of Campo-bello Island. The sch. was floated later in bello Island. The sch. was floated later in the day by the captain and towed by the schooner Lucy Amelia up the harbor at an early hour Saturday morning. She was filled with water and on her beam end, but the new owner brought her into Snug harbor, Campobello, where she was tied up, waiting to be towed to Eastport.

S.S. Coquet is chartered to load deals at West Bay in April for W. C. England at 41s. 64.

medium, \$3 to 3.50; large dry bank, \$4 to 4.50; medium, \$3 to 3.50; large plok-led bank, \$3.75 to 4; medium, \$3; hake, \$1.50; haddock, \$2; pollook, \$1.62 1-2; N. S. split herring, \$4 per bbl.; Scatteri,

Washington, Feb. 1.—It is under-stood that John D. Long of the old Bay State was tendered and has accepted the office of secretary of the navy in the incoming administration.

years and ten, few attain the age of Lodewick Sypher, who died at New-castle Creek on 22nd day of January. Mr. Sypher was born of loyalist par-Queens Co., on the 4th of July, 1802. He married and settled on a farm at he mouth of Newcastle, where he ived a long and useful life. Four hildren survive him: John Sypher and Jarvis Sypher of Newcastle Creek; Mrs. McLean of Cumberland Bay, and Mrs. Chas. Balley of Salmon Bay. His emains were interred at Sypher's Cove on Sunday, Jan. 24th. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. C. J. Steeves and were very largely

Chatham, Jan. 30.-Mr. Mackenzie, ssistant chief engineer of the Inter-colonial, inspected the Canada Eastern shops at Gibson on Wednesday and went through to Loggieville over the road. This is likely the first step towards the purchase of the road by the Dominion government. The county court opened on Tues-

day, the 28th. Judgment was given for the plaintiff in re McLaughlin carriage Co. v. Michael Lynch. Davidson smond was the only case up for trial. A verdict was given for the de-

MARINE MATTERS

made the run down in thirty-two hours.

Sch. W. K. Smith, lumber laden, for St. Pierre, Miq., became a total wreck at Fourchu, C. B., on the 12th inst. Grew saved. Ship Austria, Capt. Dexter, from Pensacola for Devonport, E., grounded on the baron the 23rd when leaving port. She was assisted off that night without having sustained any injury, and proceeded for destination.

Pilotboat Kate, at Key West January 25, reports sch. Rayoda, Hails, from Pensacola

reports sch. Rayoda, Halls, from Pensacola for Humacoa, grounded on South West Reef, Tortugas, at midnight, January 23, afterward got off with loss of deckload;

Harbor full of water, reported in Cutter Harbor full of water, will probably be hauled out on the railway at Machiasport for repairs to forefcot, keel and stem. Her cargo of potatoes is frozen and will be a total loss.

Sch. Sch.wille Packet, now here, will load lumber for Salem for orders, the rate being \$2 to Salem and \$2.25 to the Sound.

American brigt, Rocky Glen, Capt. Colbeth, was wrecked Jan. 21 at Ragged Island, one of the Bahama group. Crew and materials were saved.

Sch. L. T. Whitmore, Capt. Haley, from St. John for Philadelphia, arrived at Delaware Breakwater on Sunday, with loss of \$250,000 laths of deck cargo. A despatch received yesterday says the Whitmore has reached Philadelphia.

A Liverpool, N. S., despatch of the 29th

reached Philadelphia.

A Liverpool, N. S., despatch of the 29th ult., says the sch. Gold Seeker, from Demerara for Boston, ashore at Lockeport, was in an easy position and discharging her cargo of sugar into small vessels.

Sch. Nereid, of Gloucester, Capt. Young, arrived at Liverpool, N. S., on the 30th ult., from the Banks in a disabled condition, having lost her main boom, foresail, dories, etc. The vessel is leaking badly, and one of the crew is seriously injured.

REV. MR. NEALIS CHOSEN.

Sussex, N. B., Feb. 1.-A meeting of the parishloners of Trinlity church was held this evening in the church for the purpose of chosing a rector. There were ten applicants for the position. fter matters were fully discuss ballot was taken, which resulted in Rev. Mr. Nealis of Andover being elected, receiving nineteen votes to Rev. Mr. Cowle's nine.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NEWCASTLE CREEK

Newcastle Creek, Jan. 28 .- Among the many men of Queens county who

CHATHAM NEWS

CITY

The Chief E Week in

Together With

from Correst Exch When ordering to WEEKLY SUN to the NAME of the which the paper is

that of the office Remember! Th ensure prompt co

NOTICE TO COL News corresponding to the total later than Sa to ensure insertion SUN of the folion

board of trade wil noon at 3 o'clock. Str. Delta arriv Halifax to load for is a full cargo her

The regular mor

So far this eas expert trapper of ped 10 mink, 8 ra and 1 silver grey i Arrangements a for the establish

a company of the a uniform branch der of Hibernians At Chubb's Corr Lockhart sold two cent, bonds, due Ja

The shareholder weather, Ltd., held on Saturday after S. Hall president manager; also dire A section of the

T. Holman's br

1, 1907, at 15 per ce

Summerside gave and dropped about oats into the cellar The residence of has been sold to a sum in the vicin McAvity will tak

short time. L. H. Vaughan some brick residen street to Carleton sale. The sale was George W. Gerow,

Sch. Nellie I. W rived at Parrsbo Wednesday, with a oak, etc., to be u F. & F. R. Eaton Little Maggie I

witness in the day en route to ningly a very Croasdale, her nur The Bank of No branches, at the

ernor general, will to the Indian famil same free of cha praiseworthy obj Rev. John Res church on Sunday of Arthur Edgeo

who were mem tion, and of the New York, who The Sun has it that the rates n for May loading

to 42s. 6d. per s

60s. per standard equivalent to 18 Ronald Campbe to solicit subsc the butter and c ed to be started the success met

undertaking.

At an early residence of L Union Point, La by fire along w The house was of from A. Cushing

John Stanley of

to the city Thu press and taken Stanley has an Dr. Wetmore c patient, but retu The new Meth cate Harbor w The Wesleyan

little cathedral,

its bell and b dows, chancel, room, basement room, Bible cla general use Rev. Dr. Wh three months Andrew's church nesday for New time. Previous

presented by th

Andrew's with

Pictou Advocate

The last will Bunting has probate by Ju The will is dated by it the whole testator is bequ neice, Mary Et is also sole, exec valued at \$1,880



INE MATTERS.

apt. Malone, from Lynn, n thirty-two ho ame a total wreck at Fo ort, E., grounded on the as-n leaving port. She was as-night without having sus-ry, and proceeded for desti-

, at Key West January 25, voda, Hails, from Pensacola grounded on South West at midnight, January 23, eff with loss of deckload;

retained.

rom Machias says that sch.

capt. Barkham, from

for Havana, with potatoes,
Eastern Ledge, Cutler Har
be floated at high water, but

ned and part of her keel was

ow at the wharf, with seven

the hold.

Wright goes to Hopewell

deals for W. C. England at

Tucker, Capt. Oakes, from Demerara (before reported), Barbuda, not Barbados. the Ship's Stern is out of rance to our harbor is made out this guide in thick and Yarmouth Herald. se, Capt. Lohnes, from New aju, has put into Bermuda,

L. Smith, Alert and West-been fixed to load deals at or the W. C. England at 47s. er Magnolia, lying in the ey, C. B., was burned to the uesday morning. The vessel the winter and was owned urchill of Sydney.

Starbuck, which put into lisabled condition while on a w York for Sydney, N. S. W., n Tuesday to return to New rs, in tow of tug Walter A.

Cassidy met with success in riday, of the schooner C. B. ore on north side of Campo-he sch. was floated later in he sch. was floated later in a captain and towed by the Amelia up the harbor at an turday morning. She was ar and on her beam end, but brought her into Snug haro, where she was tied up, owed to Eastport. Is chartered to load deals at pril for W. C. England at 41s.

Capt. Johnson, at Fleetwood N. B., reports that she lost uring the voyage. spatch of Saturday said: Sch. from Demerara for Boston ashore at or near Lockeport. easy, but is leaking. Borden, from Kingsport, N. a, before reported in Cutler of water, will probably be the railway at Machiasport forefcot, keel and stem. Her oes is frozen and will be a

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RY OF THE NAVY.

Feb. 1.-It is underhn D. Long of the old as tendered and has acce of secretary of the incoming administration.

CASTLE CREEK.

Creek, Jan. 28 .- Among en of Queens county who oted age of three score , few attain the age of her, who died at Newon 22nd day of January. was born of loyalist par-Sypher's Cove, Canning, on the 4th of July. 1802 and settled on a farm at of Newcastle, where and useful life. Four ive him: John Sypher and er of Newcastle Creek; of Cumberland Bay, and alley of Salmon Bay. His interred at Sypher's Cove Jan. 24th. The funeral conducted by Rev. C. J. were very largely at-

ATHAM NEWS.

Jan. 30.-Mr. Mackenzie, ief engineer of the Intercted the Canada East-Gibson on Wednesday rough to Loggieville over his is likely the first step purchase of the road by government.

court opened on Tuesiff in re McLaughlin car Michael Lynch. Davidso was the only case up

CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish

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

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. News correspondence must be mailed in time to reach this office not later than Saturday afternoon to ensure insertion in THE WEEKLY SUN of the following week.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of trade will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Str. Delta arrived on Sunday from Halifax to load for Bermuda, There is a full cargo here for her.

So far this eason J. Downey, the expert trapper of Minudie, has trapped 10 mink, 8 raccoon, 44 red foxes and 1 silver grey fox.

Arrangements are about completed for the establishment in this city of a company of the Hibernian Knights, a uniform branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

At Chubb's Corner Saturday W. A. Lockhart sold two \$500 province 6 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 25, 1908, and Feb. 1. 1907, at 15 per cent, premium. The shareholders of Hall & Fair-

weather, Ltd., held their first meeting on Saturday afternoon and elected S. S. Hall president and S. S. deForest manager; also directors. A section of the lower floor of R.

T. Holman's brick warehouse at Summerside gave way Monday night and dropped about 2,000 bushels of oats into the cellar. The residence of Hon. A. G. Blair has been sold to George McAvity for a sum in the vicinity of \$8,000. Mr.

McAvity will take possession in L. H. Vaughan has sold his handsome brick residence on Mecklenburg street to Carleton Clinch by private

George W. Gerow, auctioneer. Sch. Nellie I. White, Anderson, arrived at Parrsboro from New York Wednesday, with a cargo of hard pine,

sale. The sale was negotiated through

Little Maggie Dutcher, the principal witness in the murder case against Sullivan, passed through here Thursbert Harrison. day en route to Fr ingly a very bright child. Miss Croasdale, her nurse, accompanies her.

The Bank of Nova Scotia and all its branches, at the request of the gov-ernor general, will receive subscriptions to the Indian famine fund and forward same free of charge. This is a most oraiseworthy object, deserving of universal supoprt.

Rev. John Read in the Centenary church on Sunday spoke of the death of Arthur Edgecombe and D. H. Hall, who were members of the congrega-tion, and of the late Mr. Smith of New York, whose three sisters are

The Sun has it on the best authority that the rates now offering on deals and timber from Montreal and Quebec for May loading are as follows: 40s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per standard on deals, and 60s. per standard on timber, which is equivalent to 18 to 19s. per load.

Ronald Campbell began January 26th the butter and cheese factory proposed to be started at Summerside. From the success met with so far Mr. Campbell is confident of the success of the undertaking.

At an early hour on the 30th ult. residence of Arthur Vanburen at Union Point, Lancaster, was destroyed by fire along with all its contents. The house was only a short distance from A. Cushing & Co.'s mill, of which Mr. Vanburen is one of the head men.

John Stanley of Norton was brought to the city Thursday on the fast ex-press and taken to the hospital in the ambulance for treatment. Mr. Stanley has an abscess on the hiß. Dr. Wetmore come down with the

The new Methodist church at Advo-cate Harbor was opened Jan. 24th. The Wesleyan says: It is a veritable little cathedral, seating about 350, with its bell and beliry, all colored windows, charicel, choir stalls, robing room, basement, library room, infant room, Bible class room and room for general use.

Rev. Dr. Whittier, for the past three months interim pastor of St. Andrew's church, Pictou, left on Wedesday for New York, thence to Trinidad, where he will remain for some time. Previous to leaving, he was presented by the mission circle of St. Andrew's with a gold watch chain.— Pictou Advocate.

The last wift of the late William J. Bunting has been admitted to probate by Judge A. I. Trueman. The will is dated 30th October, 1896, and by it the whole of the estate of the eice, Mary Elizabeth Patterson, who is also sole, executrix. The estate is

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly \$,800 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces, Advertisers, please make a pote of this make a note of this.

R. Barry Smith, counsel for John E. Sullivan, is to apply to the supreme court for a new trial.

Miss Blanche Mott, daughter of John Mott, a well known resident of Three Tree Creek, Fredericton June tion, died at that place January 29th aged 16 years.

Prof. C. G. D. Roberts will leave on Tuesday next for New York, to fill the position of associate editor of the Il lustrated American for a couple of months. He expects to return som time in April.—Herald.

A Fredericton insurance man gredited with the remark that one of morning, removes one of the old landthe persons injured in the Dorchester marks of West Colchester. Mr. Muraccident carried \$75,000 insurance in his company. This probably refers to been an unusually robust and active Charles Fawcett of Sackville, who is supposed to carry that amount with one company.

A French paper reports that the late Hon Thomas McGreevy had \$200,000 insurance on his life, of which \$50,000 was in the Mutual, \$50,000 in the New York Life, \$50,000 in the Standard and \$20,000 in the Sun Life and other companies. Of this amount two policies for \$50,000 each had been transferred to the Union Bank.

A two legged bear has been making desperate depredations on oat bins in and around Milford, saye the Truro Guardian. A bear trap cleverly set caught his highness by both forward legs, and his yells from the bosom of an oat bin at midnight, brought help from the house. He had to be taken to a do tor and have both arms dress ed. He also had norse and wagon tied handy, and had to be driven home.

A St. Johns, Nfld., despatch, states that the steamship Nimrod left that Sun learns that during a breathing port at 12 o'clock Saturday night in spell in the investigation. Collector search of the missing steamer State of Georgia. Pilots at St. Johns recall that on the night of Jan. 9 distress signals were thrown up by some steamer off that port. When they went off to seek her nothing was visible, nor did she pass Cape Race. They now believe she might have been the State of Georgia, for Halifax.

The matinee at the Opera house Saturday by the A. O. H. orchestra was in every respect a success. The drama of the Mountain Waif was put on in a most creditable manner, while the specialties were received with rounds of applause, particularly the dancing and singing of little Katie McGrath. The orchestra is a very fine one and the selections were much

The funeral of Harrison Miller took place Saturday afternoon from the residence of his father, Henry J. Miller, on Douglas avenue. Rev. R. P. Mcoak, etc., to be used in the construc-tion of the two barks to be built by C. house and at Cedar Hill cemetery where the interment took place. The

Edward Sears received a despatch from Boston on the 26th ult. bringing the sad news of the death of his brother. David Sears, which occurred at Brookline yesterday. Mr. Sears had been in good health and his death was quite sudden. Deceased, who was a son of the late John Sears, was in his forty-third year, and leaves a wife (formerly Miss Jost of Halifax) and one child. Mr. and Mrs. Sears had been living in Brookline for some time past.

Mr. Gillmour of Springhill, who a short time ago purchased the Old German gold mine in Lunenburg, N. S., was in the city Saturday. He had a large nugget of gold, valued at about one hundred dollars, in his possession. which was procured from the mine. He said the Old German, so called, had not been worked for nearly thirty years. If anything like the discoveries he has already made, turned out, he would be well satisfied with his pur-

Shulee letter says: The people Melville Goodwin. Deceased went to take the place of Barnhill's head sawyer for a time. He went to work on by a deal striking him in the ferehead, which ended in his death the next morning about three o'clock. He had been employed by H. G. Wall for about ten years. Mr. Wall took the remains to Cape Tormentine for burial. Mr. Goodwin was a young man who was much liked by all who knew

The inquest into the death of Stephen Connors of the steamer Co-ben was concluded on 30th ult. before Coroner Berryman. The principal witnesses examined were Capt. Frazier of the str. Coban, the first and second officers, and seaman. Peach, who was working with deceased at the time the accident occurred. Little additional testimony was brought out, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, finding that the deceased came to his death by slipping on the ice on the hatch on the str. Coban and falling into the hold.

of St. David, Charlotte county, was heard by Judge Forbes Tuesday. Jas. Brayley sued Isaac C. Morrison before Commissioner J. A. Simpson for goods its gross earnings instead of four as at sold and delivered. The defendant set present. A resolution was also passold and delivered. The defendant set present. A resolution was also pasup a counter claim for rent, for cash sed fixing the following scale of taxes lent, goods, etc., and secured a veron non-residents who obtain condict of \$16.50. C. J. Coster, for the tracts: From \$1,000 to \$5,000, 5 per set aside. The trial was on October 000 and upwards, 21-2 per cent. This 20, but judgment was not entered up resolution was carried: "Before any until December. In doing this, he alderman shall be eligible for or nomiclaimed, the magistrate acted without nated to the office of mayor of the jurisdiction. He also claimed the verdict was contrary to the evidence. E. day for such nomination, resign his R. Chapman contended it was too late office of alderman in writing, and it to review, also that the papers were shall be sufficient resignation to hand defective, and besides the money had the same to the mayor," ssied. Judge Forbes suggested a panies. settlement and adjourned the case un-

Fredericton.

Last Wednesday morning, about 2 o'- It is Felt that a Settlement is buildings of Bernard McCormack, Bartholomew river, were destroyed by fire Mr. McCormack was absent in the lumber woods and his wife and family only knew of their danger when the roof of the kitchen fell in. They barely escaped with their lives, not being able to save even their clothing. Mr McCormack carried some insurance but his loss is nevertheless heavy, including some of his farm machinery stored in the wood house, and it is re ported about \$300 in cash.-Gleaner.

The Bass River correspondent of the Halifax Chronicle of January 29th says: "The death of George Murray sr., which occurred at his home in Economy, Colchester Co., on Tuesday ray was in his 81st year, and had man. He was sick but a few days. In early life he removed from Portaupique to Economy, settling on one of the best farms in that section, which he cultivated with great care and suc cess. He was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church. He leaves behind him four sons; Dr. S. C. Mur ray of Albert, N. B.; Captain D. Murray of Truro; Samuel H. and Charles G. of Economy; and two daughters Mrs. Rev. G. L. Gordon, River John, and Mrs. James A. Fulton, Bass River. Mr. Murray's first wife died thirty years ago, the same month and the same day of the month that he too was 'called to his fathers.' "

E. H. McAlpine, who has been engaged during the past weeks holding enquiries in Westmorland, was in town Sunday. He returned to Sackville yesterday to finish in-quiring into the inipulties of W. C. Milner, collector of customs. The Milner took the tribunal up to Mount Allison and showed him the university and Ladies' college building. Mr. Mc-Alpine has heard testimony concerning Collector M. Robidoux and J. M. Deacon of Shediac. He has vet to deal with Mr. Ford, preventive officer of

MISPEC GLEANINGS.

The portable mill belonging to Smith & Hayward has cut in the vicinity of half a million feet of lumber. Teams are expected to begin hauling deals to the city this week. The boarding house is run by Chas.

Magee of Petitcodiac, and the chef., Mr. Connors, puts up a tempting bill of fare. Mark Lloyd had the misfortune to

cut his foot very badly last week while chopping lumber for Alex. Long. A man named Friars was badly injured while working for the party.

FARQUHARSON-WEBSTER. The Dorset County, England, Chronlowing account of the marriage of Miss Farquharson, a grand-daughter of the late Stephen Glasier of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N. B.: "Wednesday afternoon, at the parish church, which had been tastefully decorated was solemnized the marriage of Miss Agnes Mary Farquharson, eldest daughter of Mrs. Farquharson, The Cottage, Nether Compton, and grand-daughter of the late J. J. Farquharson, D. L., of Langton house, Bland ford, with H. R. Ingham Webster, eldest son of the late Henry R. Webster, D. L., of Morton house, County Durham. The Rev. E. W. Goodden cousin of the bride, rector of Comp ton, assisted by the Rev. F. Trywhitt Drake, rector of Pulham, officiated. The bride was given away by Colonel Goodden, uncle, while the best man was Hugh Laing, cousin of the bride groom. The bridesmaids were Miss Sybil Farquharson (sister of the bride), fiss Trywhitt Drake, and the Misses Baillie of Trent- Manor. The bride wore a travelling dress of pale blue cloth, trimmed with astrachan white satin, with black velvet picture hat. She also wore a necklace of pearls and a turquoise diamond bracelet, of Shulee were greatly startled on the gifts of the bridegroom, and carried 22nd ult., by hearing of the death of a lovely bouquet of white flowers. The bridesmalds' dresses were of petunia cloth trimmed with velvet, and they wore largeand black velvet hats with the morning of the 21st, and was hurt pink roses and ostrich feathers. Miss Farquharson and Miss Trywhitt Drake were presented with gold watch brace lets by the bridegroom, whilst the Misses Baillie were the recipients of gold and pearl chain necklaces with hearts attached. The service was fully choral, and as the bridal party entered the church, "O Jesus I have promised," was sung, and subsequently, "How welcome was the call." Owing to the recent death of the bride's grandfather, the proceedings were of a very quiet character, and a recepheld at the cottage afterwards only the intimate friends of the bride were present. Mr. and Mrs. Ingham ster left by the 5.50 train (from Sherborne) for London, en route to the north for the honeymoon. The pre-

sents were numerous and costly." HALIFAX OITY AFFAIRS.

At Friday's meeting of the Halifax city council a motion was unanimous ly passed abolishing the board of A review case from the parish court health. The recorder is to prepare a bill for the legislature amending the Street Railway act so as to requir the company to pay five per cent, on plaintiff, asked to have the judgment cent.; \$5,000 to \$10,000, 3 per cent.; \$10,peed paid before the review order was \$100 is to be imposed on insurance com-

There is talk of the erection of a SPRINGHILL MINES. THE PALMER'S POND DISASTER.

Now About Made.

Manager Cowans Promises to Take Rea Back to Work With the Rest,

And Will, it is Stated, Put the Riding Trollies on at Half Past Three O'clock.

Springhill Mines. Feb. 1.-The nineeenth day of the strike is here and now there are signs that the beginning of its end has come. The management and the men have entered into negotiations and the deadlock has een broken. On Saturday John Corbett, sr., the coal inspector of the C. P. R., interviewed Mr. Cowans and prepared the way for the re-opening of negotiations. His mission evidently promised success. He then went for he Rev. David Wright, the pastor of Mr. Cowans' church, and at the solicitation of the parson, Mr. Cowans promised to allow Mr. Rea to return to work when the rest of the miners took up their picks. This was embodied in communication sent by Mr. Cowans the committee of the Workingmen's Union, who at once proceeded to inerview the manager. The men were called together on Saturday evening and there was a jubilant and excited meeting. A large number wished to reject the communication because it came at the solicitation of third parties and the men felt piqued because the communication was not absolutely direct from the management to the committee. Their former experience with the grit political contingent had not encouraged them to have faith in intermediary proposals. But all wellwishers of the colliery and the town are glad that men and management have again been brought together. To day the negotiations will be still further prosecuted and some days will probably elapse before a settlement is omplete and work is resumed. Mr. Cowans now states his willingness to put the riding trollies on for the men at 3.30 p. m., which is the old time, and is the only point for which the men contended when they dropped their nicks. This the men have gained. But in these mining troubles there are of-

en many more vexed points which the men think must be settled when once they are out, and it is for many such points that the men's committee are now contending. This fact explains how that the Rea matter enters into the question. Rea was formerly an important and influential leader among the men in the union, a quiet and orderly citizen, and whose influence was generally directed in peaceable ways. He was promoted by the man agement to be a boss and was directed by Mr. Cowans to withdraw his card of membership from the union or resign his position. He allowed his membership to lapse and was shortly afterwards dismissed from his position. Many of the men suspected that the whole affair was schemed to rid, the union and the town of a valuable friend of labor, and they resented it, and at the first opportunity they forced the management to re-instate the man. In the negotiations with the politicians, Mr. Cowans promised to give Rea work on Feb. 15th, but return the first opportunity they of \$20,000. This is now reduced to half that amount. The loss by death of a large number of members of the church, many of whom were prominent for their devotion, activity and liberality.

Rev. Dr. Bruce read the following statements of revenue, as encouragement for the fused to sign the agreement with this romise incorporated in it. Now Mr. Cowans promises to give Rea work when the rest of the men start. The men, in this instance, have gained more concessions than those they ame out on strike for. There are several other such matters which are engaging their attention and which hey think should be remedied, the chief being the disinclination to accept the long hours of work which the nanagement propose. As matters now

appear, your correspondent sincerely hopes and expects to announce an agreement and resumption of work pefore this week closes. The fire in the east slope is being ystematically battled with and gradually conquered. About one hundred feet of the fire area have been extract ed. The officials are working like trojans. Consternation was caused during the latter part of the week by the anouncement that the men were that at the beginning of this week no men would be obtainable to 1ght the fire. The difficulty of securing the men, the pressure of the C. P. R. for the fulfilment of their contract, the falling of the coal in the 1300 foot level of the north slope, and many other reaons, probably form factors in the disosition to settle the strike.

The civic elections take place morrow (Tuesday) There are straight party candidates both for the mayoralty and the councillorship of each 'A. Dick left for Montreal and New

York today. BAPTIST CHURCH NEWS.

ing fund.

Rev. Mr. Gordon of Main street Baplist church has received a chek for \$20 from C. H. Peters in aid of the build-

A gentleman who does not desire his

name mentioned has placed a tele-phone in the study of Rev. Mr. Rev. Mr. Gordon left on Monday for Wolfville via Halifax to attend, meeting in connection with Acadia

college, Rev. Mr. Trotter having signified his readiness to make a reply in reference to the presidency. The question of establishing a chair in connection with the theological de-

ST. JOHN MAN DIES IN BOSTON An Associated Press despatch from

Eoston Sunday night says: James H. Nugant, quartermaster of the Ninth regiment, M. V. M., died at home in Roxbury today. He was born at St. John. N. B., in 1836; came here two years later and was a mem ber of the Roxbury horse guards, was one of the first volunteers of the war, serving until after Lee's surrender. He became prominent in politics in

Dorchester, N. B., Feb. 1, 1897.

Sir-I notice that your usually accurate journal, as well as some others have published a jumbled version of a coroner's jury's verdict in re death of Arthur Edgecombe. Myself as foreman of, and the other members of that jury are not satisfied with the manner in which our finding was reported. We had no evidence furnished as to just how strong a car No. 2.041 was, nor were we sufficiently informed as to the manner in which some six tons of coppers was loaded therein. Our verdict was as follows:

We, the undersigned jury, impanelled to nquire into the death of Arthur Edgecombe, inquire into the death of Arthur Edgecombe, find that deceased came to his death from injuries received in a railway accident which occurred at Palmer's Pond, Dorchester, on Tuesday, the 28th of January inst. Upon inquiry into that accident, we can find no fault or negligence on the part of the Intercolonial authorities, who control the running of C. P. R. trains over the I. C. R. In the absence of avidence as to how a quanthe absence of evidence as to how a quantity of heavy freight was loaded in express car No. 2,641, and evidence as to the condition of said car, we cannot exonerate the C. P. R. for want of precaution in loading said freight

C. P. R. for want of precaution in loading said freight.

(Signed) T. H. Prescott, foreman, Thos. Calwell, Edw. C. Palmer, Thos. A. Tingley, W, Harley Sears, Robt. Buck, A. H. Hicks.

We believe that in the interests of the injured the verdict should have been published as it is.

Respectfully yours.

Respectfully yours,
T. HAMMILL PRESCOTT.

THAT WONDERFUL TEN CENT COMBINATION.

Having a desire to please and entertain the young, the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes will send the following valuable combination for ten cents to any address in Canada:

One "Excelsior Rhyming A B C Book (Illustrated)," a gem of lithographic art One full size Cabinet Photo of the "Three Future Kings of England." Every loyal Canadian should have one

Powder," for making sixteen ounces of best black writing ink. This novel and valuable combination, worth 65 cents, to any address for ter cents.

One package of "Diamond Dye Ink

Send small silver coins, or the proper amount in one, two or three cen stamps. Stamps of larger denomination will not be received. Seal your letter securely, and before mailing be sure you put on full postage, three cents in stamps. If full

postage is not prepaid letters will not be accepted. Address Wells & Richardson Co. Montreal, P. Q.

ST. DAVID'S CHURCH. Rev. Dr. Bruce Completes the Fourteenth Year of His Pastorate. (Daily Sun, Feb. 1st.) At the morning service yesterday, Rev.

George Bruce, D. D., reminded the congregation that this day marked the close of the fourteenth year of his pastorate and the twenty-first of his ministry. Taking for his text Psalm 48, 12-13, he spoke of the many encouraging features in regard to the position and influence of the church of Christ today compared with the past. Turning to the work of St. Dayld's church, Rev. Dr. Bruce pointed out the great advance that had been made, notwithstanding the difficulties attending the building of the church after the fire of 1877, which imposed a debt of \$20,000. This is now reduced to half that of \$20,000. This is now reduced to half that

ments of revenue, as encouragement for the congregation to continue strengthening the church in all her efforts to advance the cause of Christ in this city: 1875, revenue from all sources... 1876, revenue from all sources... 1877, revenue from all sources... Average for three years, when the debt was very small, \$4,242, compared with:

BIG PRICE FOR APPLES. (Western Chronicle.)

The Halifax City arrived at London twelve days ago with a cargo of 1,209 bbls of apples from Nova Scotia. Four hundred and eleven of the above were consigned, and brought the following prices: Cardinals
Baldwins
Kings
Freenings

The above are the highest prices reached this season.

C P R RETURNS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's statement of earnings and expenses: Dec., 1896 Dec. 31, 1896. Gross earnings ... \$1,925,870 68 \$20,681,596 84 Working expenses .. 1,001,433 40 12,574,015 10 Net profits \$924,432 28 \$8,107,581 74 In December, 1895, the net profits were \$874,495.38, and from January 1st to December 31st, 1895, there was a net profit of \$7,-480,950.99. The gain in net profits over the same period last year is, therefore, for December, \$49,966.95, and from January 1st to December 31st, \$625,630.75.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE. The customs receipts at St John for January show a decline of \$15,043.41 as compare with the same period last year. Appende 1896. 1897. ...\$61,132 95 \$46,038 54

11 24 \$61,840 67 \$46,797 26 WRECKED.

Mrs. Harkley, the Wife of Captain Harkley
Well-Known Lake Captain of Owen Sound
Ont., Tells How La Grippe Left Her,
and How Often Doctors Gave up
Hope and Her Family and Friends
Despaired of Her Recovery—The
Great South American Nervine was the Beacon Which
Directed Her Into the
Good Health Harbor.

Good Health Harbor.

"About four years ago I was afflicted with a severe attack of la grippe, which left malmost a complete wreck. I was prostrated for weeks. I doctored with several physicians and used many remedies, but none had any lasting effect. My friends began to be alarmed for my recovery. The doctors shook their heads, and held out little hope. I was attracted by an advertisement of South American Nervine, and as my trouoic was of a nervous nature I decided to try it. The first bottle helped me greatly. I persisted in its use, and this great remedy has completely built up my system, and I positively declare that it is the only remedy that gave me any relief."

Hale & Murchie intend building new chimney at the lower end of their mill in the spring, for the purpose burning the refuse wood and sawdust this city, and had served in the city, that comes from the milt, and which council, the legislature and as super-they are unable to burn in their fur intendent of bridges in this city.

SHELBURNE AND ... RIPPLING HERRING.

50 Qtls Codfish and Pollock 50 Casks and Tierees Molasses. New Teas in Small Packages.

Mash, Feeding Flour, O'meal, C. Meal etc. Landing: Feed, Oats, Flour Etc.

JAMES COLLINS 210 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE.—A Farm situated in the parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., containing 170 acres, eighty acres under the highest state of cultivation. Large apple and plum orchard, all bearing, House, two barns and outbuildings in good repair. For further particulars enquire of M. E. GILBERT, Sneffield, Sunbury Co., of at A. J. GREGORY's office, Fredericton, N. B. Possession given to buyer the first of November.

DEATH OF DAVID H. HALL, The Customs Appraiser, and One of

St. John's Most Esteemed Citizens. The death occurred shortly after four o'clock Saturday afternoon of David H. Hall, one of the oldest and most respected residents of this city. Although ailing for some time, Mr. Hall's dealth was quite sudden and unexpected and his many friends will deeply regret his demise. In various businesses in this city and as an important customs official he came in contact with many and with all was justly popular. His sterling qualities

and genial disposition endeared him to those near him and his death makes vacancy that will be hard to fill. Mr. Hall was born in March, 1824, at Wilmot, N. S., where his father was a much respected resident. At the age of thirteen he came to this city and entered the employ of his uncle, the late Edward L. Thorne. Later he was a clerk with Knowles & Thorne, after which he went into the hat business in partnership with Edw. E. Lockhart. Mr. Hall was the pioneer in the manufacture of boots and shoes by machinery in St. John. At the dissolution of the firm of Hall & Lickhart he set up a small establishmen in King street in 1860, his mahines being operated by foot power. He sold out in 1868 to James Robinson and Thos. G. Rolston, two young men then just from Montreal. He, however, remained a silent partner in the firm until is dissolution and he then took an active part in the new firm, James Robertson & Co., that took over the business. After the firm retired from business, Mr. Hall was appointed an appraiser in the customs house, where he has been about ten years. Mr. Hall had one brother, S. S. Hall, and one sister, Mrs. Geo. S. deForest.

Early in life he married Susan M. daughter of Jeremiah Gove, whose brothers, the collector of customs and at the time of his death he was not an active member. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon.

JUDGE KING ENTERTAINS. (British Colonist, Jan. 22.)) Last night Mr. Justice King, the British commissioner, entertained at dinner at the Driard the other mempers of the Behring Sea claims com mission and several prominent local people. The list of guests was: Lieut. Governor Dewdney; Chief Justice Davie; Mr. Justice Putnam; the United States commissioner; Hon. Don. M. Dickinson, Robert Lansing and C. B. Warren, United States counsel; Hon. F. Peters, F. Beique, Q. C.; E. V. Bodwell, British counsel; Hon. C. E. Pooley, Hon. D. M. Eberts, Hon. Col. Baker, Hon. Mr. Prior, M. P.; Major Dupont, T. B. Hall, A. J. C. Galletly, P. AE. Irving, Lieut. Col. Peters, C. P.

CHEAP SMALL LORSTERS

Anderson, Capt. Richardson and A.

Martin.

A lobster smack cleared at Musquash the other day with 7,500 lobsters valued at \$750, and 8,000 lobsters valued at \$160. That is, the first lot brought 10c. each, the second 2c. each. This illus-\$160. That is, the first lot brought 10c. each, the second 2c. each. This illustrates very well the need of preserving small lobsters. Those that are 10 1-2 inches or more can be shipped to the States and are worth 10c. each to the fishermen. Those between 9 dunches (the legal limit here) and 10 1-2 inches must be sold in the local market or canned. If they are only worth 2c. each, it would seem to be much the better policy not to take them out at all. The lobster fishery is of great value. Nova Scotia alone last year exported lobsters to the value of about one and a half million dollars. P. E. Island and New Brunswick also exported largely. This is a business worth preserving. worth preserving.

MAJOR SAM HUGHES NARROW ESCAPE.

Milland, Ont., Jan. 26.-While driving in Uxbridge from a political meet-ing at the town hall, Scott, last night, Major Hughes, M. P., met with what might have been a serious accident. When descending a hill the whiffletree struck one of the horse's legs. The horse becoming frightened kicked Mr. on his cheek. He was not seriously

DIED IN NEW YORK.

A telegram received on Sunday by Miss Sarah E. Smith of this city announced the death of her brother, William Smith of New York. Mr. Smith has not been well for some time, but was not thought to be in immediate danger when his sister saw him last at his home a few weeks ago. Mr. Smith was the son of a well known Methodist minister, who resided in this this city after retirement from active work, R. Barry Smith, barrister, of Moncton is his brother, and three sisters reside in this city.

KILLED ON THE I.C.R.

Fatal Accident at Dorchester Shortly After Noon January 26th. Two Lives Being Lost.

Arthur Edgecombe, Postal Clerk, and Miss Patriquin of Bloomfield, Kings County, the Victims.

At Least Thirty-eight Persons Injured, Including Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia - Passengers and Others Who Were on the Train Tell the Sun, so Far as They Know, All About the Accident.

(Daily Sun, January 27th.) ARTHUR C. EDGECOMBE, aged rears, postal clerk; killed.
MISS BEULAH PATRIQUIN, aged years, dressmaker; killed. HON. F. W. BORDEN, minister of militia addy injured about the head and back. JAMES LINKLETTER of this city, brake man; cut about the head; one leg wrenched ISAAC CAMPBELL of this city, baggage paster; bruised about the hips and legs. JAMES MILLICAN of this city, conduc-tor; bruised on right side of face and about body.

CHARLES THOMPSON of this city, HARRY B. PECK of this city, postal clerk; cut over right eye; bruised about

R. H. WELSH of Montreal, conductor of the dining car; wound over left eyebrow and ragged cut over left ear. MRS. HODGE of Halifax; slightly injured MAXWELL, cook of dining car; badly JOHN BERRY of Halifax; slightly shaker

P. A. BURCH of Truro; scalp wound. WILLIAM WILTSHIRE, waiter dining car; cut about chest and face. JAMES S. BOBEE, sleeping car porter DONALD WHITE of Sackville; general

EFFIE SEARS of Dorchester; general PERCY CAMPBELL of Nauwigewauk; H. H. COLPITTS of Boston; general shak-

FRED BURKE of Sackville; bruised on HORACE W. COLE of St. John, con cial traveller, 1st class passenger; injured about head, side and back.

MRS. SMITH of Halifax, 1st class passen ger; slight cut on face; badly shaken up. R. WALLACE of Montreal, bank clerk, class passenger; cut about face; arm W. J. WALLACE of Montreal, 1st class

passenger; slightly injured.

J. W. HOWARD of St. John, news agent;
pruised about hips.

J. W. HOWARD of St. John, news agent; bruised about hips.

JOHN BARNES of Amherst, passenger; cut about head and face; lips badly split.

J. P. BUCKLER of Tatamagouche Bay, N. S., 2nd class passenger; legs bruised.

ROBERT McDONALD of Tatamagouche Bay, N. S., 2nd class passenger; right arm cut and bruised.

EXPRESS MESSENGER SMITH of Mont-real; forehead cut and bruised, also bruised about the body. SENATOR JOSIAH WOOD of Sackville, ist class passenger; badly shaken up.
CHAS. FAWCETT of Sackville, foundry

class passenger; consi WALTER CAHILL, commissioner of the ackville parish civil court, 1st class passen-

EDWARD READ, merchant, of Sackville, st class passenger; bruised.

DEPUTY SHERIFF KEITH of Petitodiac, 1st class passenger; ankle and knee
prained and chest bruised. RUPERT MCNEILL of Westville; cut

EDWARD BLANCHE of Amherst; hurt pout the head, BOZIEL WHITE of Sackville; slightly A. J. GORMAN, hotel clerk, of Amherst; W. FENTON of Montreal; face scratch-

d, forehead bruised.
DR. CALKIN of Sackville; badly shaken

Such is the record of the railway accident which occurred shortly after noon 26th uit. at Palmer's, pond on the I. C. R., about a mile east of Dorchester. The train, the I. C. R. fast express from Halifax, left Sackville about 12 standard, possibly a couple of minutes behind time, and was running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour when the accident occurred.

The train consisted of engine a

tender, postal car, baggage and ex-press, second class, first class, dining car and Pullman. The six cars left the rails and ran down an embankment seventy-five feet high, to the Ice in the old mill pond. The first class car was full of passengers and the escape of many was miraculous. The first body taken from the ruins was that of a young lady, Miss Patriquin, dressmaker, of Bloomfield, Kings Co. In the confusion it was thought she was the only person killed, but examination revealed that the postal clerk, arthur C. Edgrecombe, was pinned in instition revealed that the postal clerk, Arthur C. Edgecombe, was pinned in, is body being released with difficulty. It was very little bruised, but it is thought his back was broken. His body was doubled up. Conductor Millican of St. John was in charge of he train, and the driver was San Trider of Moncton.

Pullman car conductor Webb's in juries are quite serious. He is badly cut about the face and head, but th all right in a short time.

All the injured were removed to rooms in the Windsor hotel. ler. Bourque and Steeves were sent by special from Moncton to assist local doctors in caring for the victims o

Patrick O'Rourke of the passenger department, and Brakeman McKim were left in charge of patients, assist-

ed by local nurses.

The scene of the wreck was visited tonight by General Manager Pottin-ger, Chief Engineer Archibald, Mech-anical Superintendent Brown, General Passenger Agent Lyons and Chief Train Despatcher James

Beulah Patriquin's death was caused by dislocation of the neck. She had no appearance of other serious injury. R. R. Wallace, Bank of Montreal, and brother, J. W. Wallace, who were

Arthur C. Edgecombe was thirtyfour years of age and had been for all several years in the postal service. The Sun's Fredericton correspondent sent the following despatch last night

Arthur C. Edgecombe, who was kilhere Sunday, was expected to return F. B. and A. E. Edgecombe, went to and one of his lips seemed to be cut Dorchester tonight to take charge of right through. I don't know who he

It is said Mr. Edgecombe had \$15,000 ceedingly popular young man. Since taking up his residence in St. John he has made many friends, who heard of his death with feelings of regret.

Miss Patriquin, who was about 18 ears of age, was a daughter of the late Alex. Patriquin, who was for years section foreman on the I. C. R. Her father died about two weeks ago, and shortly after his death she went to Halifax on a pass issued from loncton. The term of the pass having expired, she wrote Geo. Seaman, track master, asking that the pass be extended. He did as she requested, and she was on her way home to She was a dress maker. The news of her death was heard with deep regret by the people of Bloomfield, where she was highly esteemed.

The Halifax day express, with Conductor Andrew Rainnie in charge, arrived from Halifax about 9 o'clock last night, having on board the passengers who were on the wrecked train except those whose injuries were too serious to permit of their leaving Dorchester. Conductor Millican and his erew, with one or two exceptions, were also on board. A Sun representative met the train at Salisbury and interviewed the greater number of the people who were on the ill-fated train.

HARRY B. PECK,

who was with Mr. Edgecombe in the postal car at the time of the accident, ays the train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. All of a sudden the six cars left the rails. They ran along about 100 feet on the sleepers, and then continued in a straight course and over the embankment, tumbling down a distance of 75 feet to the ice in the pond. A couple of the cars on striking the ice ran out on it a long distance on their sides. The postal car went over first, and must have rolled over two or three times in its descent. The other cars were scattered in different directions. He dinner at the time and chatting please antly. When the car went off Mr. Edgecombe was thrown against the side of the car, and in some way got caught behind the iron rack in w the newspapers are kept. Then the boxes from overhead came tumbling down upon him, and he was jammed in between them when Mr. Peck saw him. The car was then lying on its side on the ice. The boxes which held the unfortunate young man down pressed against his abdomen. Mr. Peck, after his own rough experience, was some-what stunned, but when he saw the position his associate was in he quick to act. Catching hold of Mr. Edgecombe he endeavored to extricate him from under the rack and boxes but all to no avail. Then he crawled out through the door on the uppermost side of the car and called out to those who were in the express car to hand him an axe. But even with the axe he alone could do nothing. Mr. ecombe in response to his inquiries, said: "I am getting weaker all the time." He did not complain of any pain, however. Then help came from various directions. The necessity of bracing up the upper side of the car to prevent it falling in was apparent to all, and it was done. Then the poor fellow was got out, but he was dead. Some fifteen minutes must have elapsed between the time of the accident and the death of Mr. Edgecombe. The body was at once removed to Dorchester. Mr. Peck thinks Mr. Edgecombe's back was broken, bled very freely, in fact, a whol of letters were saturated with them could not be made out. postal car, Mr. Peck says, is a total wreck. It is difficult, he says, to understand how such a heavy car could be so nearly smashed to pieces. Mr. Peck, when he found himself, was lycar, where he was, being completely broken out. Letters and papers were cattered in all directions. Mr. will probably be laid off for a few days, as he has a bad cut over the right eye and is more or less bruised. One of mained at the postal car all through, looking after the mail matter, he had very little to tell regarding anyone

the news agent on the train, made statement substantially as follows: got off with bruises about my hips. I was acquainted with Miss Patriquin, and was sitting beside her in the first lass car at the time of the accident There are two curves at this place. When we rounded the first one she remarked: "Oh, isn't that awful. I can hardly keep my seat." I was be-ginning to wonder what she would say when we came to the second one. which is much worse, but she never got an opportunity to say. All of a udden I felt the car give a jump. I knew what it meant, and at once looked about to see what course I had etter pursue. There were in the car ms reaching out from either side to the aisle. I caught hold of one of them, the upper one, as the car rolled over, and held on to it till the car struck the ice. When I left Miss Patri-

ing to their home in Montreal from a quin's side she seemed to be awfully four months' trip in Europe. scared. When the car came to a stand still I went over to her. The fifteen or sixteen passengers were all penned in the car, and et was pretty dark. I found that she was on the lower side of the car. Her body seemed to be part way out of the window. Her hips were at all events, and her neck appeared to be led in the railway accident at Palmer's bent over. It was utterly impossible Pond, on the I. C. R., today, was a for her to move. She did not speak son of the late John Edgecombe of but as I caught hold of her her eyes this city and a brother of F. B. Edge-opened. I tried to pull her into the combe, the well known dry goods car, but could not. Then I got out of merchant, Albert E. and Alfred G., the carriage as best I could, and get-Wm. J. and Norman Edgecombe, carting an axe, returned. After I cut riage manufacturers. The deceased's away the sash, etc., I was able to pull wife, who is a daughter of R. A. Esthe poor girl out. When I got her tey, the popular millman, has been on head clear, blood gushed from her a visit to Mrs. Knowles, a sister of de mouth. She threw up one arm, but ceased, for the past few weeks, and never moved again. A doctor, one of the dreadful news was broken to her the passengers came along, and said there soon after it was received by the she was dead. The body was removed sed's brother. The deepest sym- to Dorchester. The passengers left pathy is expressed for her on all the car at one end, this portion being Two young children survice almost completely broken out. There with her. The deceased, who was was an old gentleman in the car, who must have been knocked about terby this evening's train. His brothers, ribly. His face was bruised and cut

The reporter afterwards learned nsurance on his life. He was an ex- that the gentleman referred to is John Barnes of Amherst. He was on his way to this city, but remained at Dorchester. He is in the neighborhood of 70 years of age. Capt. Chas. Barnes of the schooner Garfield White, now at this port, is a grandson of this gentleman

JAMES MILLICAN. the conductor of the train, was badly shaken up. The skin is scraped off his right cheek and his face is consider ably swollen. His body is bruised and one hip is hurt, so that he is quite lame. He was unable to give the reporter any information as to the cause of the accident. He had no idea as to Bloomfield when she met her death. that. The train, he said, left Sackville at 12 o'clock. The wreck occurred a couple of miles the other side of Dorchester. The train was moving at the usual rate of speed, between 30 and 55 miles an hour. There is a heavy down grade at Palmer's Pond and a pretty sharp curve. The cars left the track about fifty yards from the pond and ran off into the pond. After leaving the rails the cars kept on straight ahead. They did not follow the track very far, but ran right off into the pond. Strange to say very few rails were torn up. Mr. Millican continued: I was in the sleeper, which contained five or six passengers, among them Hon. Mr. Borden. This car was broken The way the thing occurred prevented my knowing what occurred in this or any other car. A lady now at Dorchester had her head cut. I don't know her name. Dr. Borden is also there. Linkletter remained over. He is badly hurt and lost a lot of blood. I was partially stunned and when I started to work my way out from among the things which had fallen on and about me I found it was no easy matter. My efforts to break one of the windows of the car, which was lying on its side, were not attended with success. They were almost beyond by side. Some one broke in the windows on the upper side of the car with the of the cars simply ran down the bank and fell over on their sides, others made three or four revolutions on their way down. The cars are completely wrecked. Even the trucks of some of them are all broken up. The train must have had on board over forty people, twenty-five of whom were passengers. The others were Conductor of the dining car and five six assistants; the two postal clerks Messrs. Edgecombe and Peck; two brakemen, James Linkletter and Chas. Thompson; two express messengers, Messrs. Smith and DeBoo; the baggage master, Isaac Campbell, and J. W. Howard, the news agent, Mr. Webb of the dining car sustained painful infuries He is at Dorchester The color

> scene Drs. Chandler, McCully others, who lent a hand. J. P. BUCKLER in the second class car, said he was on his way to Boston, and was about half asleep when the train left the rails. There were, he thinks, seven or eight people in the car. It fell over and when he knew anything it was bankment. The seats, he says, were thrown about in all directions. It was hard to keep out of the way of them. up. He was unable to tell just how

ed porter in connection with the Pull-

accident, said Mr. Millican, people be

gan to arrive on the scene. They drove

right out on the ice. As the passengers

driven either to the Windsor hotel at

Dorchester or to the houses of resi-

dents there, all of whom seemed anx-

ious to care for the hurt. Drs

Teed and Mitchell of Dorchester were

promptly on hand, doing all they could

for the injured. The auxiliary train

from Moncton, with General Manager

Pottinger on board, brought to the

and train hands came out they

that occurred. ROBERT M'DONALD of Tetamagouche Bay was in the secclass car. His right arm hurt so that he will have was to get along without the of it for some time to come. was unable to tell much about what occurred in the car in its descent. He found himself on the lower side of the car, almost hidden beneath a variety

of things, seats, etc. Charles Thompson, the brakeman. Coroner Chapman—Would you was in the second class car. One of a description of what occurred? his arms was injured.

on top of him. A small safe held him right side of his head was broken. One or two of his ribs on the right side was hurt, possibly broken. His back troubled him very much, he said. It was impossible to get a statement from

adles who sat close by him escaped then; he moved, but did not spe lagher was shaken up of course, but men came and assisted in getting the was not hurt. Mrs. Smith's nose was body out.

the knees before they found their way, would be about fifty yards from wh assisted from the car. He was lying which went off. on a lounge when the accident took place and was hurled to the opposite side of the car. A lady and little boy were next pulled out of the car. The lady was slightly hurt, but her little

boy came out without a scratch. Express Messenger McAdam's run for him, Mr. was thrown about a great deal. There four tons; it might be more or less. is an ugly looking wound on his forethe reporter any information with regard to the accident.

A lady who was in the second class car, Mrs. Read by name, came in on 1. She said she was extremely glad that she got off unhurt.

There was a very large crowd of citizens at the St. John depot that evening when the train came in, and an expression of regret was on every face. Raffway men especially showed by manner and words their sorrow and sympathy.

Mr. Linkletter's little boy, 12 years old, was there with some other little fellows. He is the oldest of the family, and has four brothers and one sis-

When the train rolled in the first man to step from the mail car was H. B. Peck. His head was bandaged and his face very pale. Friends rushed forward to grasp his hand. Another gentleman, with his head bandaged up, was assisted out and over to the western train. Horace Cole limbed out, with his head also bandaged, and was surrounded by friends and assisted to a coach. A large number of Mr. Linkletter's friends were there, expecting that he would be on this train, but they were disappointed.

(Daily Sun, January 28th.) Moncton, Jan. 27 .- Minister Borden, injured at Palmer's Pond wreck, continues quite stiff and sore, and while nothing serious is anticipated it may be some days before he is able to move around much

Webb, the Pullman car conductor was rather more seriously hurt that at first supposed. He is very stiff and sore and it may be some time before he is able to be around again.

The Pullman porters also each are serious case, and the injuries to Chas. Fawcett, the Sackville stove internally, but is able to move

The epinion is gaining ground that the accident was caused by the weight of copper coin in the end of the postal car devoted to through express matter.

A large force of men are still working at the wreck, which will not be cleared up for a week or more. The inquest on the bodies of Mis-Beulah Patriquin and Postal Clerk Edgecombe commenced before Coroners Gaudet and Chapman at Dorches

ter today. W. B. Chandler, barrister of Moncton, appeared in the interest of the late Mr. Edgecombe, and Clifford W. Robinson, barrister, Chief Train Des patcher Jarvis and General Passenger Agent Lyons for the rallway.

The first witness was Dr. Teed, who

testified as to the nature of the injur-

ies. He was of the opinion that Edge-

combe's death was caused by a con-

tinuous pressure on the vital parts of the breast, which was crushed in from width about two inches and a heighth of six inches, extending the right nipple. Miss Patriquin's death was caused by her falling backwards or forward, and the head or body bringing up as the case might be. Conductor James Millican, who was in charge of the train, said when we left Sackville station the train was about ten or eleven minutes behind time. There is a heavy curve at the east of Palmer's Pond and also a down grade; could not say that the engine had broken away from the train when I first noticed that something was wrong; have no means of knowing; we did not have much baggage, and the express was heavy account of the copper coins, but the bulk was large boxes containing the each; could not say how many there were; there were distributed over the floor of car in the express compartment. The coppers were end of the mail car; the mail was in the end of the car next the engine; the coppers were in the other end, which allotted to the through express From my knowledge these boxes were not piled in one corner of the car, but were scattered so as to balance the weight as nearly as possible; think we

had about thirty passengers on board; had a very light train. Coroner Chapman-Would you give At first I felt the train commence to

slacken; then felt it going down the says his car was almost totally wreck-bank; I cant explain the sensation very ed. There were a lot of travellers' well; I found myself on my back and trunks in his car, some of which fell when I jumped up I fell down; it was some time before I could locate mydown for quite a while. His hips are self or tell just what occurred, but bruised as well as his legs. It took finally I climbed on the partition that him all his time to get out of the car. runs around the smoking room; I was Horace W. Cole was hardly able to in the parlor car; I tried to break the talk to the reporter. His injuries are glass in the top of the window, which rather serious. A small hone on the was a heavy plate, and one of the passengers who had got out and was or top of the car, which was then on its side, broke the glass with his heel, when I crawled out; I got down off the top of the car and met some person, who said the postal clerk there with scarcely a shade broken.

car. It went over on its side and on account of the car being upside these on the oppisite side were thrown down, and the bottom of the car being violently across the carriage. Two over him; I don't think he was dead with the most trifling injuries. They were afraid that the floor of the car would fall and had to get props to were Mis Gallagher of Dorchester would fall and had to get props to and Mrs. Smith of Halifax. Miss Gal-support it; about that time a lot of

I examined the road-bed after th R. R. and W. J. Wallace of Montreal accident. I could not arrive at any complained that their backs bothered conclusion from this examination as them. The formers nose was cut to how the accident occurred; when I and face scratched. He and his broth- examined the track I found the rail er were in the front portion of the on the north side or outside of the Pullman car and when 't reached the curve, thrown out of place or bent. It ice they were afraid they would be was pushed out a little and some of drowned, as they found the water com- the spikes drawn, others broken; the ing up in the car. They got wet up to cars running off would cause this; it out, which was done by way of the we found the wheels first left the rail windows. They hastened back to the to the place where the train went over rear of the car and helped Conductor the embankment; four or five joints of Millican out. Dr. Borden was also rail were out of place; would not say

To Juror Sears-The train was run ning about the usual rate of speedabout 35 miles an hour; we do no slow up at this point.

To Juror Chapman-I think the coin would occupy a space of about twelve Route Agent Smith of the Dominion feet; the length of the car would be company, who was taking about 65 feet; this would put the bulk of the weight in the car over the truck McAdam being ill, had a narrow es- in this end. Before I left Halifax I cape. He was in the express car and understood the coin would weigh about To Juror Chapman.-The cars leaving head over the night eye. His body is the track would break the coupling; a mass of bruises. He declined to give jumping caused by a car being over loaded in one end would not cause the coupling to break.

To Juror Chapman-If there were six tons of copper coins distributed in a space of 12 feet in the car I think the car would run all right. I really don't know the effect, but should think car would be all right with five or six tons in one end and light in the other Isaac Campbell, baggage master; Dr Calkins and Samuel Trider, engine driver, also gave testimony. Trider said he felt the jolt of the care as i off the track, before the coupling with the engine broke.

A Sun man called on Post Office Inspector King at his residence last evening, and was kindly accorded an interview on the subject of the rail way accident at Palmer's Pond. Inspector King visited the scene of the wreck yesterday, and was able draw a rough diagram and give the reporter a very clear idea of the topopography of the place and the position of the derailed cars.

The embankment begins on a curve at the edge of a belt of woods, and extends in an out curve for a considerable distance to a bridge, the em bankment becoming higher as it approaches the bridge, and resting on the shore of the pond.

The cars left the track just after striking the embankment. They did not go down it at right angles to the track, but diagonally, turning over or their sides as they went. They did not elescope each other, and are all separated from each other as they lie While the postal car is six or sever hundred feet from the point where ! left the rails, the pullman is only ab half a car length from the rails, rest ing on the side of the embankment. The postal car was the first to leave

the rails. It rushed down with the full trucks were knocked from under i and it went gradually over on its side grinding over rough boulders before reaching the ice, turning over stil farther as it progressed, and as the side was ground out of it, until when it came to a stop its roof was down and its bottom up. But one side and the roof were practically dragged out of it, leaving splintered fragments all along its course. It was this destructive work, displacing the interior fittings, that caused the unfortunate Mr. Edgecombe to be pinned down and killed. The mail car is a total wreck and only the iron work is worth taking away. Still, it is possible to go inside of it to the place where Mr. Edgecombe lay and from which Mr. Peck

was able to get out.

The baggage car followed pretty close to the postal car, but is not early so much damaged. It lies on its side, with the bottom toward the

track. A little farther back the first econd class cars are side by side, but while the first class car, which is nearest the track, has its bottom toward the track, the other car canted to ward the track and lies on its left side with its roof toward the rails. Still farther back, the dining and pullman cars are lying on their sides on the embankment, the pullman nearest the track. They did not reach the foot of the embankment or the pond at all, and the story about water coming up in one of them is therefore wholly incorrect.

Neither did any of the cars over and over. None did more than urn on its side, except the postal car,

as already described. Inspector King observed that osition of the cars is a great proof of the value of the Westinghouse air brake. The moment the postal car eft the rails and was disconnected from the engine, the brakes on all the cars were automatically applied. But in the case of the postal car and baggage car this was of no avail, for the reason that they were instantly off the rails and there was nothing for canted over and the wheels flew from under them as they swept forward. But in the case of the cars farther back, the brakes had time to get in their work and check the speed, especially in the case of the pullman which had a whole train length to go before leaving the rails. Had the been no such brake these cars would have gone down with almost equal momentum, and there would have no

doubt been great loss of life. Another point made clear, the spector says, was the powerful build which ground along for the longe distance are damaged, the bottoms of them are intact, not even warped out from under, and wheels are scattered

everywhere. Another singular fact is that in the dining car, pullman and first class car the seats remain in their places and the lamps in the ceilings hang him.

D. W. Puddington, who travelis for Merritt Bros. & Co., said he was sitting opposite Mr. Cole in the first-class had some difficulty in extricating him more damaged than the other pas-

To the Electors of the Province:

The season for Black Dress Suits and White Ties is at hand. You can see a fine assortment of them at the Depot Clothing Store, 48 Mill Street.

Black Dress Suits, \$12.00 with a box of White Ties thrown in. Blue Tweed, \$6.25, with Braces in the pocket. Blue Serge Suit. \$3.75. Good Pants for \$1 Collars, Cuffs and Ties-latest.

W. J. YOUNGCLAUS.

senger compartments. The people who received most injury were those sitting on the side of the car that rose in the air. They were thrown to the lower side. In this way Miss Patriquin was killed, and Hon. Dr. Borden injured. There was no sudden stop and jolt when the cars went off.

The embankment, at the point where the cars went off, is not over 20 to 25 feet. Farther along it is much higher. While Inspector King was there yesterday the C. P. R. express passed along. Looking up at her, he said, it was almost impossible to realize that such a train could run down that bank without being smashed to splinters.

The place where the cars went down was being smoothed yesterday and a track will be laid and the cars jacked up and hauled to the rails again. Inspector King thought all but the postal car would be taken up that

way. As to the cause of the accident he had no theory. It might be that the ninety cases of copper cents, each weighing 100 pounds, in the rear end of the postal car would cause the less burdened trucks forward to spring up after a sudden jolt and leave the rails. There was no broken rail or wheel, and the engine was not running under steam at the time, as it was a down grade. The coins were scattered very much, about fifty of the cases being broken. An engine with hose and steam was at work melting the snow so that they could be picked up.

Inspector King said he thought about all the mail matter had been picked up. They found the clerk's list and only one registered letter is now missing. There might be some letters found under the baggage or other cars. Of course they had no check on letters not registered

Senator Wood, who was among the bruised, is not much hurt. He came to this city yesterday and appears to

A private despatch from Dorchester says that John Barnes, who had his face cut and sustained bruises, is rather seriously injured. His son came over from Amherst and is in attend-

Moncton, Jan. 28.—The coroner's inquest in regard to the Palmer's Pond wreck was adjourned till tomorrow when the conclusion will probably be reached. Nothing new was brought out today. Wood, fireman on the wrecked train, Keith, passenger; Linkletter, brakeman; Smith, express mes-senger; Hudd, C. P. R. inspector at Halifax, were examined, testimony be-

Moncton, N. B., Jan. 29.-The coro ner's inquest on the victims of the concluded today. The jury in the case of the late Arthur Edgecombe said: We, the jury, find no fault or negligence on the part of the Intercolonial railway authorities, who have charge of the C. P. R. train, but in the absence of evidence as to just how a certain quantity of freight was load ed in the express car, and evidence as to the condition of said car, we cannot exonerate for want of precaution in loading of said car.

The other jury, in the case of Beuah Patriquin, said: We attach no blame to the railway; it appears to us that the road and train were ap parently in good order and condition at the time of accident. Both verdicts were made from the same evidence, though by a different set of jurors.

Moncton, Jan. 31.—The sleeping car Sherbrooke was brought to Moncton tonight from the wreck at Palmer's pond, Dorchester. The line being free from trains enabled the I. C. R. wreck ng crew to make good progress day. A large number of people visit-ed the scene. Another box of coppers was unearthed from under the express car, which leaves about one more box still missing. A few more letters were picked up today. Another car will be brought to Moncton tomorrow, and the whole wreck will probably be cleared up this week.

Minister Borden continues to recover from the injuries he received in the y be able to proceed to Ottawa this

WILL CARRY THE SCARS TO HER GRAVE.

ont Thousands for Her Health, But Did Obtain This Greatest of all Blessings U She Used the Great South American Ri matism Cure Suffered Intensely for

Years.

Mrs. F. Brawley of Tottenham, Ont., states:
"I suffered almost continually for 12 years
with rheumatism, the effects of which I will
carry to my grave, and while the joints at
my elbows and wrists are yet stiff I am entirely freed from pain in the use of South
American Rheumatic Cure. It has indeed
proved a wonderful cure in my case. I have
spent thousands of dollars in doctors' bills
and medicines without avail, Five bottles
of this wonder-worker has cured all pain. I
am better in health generally than I have
been for ten years." A DOUBT.

(Detroit Journal.)
The wrecks of matrimony leave it
Rather hard to guess
Which in the end doth break more hearts—
A woman's "No" or "Yes."

JEALOUS RIVALS Cannot turn back the tide. The demand for

Dr. Agnew's little Pills is a marvel.

It's the old story, "The Survival of the Fittest" and "Jealousy Its Own Destroyer."

Cheap to buy, but diamonds in quality-banish nausea, coated tongue, vater brash, pain after eating, sick headache, never gripe, operate pleas-antly. 40 doses in a vial. 20 cents at FREDERICT

Kent and Wes tion Petition

Carleton County Meet in

Fredericton, Jan. 2 preliminary objection tion case was contin dry here tonight. S. Pugsley, Q. C., for B. Connell and L. spondent. The summ spondent to show cautrial of petition shou returnable at same returnable at same James G. Foley, the erown in chancery, the petitioners to p

voters, and was retion.

Messrs. Connell heard in argument liminary objections (1) That the statu (1) That the status not been proved; t proved by a certified ported by a ten days the original list act tion, which was not (2) That the affidar ing admittedly false ed entirely.

(3) That one of admitted that he hat fact of corrupt pract

admitted that he had fact of corrupt pract responsent or his age could not be suppor other petitioner had lief of those facts.

(4) That the affid and an abuse of the Fredericton, Jan today dismissed ap ers in York electi ment of time bey which the act pres ning of the trial a petitions. The posed on the groupers were themsel the delay: that t the petition to tri allowed did plication for an e reasonable course lengthy and exhau Barker held that enlargement the p isfactorily accoun to establish that through no fault honor went fully the case and point tioners had ample

sired to get down period prescribed As it is now in case ready for tria tion of the six mo the extension put court, and relieves danger of losing election protest. In the supreme Andrews, Mr. Pal nisi for certiorari County Court Judg

ada seamen's act; Perry v. Liverpoo Insurance Co.—Mr. judgment quast ne ing to proceed to circuit, plaintiff to cation and costs Ex parte Patcheteen case)—Mr. Be against rule nisi move a conviction

gistrate of Frede quor contrary to gory supports rule Ex parte Fred for certiorari to under Liquor Li Carter supports r Ex parte Las shows cause agai tiorari to remove

quor License Act ports rule; court Campbell v. Co surance Co.-M. ton, Q. C., move trial; Currey, Q. fore the court. The argument election case wa room tonight. A on the prelimina petition and then enlargement of

taken up. Messri urged the same authorities again which Judge Bar day, refusing t Messrs. Pugsley gled hard to m reserve judgmen

Tuck heard arg this evening on cases. Messrs. I petitioners; Mes

Fredericton, 1 Landry held a objections to against Dr. Colt L. A. Currey, A. dolph Britton Earle and Mr. ther hearing we until February the purpose of the last dominic county.

> ters society of held this evenin room. Geo. F. those present T. C. Allen, L. ney, John Black Simonds, J. Allen, A. W. M B. Appleby, M. Bliss, C. E. Du McKeewn, H. John Stevens, \$1.796.79 on hand opted, which r present court authorized to r the charter, giv

A. Stockton.

lectors ne Province:

Black Dress Suits and at hand. You can see ent of them at the Dere, 48 Mill Street. ts, \$12.00 with a box of rown in. Blue Tweed, ces in the pocket. Blue 75. Good Pants for \$1.

V. J. YOUNGCLAUS.

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i, who was among the much hurt. He came sterday and appears to orse for his shaking up.

patch from Dorchester Barnes, who had his tained bruises, is rathjured. His son came erst and is in attend-

28.—The coroner's into the Palmer's Pond journed till tomorrow, sion will probably be ling new was brought Wood, fireman on the Keith, passenger; Linkan: Smith, express mes-C. P. R. inspector at examined, testimony bethat previously given.

B., Jan. 29.—The coroon the victims of the railway wreck was y. The jury in the case find no fault or neglipart of the Intercolonial ities, who have charge R. train, but in the ab nce as to just how a ty of freight was loadadition of said car, we ate for want of precauof said car.

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THE SCARS TO HER GRAVE.

ey of Tottenham, Ont., states:
nost continually for 12 years
m, the effects of which I will
rave, and while the joints at
wrists are yet stiff I am enom pain in the use of South
umatic Cure. It has indeed
erful cure in my case. I have
s of dollars in doctors' bills
without avail, Five bottles
-worker has cured all pain. I
health generally than I have

A DOUBT. atrimony leave it to guess end doth break more hearts-'No'' or "Yes."

DUS RIVALS

k the tide. The demand for 's little Pills is a marvel.

tory, "The Survival of the and "Jealousy Its Own

uy, but diamonds in qualusea, coated tongue, pain after eating, sick ver gripe, operate pleasin a vial. 20 cents at

Kent and Westmorland Election Petitions Dismissed.

Carleton County Case Adjourned to Meet in St. John.

Fredericton, Jan. 26.-The hearing on the preliminary objections in the Carleton election case was continued before Judge Landry here tonight. S. B. Appleby and Wm. Pugsley, Q. C., for the petitioners, and A. B. Connell and L. A. Currey for the respondent. The summons called upon the respondent to show cause why the time for the trial of petition should not be enlarged was returnable at same time. The evidence of James G. Foley, the deputy clerk of the crown in chancery, was taken on behalf of the petitioners to prove their standing as voters, and was received subject to objection.

woters, and was retervou susject to the violent tion.

Messrs. Connell and Currey were then heard in argument in support of the pre-liminary objections and contended:

(1) That the status of the petitioner had not been proved; that it could only be proved by a certified copy of the lists supported by a ten days' previous notice, or by the original list actually used in the election, which was not done.

(2) That the affidavit of the petitioner being admittedly false in part must be rejected entirely.

ing admittedly false in part and ed entirely.

(3) That one of the petitioners having admitted that he had no knowledge of the fact of corrupt practice on the part of the responient or his agents, that the petition could not be supported, even though the other petitioner had some knowledge or because

other petitioner had some successive those facts.

(4) That the amdavits were fraudulent and an abuse of the process of the court.

Fredericton, Jam. 27.—Judge Barker today dismissed application of petitioners in York election case for enlargement of time beyond the six mont which the act prescribes for the begin-ning of the trial after the filing of the petitions. The application was op-posed on the ground that the petition-ers were themselves responsible for the delay; that their failure to bring the petition to trial withing the ample time allowed did not justify the application for an extension unless some reasonable course was shown. In lengthy and exhaustive decision, Judge Barker held that in order to obtain enlargement the petitioners had to satisfactorily account for all delay, and to establish that they were unable through no fault of theirs to get down to trial within the six monhs. His honor went fully into the history of the case and pointed out that the petitioners had ample time, if they so de-

sired to get down to trial within the period prescribed by statute. As it is now impossible to get the case ready for trial before the expiration of the six months, the refusal of the extension puts the case out of court, and relieves Mr. Foster from all danger of losing his seat through the

election protest. In the supreme court, in ex parte Andrews, Mr. Palmer moved for rule nisi for certiorari to remove order of County Court Judge Forbes under Can-

County Court Judge Forbes under Canada seamen's act; rule nist.

Perry v. Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.—Mr. Palmer moved for judgment quast non suit refused, on plaintiff giving peremptory undertaking to proceed to trial at next St. John circuit, plaintiff to pay costs of application and costs of day.

Ex parte Patchell (R. R. C. I. canteen case)—Mr. Beckwith showed cause

against rule nisi for certiorari to re-move a conviction made by police magistrate of Fredericton for selling liquor contrary to C. T. A.; A. J. Gre-

gory supports rule; court considers. Ex parte Frederick Howard—Mr. Pugsley showed cause against rule nisi for certiorari to remove a conviction under Liquor License Act 1896; T. J Carter supports rule; court considers. Ex parte Landry—Pugsley, Q. C., shows cause against rule nisi for cer-tiorari to remove conviction under Li-quor License Act 1896; A. R. Slipp sup-

ports rule; court considers. Campbell v. Commercial Union Assurance Co.-M. B. Dixon and Stockton, Q. C., move for nonsult or new trial; Currey, Q. C., contra; now be-

fore the court. election case was continued before Judge Landry in the supreme court on the preliminary objections to the petition and then the summons for the taken up. Messrs. Currey and Connell urged the same grounds and the same authorities against the application as in the case of the York petition in which Judge Barker gave judgment to day, refusing the application, and srs. Pugsley and Appleby struggled hard to meet them. The argument was still in progress at 11 o'clock, but his honor intimated that he would reserve judgment.

Fredericton, Jan. 28.—Chief Justice Tuck heard arguments in chambers this evening on the application of the petitioners to extend the time for trial in the Restigouche and Westmorland cases. Messrs. Pugsley and Earle for petitioners; Messrs. Currey and Powell

dericton, N. B., Jan. 29.-Judge objections to the counter petition against Dr. Colter of Carleton county. L. A. Currey, A. B. Connell and Ran dolph Britton were examined by Dr. Earle and Mr. Appleby, and at the conclusion of this testimony the further hearing was adjourned, on mo tion of Mr. Connell and Mr. Currey until February 18th at St. John, for the purpose of procuring the evidence that F. H. Hale was a candidate at the last dominion election in Carleton

The annual meeting of the Barristers society of New Brunswick was held this evening in the supreme court room. Geo. F. Gregory presided, and those present included: A. O. Earle, T. C. Allen, L. A. Currey, J. D. Phinney, John Black, Allan Wilmot, C. E. monds, J. W. McCready, G. W. Allen, A. W. Macrae, J. H. Barry, S. B. Appleby, M. G. Teed, F. St. John ss, C. E. Duffy, Geo. Black, H. A. McKeewn, H. G. Nealis, A. R. Slipp. John Stevens, A. B. Connell, O. S \$1.796.79 on hand. Resolutions were adopted, which recommended that the the use of courts; that the council be authorized to procure amendments to the charter, giving the society larger powers. The officers elected were: A. A. Stockton, president: D. Jordan.

FREDERICTON NEWS vice-president; T. C. Allen, treasurer; Geo. F. Gregory, J. D. Phinney, H. A. Powell, A. O. Earle, Dr. Pugsley, L. A. Currey, Hon. A. S. White, members

of the council.

The election petitions against Powell of Westmorland and McInerney of Kent have met the same fate as that against Foster of York. The sum mons for an extension of time for the trial in the Westmorland case was argued last night before Chief Justice Tuck, who dismissed the application with costs, and the Kent case was disposed of in a like manner by Judge Vanwart this morning. Mr Pugsley argued for petitioners, and Messrs. Powell and Currey, Q. C., for respondent in the Westmorland case and Earle, Q. C., for the petitioner, and Phinney, Q. C., and Currey, Q.

C., for respondent in the Kent case. The chief justice reserved judgment on the application for extension of time in the Restigouche case, which stands in a different situation than the others, because of an appeal pending in the supreme court of Canada from the judgment of the suprem court of New Brunswick, dismissing petition on preliminary objections, so that a refusal of application for enlargement of time would have the effect of depriving the petitioner of his appeal from this judgment. The case therefore stands in this position: If the application for the extension

time is refused the petition is dead; if it is allowed then it can only be proceeded with in the event of the supreme court of Canada reversing on appeal the judgment of this court on the preliminary objections. Should the court of appeal confirm the latter judgment the extension of time will be of no avail.

Fredericton, Jan. 31. - Saturday orning Judge Landry delivered judgment in the Carleton election case for the extension of time, refusing the apross patition against Dr. Colter met a

Chief Justice Tuck has allowed the application for the extension of time in the Restigouche case, pending the appeal to the supreme court of Can-ada from the judgment of this court dismissing the petition. By the de-E. Foster, H. A. Powell, F. H. Hale and Geo. V. McInerney have been confirmed in their seats, and Mr. Ganong of Charlotte also holds his seat by the the petition against him to trial.

expiry of the time limit for bringing Stripes v. Guy, an appeal from the Madawaska county court, was the last case argued before the supreme court. Mr. Slipp for the appellant and John M. Stevens for respondent. The apcourt adjourned until Friday next.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD

Is the Testimony of Frank S. Emerick of Alvinstone, Ont., Says South American Kidney Cure Saved His Life – It Relieves in Six Hours.

ANOTHER GREAT CRUISER

Belonging to the United States Helpless the Delaware River.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31.-The United States cruiser Brooklyn, the latest pride of a peerless navy, calculated to withstand the fiercest onslaught of shot and shell, lies today almost utterly helpless because of a narrow ledge of sunken rock in the Delaware river, above Marcus Hook, Va., on which she struck heavily yesterday afternoon. Her lower double com partments, forward, were completely stove in, and it was only by the mer est good fortune that the big vesse did not sink. This would undoubtedly have been the result had not the inner compartments withstood the shock. As it was, she was pulled clear of the rocks and is now tied to the big stone loebreakers enlargement of the time for trial was at Marcus Hook, protected from the heavy ice gorges in mid-river. big vessel is seriously damaged, and it is impossible to say when she will be able to go into active service. At present she is in no danger of further damage, being fully protected in the safe anchorage afforded by the icebreakers. How the accident occurred can only be established by a court of inquiry, and this Captain Cook of the Brooklyn has already asked for.

NOVA SCOTIANS LOST

Boston, Jan. 31.—The Glouceste fishing schooner James G. Biaine arrived this morning from the Georges with her flag at half-mast for the loss of Captain McDonald and one of the crew named Skinner. Captain Mc-Donald was a native of Judique, C. B., and was thirty years of age and single. Skinner belonged to Port Hastings, N. S., and was twenty-five

SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

Canton, O., Jan. 28.-Lyman J. Gage or sident of the First National Bank of Chicago, will be the scoretary of the treasury in Mr. McKinley's cab-inet. Phis announcement he made himself tonight after a conference with Major McKinley lasting one hour. He said: "Mr. McKinley offered me the reasury pontfolio. I told him I would accept the Lonor and fill the position to the best of my ability."

HE WANTS THE SUN.

A Nova Scotia gentleman sends the following on a postal card to the Sun: I kindly ask you, but not in fun.
To send me a copy of the Sun;
My full address below you see,
Just mail the paper, 'twill come to me.

Unlike most proprietary medicines, the formula of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsa-parilla and other preparations are theerfully sent to any physician who applies for them. Hence the special favor accorded these well-known standard remedies by the World's Fair known.

P. E. ISLAND.

Semi-Annual Session of the Grand Lodge, 1. 0. G. T.

A Child Burned to Death-The Scott Act-Election of Officers—General News.

Charlottetown, Jan. 21.-The therometer has gone 20 degrees below zero this week. Rev. Mr. Hunt read a very instruc

On the 15th, at Kingston, the Rev. D. C. Higgins, at the bride's home, married D. J. McNeil, teacher at St. Catherines, to Miss M. May Newson. Miss D. Ellen Newson and D. McRae

stood by the happy couple.

The business establishment at Long Creek of McKiel, Wright & Co., was almost entirely consumed. Mr. Mc-Nell was somewhat injured by being struck with a piece of ice, which was thrown on the fire, water being scarce, On Monday, John McIntyre and Harry Burns went to jail for two kins, Sterns & Turner left for Englarmonths each for violation of the Scott to purchase goods for the opening

McLeod, P. W. M. of St. George's side of Queen square. lodge, L. O. L., No. 1171. R. K. Brace

W. L. Sterns, a prominent merchant of Souris, who has been very ill with pneumonia for some time, died on Peter McInnis and Joseph Robertson Monday. He leaves a widow and family of small children. He was very much respected.

the extension of time, refusing the application with costs. This kills the petition against Mr. Hale, and the G. T., was recently organized at Dun-

Francis McKenna, lately confessed to a first offence against the C. T. A. and was fined \$50 and costs, or two months in jail.

A young people's debating society has been organized at Bonshaw, with the following officers: President, H. D. cision of the court last week Hon. Geo. McNevin; vice pres., Malcolm McPhail; Sec., John Gaudet; Treas., Morrison Dameron; Fin. Sec., Donald McDonald;

Sent., Forbes Darrach. Charlottetown, Jan. 28.—Edward Cullen confessed to a first infraction of the C. T. A. on Wednesday and was fined \$50 and costs, which he paid. Frank McKena paid up the same day The treasurer of the Armenian fund has forwaried the Duke of Westminster, London, \$63.82 collected here. peal was dismissed with costs. The This does not include the amounts sent from several of the churches

through other channels. Bonshaw division, Sons of Temperance, was organized at Bonshaw on

the 20th. At a special meeting of the city council on Thursday the request of the temperance delegation for the appoint-"For two years I was greatly troubled with kidney disease. I suffered intense pain, and frequently was unable to work. I doctored at intervals, but got little or no relief. I began to grow worse and the pains were frequent and intense. About this time I saw South American Kidney Cure advertised as a speedy relief for all kidney troubles. I purchased a bottle, and it gave me wonderful relief in a few hours. I improved steadily, and after taking four bottles I am completely cured. I consider it worth its weight in gold, for it assuredly saved my life."

temperance delegation for the appointment of Weilington Mathews as Scott act inspector was laid on the table by the casting vote of the mayor, while a resolution requesting the present prosecutor, Joseph Warren, to resign his position in the government employ and accept the position of prosecutor at a salary of \$500 (double the present figure) was carried by the mayor's the city.

The market on Tuesday was the best since the new year came in, and ment of Wellington Mathews as Scott River, and Miss Catherine R. McL

John Hooper's house at Milton, . a lew miles from town, caught fire on merchants greatly encouraged them. Tuesday last, but before much damage was done the fire was extinguished. The annual meeting of Zion Presb erian church was held on Thursday last, and the reports were considered very satisfactory. The total receipt

were \$3,302.43 for the year. Summerside town accounts are in ery good condition. The annual nent shows \$800 net receipts from the C. T. A. and \$2,600 to the credit of the town, after paying all expenses. This is said to be \$300 better than last year, while the ordinary expenses were increased \$500 by a debenture and \$300 excess of the amount borrowed for the addition to Queen's

wharf was also paid. The grand lodge I. O. G. T. met in emi-annual session in this city on Friday, 22nd, and a very good numbe of delegates were present. About 20 received the grand lodge degree. Reshowed the order to be in a very good condition. Six new lodges had been organized during the half year, and one district resuscitated. Five new juvenile temples had been organ-ized, and the number of boys and girls in the juvenile temples was shown to be 375. A committee to meet commit tees from other temperance societies was appointed as follows: Rev. J. Goldsmith, J. E. Mathews, S. M. Martin, G. M. Reid and Miss A. E. Hor ton. A resolution asking for amend ments to the Scott act was passed viz.; that the government be request-ed to amend the Scott act and make a first offence penalty \$50 or two months, second offence \$100 or four months, and a third offence six months with hard labor. A resolution was also passed regretting the action of the mayor of this city in not cast ing his vote in favor of another prosecutor. The place for the annual ser sion was left for the executive to de-

on the 20th, a little child, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Reynolds, was burned to death. It appears the was engaged boiling pig feed, and leaving for an armful of wood, it is thought the little one must have lit piece of paper and set fire to her clothing. Although the doctor was called and did all in his power to help the child, she died at 10 o'clock that night. She was 18 months old. Rev. Geo. Dawson of Dorchester, N

B., has been invited to take charge of the Cornwall (Methodist) circuit P. E. I., next conference. The invitation has been accepted subject to the decision of the stationing committee.

Revival services are being held a Winsloe by the Rev. W. J. Howard Methodist, and are very successful, The barn of Andrew Walsh, Trac

die road, was destroyed by fire on the 20th. Nearly all the crop and farming utensils were destroyed. The stock was saved with the exception of a filly and a young buil. There is some in-surance. The cause of the fire is un-

A civil suit under the provisions of

Alma, sued the owner, Capt. Hugh Bruce, for \$93 alleged to be due for services rendered as master. The magistrate gave judgment in favor of the complainant for \$82. Rattenbury

Saturday forenoon Lemang Martin, on complaint of Joseph Taylor, sani-tary officer, was fined \$3 or 20 days for allowing a nuisance to exist on his

for complainant, J. J. Johnson for de

Sheriff Robinson, accompanied by Wm. Taylor of Charlottetown and Mr. Gunn of New London, took this term's tive paper before the teachers' insti-tute on Saturday last, on "The Re-sponsibilities of Parents," Several teachers and parents took part in the Hall and John W. McCallum, each for five years; Bernard Murphy and Wil-Ham Dovle, each four years.

The annual meeting of New Wiltshire District Orange Lodge was held at Brookfield on the 19th inst. It elected the following officers for the year: W. D. M., John Diamond (reelected); D. D. M., J. J. Bell; D. Chap. Artemas Coles; Dis. Rec. Sec., A. Beaton (re-elected); D F S., F. Wise; D. Treas., W. G. Drake: D. D. of C., Joseph Coles; D. Lec., John Crabbe; Pro. to P. G. G., John Coles. A. W. Sterns of the new firm of Per-

kins, Sterns & Turner left for England the new store early in the month of A ladies' Orange Benevolent lodge April. Haszard & Moore have mov-was organized on Monday by M. N. ed into their new store on the north Two additional cells are being built

in the police station. Peter McInnis and Joseph Robertson were each convicted in first infractions and fined \$50 and costs, or two months jail. Wm. Hawkins was convicted in a third violation and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The case against Catherine Offer was dismissed; John Hughes, jr.,

urday evening committed to jail for John Maddigan was given a society funeral by the B. I. S. on Sunday last, a large number of citizens following in the procession. A resolution of sympathy with the bereaved family was

default of payment of tine, was on Sat-

passed by the society. The annual meeting of St. James' church showed a total raising of moneys for the year of \$5,262.52. In the estimates for this year the trustees asked for \$500 for painting the church and other outside work.

Fred Miller, who has been for two years in Dodets Medical Hall here. left on Tuesday for Halifax, N. S., where he will reside in future. The mails via the Capes reach here soon after 1 o'clock each day, giving us a very excellent service.

The annual business meeting of the Baptist church, held last night, showed the total amount of money raised for all purposes during the year to be

the increase of business amongst the HEART PAINS LEAVE IN A DAY.

Unable to Attend to Her Daily Duties — And a Great Sufferer from Heart Trouble — induced to Try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and It Proved a Wonder Worker.

ferer with severe pain in the region of my heart. For a time I was quite unable to at-tend to my household duties. I was in-duced to try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and I muse say the result was wonderfu The pain immediately left me, and after the first day I have had no pain or troub

COLD STORAGE.

The Minister of Agriculture Has About Completed Arrangements for Cold Storage.

Montreal, Jan. 27 .- Mr. Fisher, the minister of agriculture, has now almost completed arrangements for a system of cold storage accommodaion, extending from the point of production to the ports of entry in England and Scotland. The Canadian Pacific railway and Grand Trunk railway will run a weekly or fortnightly service over their lines, thus providing ample facilities for the experters of dairy products and fruits. The government have secured this service by giving the companies a small guar-antee to the amount of freight they will receive. At Montreal there is aleady ample cold storage accommo dation provided by private enterprise, but Mr. Fisher has seen that the ish markets is complete by making arrangements with the various steam ties on board of their vessels. The cost of this work is limited by the governity for one-half of the outlay, payable in the course of three years. The Elder Dempster company will provide storage space in each of five vessels running from Montreal to Bristol, giving a weekly service. The Messrs. Allan and Reford will provide 10,000 cubic feet of space on each of six vessels, giving a weekly service to London, and the Messrs. Allan will furnish one-half of a weekly service to Liverpool similiarly equipped. weekly service on a smaller scale to Glasgow will also probably be estabished, as well as a line running from there are now two hundred and fifty creameries in the dominion it is likely now that the cold storage system is complete, that the coming season will witness a great increase in the butter.

Few consumptives believe they ar in danger till medicine is of little avail. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral taken in the early stages has prevented further progress of the disease, and saved many a life. At any stage of phthisis Ayer's Cherry Pectoral affords great relief. Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN,

the Seamen's set engaged the court here last week. The complainant, Henry Bell, late master of the schr.

Montreal Express for This City Derailed Near Lowelltown.

Postal, Baggage and Colonist Cars Go Over an Embankment.

Conductor Lefebvre's Great Presence of Mind Saves the First Class and Sleeping Cars.

P. E. Island Man Slightly Injured.

The passengers and mails which

left Montreal Friday evening did not

reach this city till 8.30 Saturday night on account of an accident near Megantic, which might have been attendtrain consisted of locomotive and tender, postal, baggage and express, secsleeper, which were hauled in the order named. The locomotive and tender got over safe, but all the cars were derailed. The postal and baggage cars lie in a ditch-on the southern side of the track, the postal car a comple wreck and the other very badly damaged. The second class carriage, while off the track, lies quite close to the rails on the opposite side. The forward end is down in the ditch and the car has a big cant off from the track. One side of the car is almost completely torn out. The forward end of the first class carriage is close to the second class one. Strange to say, the coupling between the first

class car and sleeper was not broken The former took a cant to the north side and the sleeper leaned off in the opposite direction. While they of course left the rails they did not go over the embankment. What saved them was the presence of mind of Conductor Lefebvre and Brakeman J. Hammond. Mr. Lefebvre happened to be in the sleeper and Mr. Hammond in the first class carriage. The moment they felt the train leave the track they applied the brakes, which check-

ed them almost immediately. The pasengers, about twenty-two in number, were badly shaken up, but none of them suffered any injury, except Daniel Bethune, a second class passenger. He had one of his shoulders bruised. He told a Sun reporter that he did not feel much pain. Mr. Bethune, who is a P. E. Islander by

birth, has been out in Montana for years and was on his way to Truro. The train hands, including postal clerks, express messenger, etc., aggregated ten men. Fred Blizard and R. G. Magee, the postal clerks, were thrown violently from one end of the car to the other. It is a wonder they were not seriously injured, but both escaped with very slight injury. Mr. Blizard complained on his arrival here that one of his knees was cut and that he was sore all over. Mage was even more fortunate than

his associate clerk. was near Lowelltown, which is som eleven miles this side of Megantic The train was climbing quite a heavy grade at the time. The ditch int which the cars were precipitated is fully twenty-five feet below the How those in the cars that track. went over escaped with their lives is almost beyond the ability of any one

The following account of the acci dent was given a Sun reporter Satur day night by a couple of gentlemen who were at the scene of the wreck The train left Montreal at 7.40 Friday night with something like twenty-five passengers on board. Nothing unusual occurred till the train reached Lowelltown. All of a sudden they felt the cars take a jump. They kne at once that the train was off the track. It was 2.50 a. m., standard when the wreck took place. The train was on an up grade at the time and was running at the rate of twentyfive miles an hour. The driver, C. Lowell, felt the broken rail as the engine passed over it and reversed his engine and applied the brakes. The postal car was of course the first to leave the rails. It took a jump in the air and landed in the ditch long distance away. The car alighted on its side and lies almost parallel with the track. Everything that it contained was hurled into one end of the car and Messrs. Blizard and Magee were thrown on top of the pile, Their

escape, the Sun's informants say, was The baggage car went next, landing in the ditch about at right angles to the track. One end rests on the road bed and the other in the ditch. The forward end of the second class car is near the fence on the opposite side of the track. The other end is close to the rails. The car leans over a great deal from the track. One side of the carriage is almost gone. The farward end of the first class close up to the second class carriage. The coupling by which the sleeper was broken. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that the conductor and brakeman put on the brakes in these carriages. They were brought to a stand still just after leaving the rails. The first class car canted away over towards the southern side of the track, while the sleeper had a decided cant in the opposite direction. If the upling had parted the cars would have fallen over into the ditch on the sides to which they were inclined. The second class passengers were thrown about in all directions, but no

one sustained any injuries except Mr. The first class people got a shaking up. Some of the passengers in the sleeper had retired, and three or four of these were precipitated from their berths.

posed as if nothing serious had oc-curred. He assured the passengers in the first class car and sleeper that they were in no danger, and told them to make themselves as comfortable as possible till arrangements could be made for their transference. The second class people came up and joined the others. The driver, who had seen the others. The driver, who had seen the postal car jump off, hurled down to the spot where it was. The postal clerks were penned in their car, and he broke in the door, thus enabling them to get out. The door through which they emerged was on the uppermost side of the car. There were seven lamps in this car. The oil had run out of all of them, but strange to say none of the lamp shades were broken. none of the lamp shades were broken. The baggage and express car was con-siderably broken up. The express made this run before. He remarked to a passenger that this was a thrilling initiation. He will feel sore for a few days, however. The baggage master had his end of the car piled up with baggage, trunks of all sizes and weights being among it. Geo. Mc-Leod, the man in charge, was bruised somewhat. The only trunk that left the car was a small one belonging to

Samuel Harris, the well known cigar After seeing that the passengers were made as comfortable as was pos-sible under the circumstances Conductor Lefebvre started with the engine for Lowelltown, where his train was to have crossed No. 10, which left this city Friday afternoon for Montreal. No. 10 was there. Two of the cars on it were taken back to the scene of the wreck. The passengers, mail matter, express stuff and baggage were put in these cars and taken in to Lowelltown. By this time a working crew had arrived at the scene and had got the sleeper and first class car straightened up. They were not badly damaged, in fact only the platforms and trucks were any the worse for the oc-

No. 10 train was brought to St. John from Lowelltown, starting from that place about 10.15 in the morning, or seven hours after the wreck. Other cars were secured to make up the No. 10 train, which was not detained very long, the track being but slightly dam-

The passengers interviewed by the Sun man said everything was done that could have been done to make them comfortable. Conductor Lefebvre and his men, in fact all the railway people with whom they came into contact at the wreck and at Lowelltown, treated them very courteously. The accident was caused by a broken rail. The break was about seven or eight inches long. Both railway peo ple and pasengers saw that

glance. A freight train bound for Montreal passed over this place a few hours be-

fore the accident hapened. A Sun reporter saw Fred Blizard, the well known postal clerk, shortly after he reached the city. He made a statement about as follows: We left Montreal on time with a train of five or six cars. Our car was next to the tender. We got along all right till about three o'clock in the morning. Then this accident occurred. It was caused by a broken rail. We ran about two tengths of the car, when it took a jump and landed on its side in the ditch about twenty-five feet below the track. The driver told me our car made the jump into the ditch. In go ing over the car didn't touch the side of the embankment. We could tell this by the appearance of the snow on the side where we ran off. It was undisturbed. I don't know how long a jump the car made, but it was a long one. The car collapsed completely. Mr. Magee and I were thrown the length of the car. I don't see why we were not killed. It was a terrible shock. I feel sore all over and Mr.

Magee is in about the same fix. A passenger who had just time enough to say a word or two to the reporter said he could hear distinctly Mr. Blizard's cries for help. Driver Lowell was quickly on hand to release the penned up postal clerks.

Samuel Harris said he was thrown out of his berth but was not hurt. The other sleeper passengers had about the

No. 10 train from this city to Mont real was to have crossed the wrecked train at Ditchfield, which is about four miles west of the wreck. Had it been on time No. 10 would have been wrecked instead of the train from the west. In that event the result would have been much worse, as the train would have been going down a big

Webb, the dining car conductor who was burt at Palmer's Pond the other day, was a passenger on the up train, and narrowly escaped another accitor Lefebvre and his crew had done their part so satisfactorily, both at the time of the accident and after it

occurred, got up the following testi-monial, which speaks for itself: We, the undersigned passengers on C. P.
R. train No. 9, wrecked near Boundary Station on the morning of January 30th, desire to express our appreciation of the efficiency and courtesy displayed by Conductor P. Le-Febvre, Brakesman J. Hammond, Porter A. W. Brown and other officers in charge of the train. We believe that only their presence of mind and prompt action prevented the most disastrous results, while their consideration for our comfort made the detention much less unpleasant than it would otherwise have been and is deserving of the heartiest commendation:

otherwise have been, and is deserving of the heartlest commendation:
F. E. Rogers, asst. supt. B. & A. Ry., Brownville, Me.
E. R. Machum, St. John.
W. H. Lockhart Gordon, Toronto.
C. B. Shaw, Windsor, N. S.
W. F. Mitchell, Guelph, Ont.
W. C. Forster, Montreal.
Pascal Poirter (Senator), Shediac.
Wm. Greig, Montreal.
Saml. Harris, Montreal.
A. L. Moran, St. Stephen.
Mrs. Emma Paul, St. Stephen.
John C. Watson, Halifax.
L. Smith, Fredericton.
W. J. Fosdick, Toronto.
Wm. Branscombe, St. John.
Wm. Wallace, Dunbar, Ont.
S. Smith, Winnipeg.
D. Bethune, Bradalbane, P. E. L.
Fred W. Blizard, railway mail clerk, St. John.

Richard G. Magee, railway mail clerk, St. Montreal, Jan. 30.-An accident, due to the spreading of rails, occurred near Lennoxville on the C. P. R. on Thursday at 10.45 a. m.

The train was a mixed one from Megantic to Sherbrooke, composed of four freight cars, a composite and a first

class car.

The five first cars left the track, two of the freights going down the em-bankment. No one was injured.

NEW PRIN

its pathological expe Psudden, consulting Commissioner Georg report recomme ment of a hospital w sumption can be tr After saying that years there has been this city in the more cular diseases over

report shows how d "During the past cases of tuberculosis resulted from this conservatively estimated 000 cases of well dev exist in this city, large number of ob portion of the form more or less danger fection, the degradepending in each on the intelligen which are exercis truction of the exp ure to safely dispose fected by tuberculos about one-half die d
All this suffering an of modern scientific know to be targety p efficient enforcement understood and easi

arding the m as certainly be limit more acute, more readily communicat incomparably less welfare of the com

From the begins the officials of this encountered, in the er facilities for the tives, an obstacle so great and so dis feel impelled to un that the grave res rest upon the hea ly sustained withou tablishment, under of a hospital for t ment of this diseas which the mem olds, numerous nd ill-ventilated v others are exposed from victims of th public institutions reject all proferre

struction, and, fro due to the dise material broadcast their own chanimperil the health

Maggie Dntcher May Enter the Convent at Memramcook-The Scott Act.

Monoton, Feb. 1 .- J. S. Benedict, for nine years United States consul at Moncton, will shortly remove to Campellton, which has been created a separate consulate districe. Mr. Bene-

It is reported that Maggie. neroine of the dutcher tragedy, will enter the convent at Memramcook, the authorities of St. Joseph's college

SHIP NEWS

(For week ending February 2, 1897.)

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Sept 27—Sch Nelle Doe, 129, McNulty, from Boston to Albert, bal.
July 26—Str St Croix, Pike, from Boston, C E Laechier, mdse and pass.
27th—Str Lake Ontario, 2923, Campbell, from Liverpool, Troop and Son, mdse, pass and mails.
Sch Anita, 115, Malene, from Lynn, Puddington and Merritt, bal.
Jan 28—Coastwise—Schs Elihu Burritt, 49, Allan, from Annapolis; Abana, 97, Floyd, from Quaco. Allan, from Annapolis; Abana, 97, Floyd, from Quaco.

Jan 25th—Stmr Coban, Fraser, from Louisburg, R P & W F Starr, coal.

Sch Ira D Sturgis, 223, Kerrigan, from Salem, master, bal.

Jan 30—Sch Georgia (Am), 33, Longmire, from Portland, D J Seeley & Son, bal.

Sch Chifford I White (Am), 290, Faulkinghain, from Jonesport, D J Seeley & Son, bal.

Sch Beaver, 192, Huntley, from New York, Elkin & Hatfield, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Harry Morris, 98, McLean, from Quaco; C B Colwell, 18, Thompson, from Musquash.

Jan 31—S S Boston City, 1,534, Sanderson, from London, via Halifax, S Schofield & Co (Ltd.), bal. from London via Halifax, S Schofield & Co (Ltd.), bal. Arrived at St John, Jan 31—S S Delta, Kennedy, from Halifax, S Schofield & Co (Ltd), bal.

Feb 1—8 S Teelin Head, 1,083, Phillips, from Feb 1—S S Teelin Head, 1,083, Phillips, from Ardrossan, Wm Thomson & Co, bal.

S S Dunmore Head, 1,447, Burns, from Swansea, Wm Thomson & Co, bal.

Sch Sackville Packet, 108, Egan, from Boston, F Tufts & Co, bal.

Sch Mary E, 99, Ward, from Yarmouth, F Tufts & Co, bal.

Sch Mary E, 89, Ward, from Yarmouth, F Tufts & Co, bal.

Sch Hattie E King (Am), 232, Johnson, from Belfast, G K King, bal.

Coastwise-Schs Reta & Rhoda, 8, Ingalls, from North Head; E M Oliver, 13, Harkins, from North Head; E M Oliver, 13, Harkins, from fishing.

Cleares. 27th—Coastwise—Schs Lady Aberdeen, 9, Small, for Grand Manan; Emma T Storey, Foster, for do; barge No 2, Salter, for Parra-Poster, for do; barge No 2, Satter, for Cork.

29th—Bark Westmorland, Virgie, for Cork.

Sch E V Glover, Harris, for New Haven.

Constwing—Schs Rebecca W, Gough, for

Quaco; Thelma, Milner, for Annapolis.

Jan 30—Str Coban, Fraser, for Louisburg.

Constwing—Schs Harry Morris, McLean,

for Quaco; E B Colwell, Thompson, for fish-Feb 1—S S Alcides, Davies, for Glasgow. Sch Lida Gretta, Ells, for Eastport. Coastwise—Schs Elihu Burritt, Allan, for

27th-S S Glen Head, Kennedy, for Dublin.
S S Damara, Chambers, for London.
Feb 1—Bark Westmorland, Virgie, fo

CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived At Parrsboro, Jan 26, sch Sarah. F. Dexter, from Boston; 27th, sch Nellie I White, Anderson, from New York.

Halifax, Jan 29—Ard, sch John A McGowan, from Black River, NF, cleared for Boston; Boston.

Halifax, NS, Feb 1—Ard, str Simon Dumols, from Boston.

Sid, sch Majectic, for Jamaica.

Halifax, NS, Feb 1—Ard, str State of Nebraska, from Glasgow and Liverpool via

From Canning, Jan 23, sch J W Durant, burant, for Havana. Halifax, Jan 26—Sid, str Hibernian, for Hasgow, having repaired.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived. At Gloucester, Jan 20, bark R Morrow, O'Brien, from Buenos Ayres.
At Port Spain, Jan 6, sch Wapitl, Eldridge, from Yarmouth via Barbados.
At Liverpool, Jan 27, str Lake Huron.
Carey, from St. John.
At St. Thomas WI. Jan 11, stinrs Taymouth Castle, Forbes, from Halifax, etc, and sld for Windward Islands; 16th, sch Lewanika, Cane, from Port Spain.

At Demerars, Jan 2, sch Florida, Brinkham, from Halifax.

At Falmouth, Jan 28 At Falmouth, Jan 25, bark Muskoka, Crowe from San Francisco. Liverpool, Jan. 27—Ard, strs Lake Huron, from St John; Mongolian, from Portland and Halifax. Halifax.
At Brisbane, Jan 26, previously, ship
Asia, Dakin, from New York, all well.
At Barry, Jan 25, ship Karoo, Power, from At Barry, Jan 25, ship Karoo, Power, from Liverpool.
At Sydney, NSW, Jan 24, ship Andelana, Gillies, from San Francisco.
At Kingston, Ja, Jan 19, str Jason, Fraser, from Halifax.
At Cape Town, Jan 23, bark Dunvegan, Faulkner, "" Barry.
At St Johns, NRG, Jan 14, sch Hattie May, At Fleetwood, Jan 27, barks Sagona, Thompson, from 8t John, NB; Valona, Johnson, from do; Louise, Erlandsen, from do.
At London, Jan 30, str Ulunda, Fleming, from Halifax, Ulunda, from Halifax.
Liverpool, Jan 31—Ard, strs St John City, from Halifax; Ulunda, from Halifax.
Liverpool, Jan 31—Ard, str Lancastrin, from Boston.
Sld, strs Armenian, for Boston; Lake Hu-Liverpool, Jan 31—Ard, 8tr Lancastri in, from Boston.

Sid, strs Armenian, for Boston; Lake Huron, for St John, NB.

At Brisbane, previous to Jan 13, ship Asia, Dakin, from New York.

At Barbados, Jan 15, brig St Michel, Porter, from Yarmouth; seh W R Huntley, Howard, from Demerara; 16th, str Taymouth Castle, Forbes, from St Lucia.

At Liverpool, Feb 1, str Lake Superior, Stewart, from St John.

At Queenstown, Jan 30, bark Strathern, Fleming, from Buenos Ayres.

At Port Spain, Dec 28, sch Ethel, Porter, from Lunenburg via Barbados.

At Port Natal, Jan 7, barks Altona, Collins, from Buenos Ayres; 25th, Osmond, Sorensen, from Pensacola.

Liverpool, Feb 1—Ard, strs Labrador, from Portland via Halifax; Lake Superior, from St John, NB.

Saáled.

From Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan 26, str Carlisle City, for St John.

From Demerara, Jan 23, ship Shella, Coleshaw, for Liverpool; 24th, sch Gold Seeker, Page, for Boston; 4th, sch Garner, Betts, for Turk's Island.

From Liverpool, Jan 23, ship Karoo, Power, for Barry.

From Barry. Empire, Knowiton, Io.

Empire, Knowiton, Io.

Str Lake Winnipes, Taylor, for the strong from Endousie for Rio Janeiro.

From Bermuda, Jan 18, ship Cora, Fairbairn, from Dalhousie for Rio Janeiro.

From Falmouth, Jan 27, bark Muskoka, Crowe, from San Francisco for Havre.

From Cardifl, Jan 28, strs Lyderhorn, Hammeraas, for New Orleans: Wordsworth, Willis, for Halifax, NS.

Willis, for Halifax, NS.

Trom Newcastle, NSW, Jan 26, ship Almon Newcastle, NSW, Jan 26, ship on, for Jacksenville.
om Cape Town, Jan 9, ship Eskason
mend, for New York. liverpool, Jan 28, ship Forest King, for Cardiff. Port Natal, Jan 6, bark Persia, Mal-or Barbados,

FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

Philadelphia, Jan 26—Ard, str Carthgenian, from Glasgow and Liverpool via St Johns, NF, and Halifax.

City Island, Jan 26—Ard, str Portia, from St Johns, NF, and Halifax, NS.

At Apalachicola, Fla, Jan 25, sch E Merriam, Merriam, from Barbados.

At Frey Bentos, Jan 14, bark Glenrosa, Card, from Cardiff.

At Vineyard Haven, Jan 25, sch Noorga Mobile, Jan 21, ship Vanduara, Purdy, Dublin.
Montevideo, Dec 26, bark Brazil, Lawb, from Bridgewater, N S.
Manila, Jan 28, bark Galatea, Hardfrom Newcastle, NSW.
Boothbay Harbor, Jan 25, sch Abby K
ley, from St John.
Rosario, Dec 30, bark Trinidad, Card,

Buenos Ayres; Jan 2, bark Bertino, fino, from St John, NB, via do; 4th, Ella, Merriman, from Buenos Ayres. Mobile, Jan 28, brig Estelle, McGonigal, from Passagonia.

At Buenos Ayres, Dec 27, bark Glendover, Williams, from Cardiff for Rosario; Jan 3, sch Jas W Bigelow, Bird, from Chatham, NR. At Jacksonville, Jan 27, sch Delta, Bax-ter, from Havana via Fernandina. At Vineyard Haven, Jan 26, sch Mary F Corson, Baisley, from New York for an eastern port. At Apalachicola, Jan 28, sch V T H, Delap, from Zazz.

City Island, Jan 31—Ard, schs Neille Lamper, from St John, NB; Rebecca W Huddell, from St John; Georgia, Berry, from Rockland, Me; Neille F Sawyer, from Portiand, Me.
Boston, Jan 30—Ard, strs British Trader, from London; St Groix, from St John; schs A Gibson, from St John was Green's Landing and Boothbay, Me; Dakota, from Port Williams, NS.

ing and Boothbay, Me; Dakota, from Port Williams, NS.
Boston, Jan 31—Ard, str Boston, from Yarmouth, NS; schs Mabel Howard, from St John, NB, via Roothbay, Me; Dominion, from Liverpool, NS.
Sid, schs J B Martin, for Annapolis, NS; Gleaner, for Parsrboro, NS.
At Jacksonville, Fla, Jan 30, sch Canaria, from St Pierre, Mart.
At Buenos Ayres, Jan 8, ship Caldera, McQuarrie, from Batiscan.
At Havre, Jan 29, bark Muskoka, Crowe, from San Francisco via Falmouth.
At Caleta Buena, Jan 30, ship Centurion, Allen, from Valparaiso—to load nitrate for Europe. Europe.

Boston, Feb 1—Ard, sehs Pleasantville, from Lunenburg, NS; Julia and Martha, from •Sld, schs Nevada, for Rockland; Madagas esid, sons Nevada, for Rocaland, Madaga-car, for Calais; Eastern Light, for St An-drews, NB.

City Island, Feb 1—Ard, schs Mary F Pike, from Grand Manan, NB; George W Jewett, from Calais.

Cleared. At Norfolk, Jan 23, ship Canada, Taylor, At Norfolk, Jan 23, ship Canada, Taylor, for Rio Janeiro.
Portland, Mt, Jan 26—Cld, sch Georgia, for St John.
At Pascagouia, Jan 25, brig Estella, McGonagal, for Mobile.
Savannah, Jan 25, ship Euphemia, Kinney, for Santos.
At New York, Jan 26, bark Antigua, Holines, for Rio Janeiro.
At San Francisco, Jan 23, ship Helga, McIntosh, for Manila.
At Jacksonville, Jan 26, sch Elma, Baker, for Demerara.
At San Francisco, Jan 28, bark Semantha, Crowe, for Honeiulu.
At New York, Jan 30, sch Calabria, Grant, for Martinique; 29th, sch Laconia, Card, for Báhla. sacola, Jan 30, ship New City, Rob-

Sailed.

From Sabine Pass, Jan 19, sch Iolanthe, Spicer, for Vera Cruz.

Boothbay Harbor, Me, Jan 26—Sld, sch Beaver, for St John.

From Pensacola, Jan 25, ship Austria, Dexter, for Devonport.

Boston, Jan 27—Sld, strs Victorian, for Liverpool. Eng; Brooklyne, for Port Antonio, Ja; Cape Breton, for Louisburg, CB.

From Jacksonville, Jan 26, sch Elma, Baker, for Demerara.

From Fernandina, Jan 26, sch Delta, Baxter, for Jacksonville. ter, for Jacksonville. From New York, Jan 28, seh Wentworth, Munroe, for Macela Brozie (and anchored in Hart Island Roads). Hart Island Roads).

From Manila, Jan 28, ship Celeste Burrill,
Trefry, for New York.,
From Vineyard Haven, Jan 28, sch Moama, From Vineyard Haven, Jan 20, sch moams, from Buenos Ayres for Boston.

From Buenos Ayres, Dec 30, bark Glenation, Mundy, for Bahia; Jan 4, barks Nora Wiggins, McKinnon, for East London; 21st, St Croix, Trefry, for New York.

From New York, Jan 30, bark Antigua, for Rio Janeiro. From Hart Island Roads, Jan 30, Wertworth, Munroe, from New York From Buenos Ayres, Jan 6, bark Arizona, Foots, for Mobile.
From Delaware Breakwater, Jan 30, bark Bowman B Law, from Manlia for Philadelthia.

MEMORANDA.

In port at Rio Janeiro, Dec 27, ships Z Ring, Grafton; Geo T Hay, Spicer; Servia, Cann; W H Corsar, Slocomb; Anglo Am-erica, McGonagle, and Melville Island, Ritchie, all without destinations reported; Amanda, Blois; Katahdin, Swalridge. Kinsale, Jan 26—Passed, str Lake Huron, from St John for Liverpool. Matin Head, Jan 26—Passed, str Mon-golian, from Portland via Nalifax for Liver-pool. Pool.
Passed Falmouth, Jan 24, bark Hamburg,
Caldwell, from Dundee for Sandy Hook.
Passed Scilly, Jan 25, bark Northern Empire, Knowlhton, from Buenos Ayres for
Falmouth.

pire, Knowlhton, from Buenos Ayres for Falmouth.

In port at Buenos Ayres, Dec 21, ship Loanda, Dodge, from Montreal; barks Scotia,
Stewart, for Rosario, to load for Rio Janeiro
or Santos; Tinto Hill, Docharis for New
York; St. offolk, Treffey, for New York;
consisten, Mandy, for Bahla; Trinidad,
Card, for Rosario and Rio Janeiro or Santos;
Assyria, Dernier; Lovisa, Nickerson; Wolfe,
McDonald; Ella, Merriam; Arisona, Foote,
Nora Wiggins, McKinnon, and Sarathome,
McDougall, all without destinations reported. In port an Vineyard Haven, Jan 25, sch Maama.

In port at Bermuda, Jan 25, sch Sainte
Marie, Vallis (lying in stream).

In port at Iquique, Dec 26, bark Alex
Black, Dunn, dis.
Bark Bowan B Law, at Delaware Breakwater from Manils, has been ordered to

SPOKEN.

Bark Artisan, Purdy, from Bordeaux for New York, Jan 8, lat 47, lon 13. Bark Ellora, Wagle, from Chatham, NB, for Adelaide, Dec 2, lat 11 N, lon 27 W. Bark Brazil, Lawrence, from Bridgewat-er, NS, for Montevideo, Dec 6, lat 1 S, lon Jan 26, lat 33.30, lon 70.48, barkentine Edith Sheration of Shelburne, N S, from New York for San Domingo.

Bark Abyssinla, Anderson, from New York for Algoa Bay, no date, lat 2 S, lon 28 W.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

rtland, Jan 25—Machias Bay and River, Notice is hereby given that Round Is-buoy, lst class can, black, No 3, is re-ed adrift. It will be replaced as soon as possible.

New York, Jan 28—The inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that the can and nun buoys in New York upper and lower bays, with the following exceptions, will be taken up as soon as practicable, on account of ice, and the positions will be marked by spar buoys of the same colors and numbers, until the heavy ice disappears, when the can and nun buoys will be replaced and due notice given. The can and nun buoys to remain in position are:

Gedney entrance (main channel), first class nun, red, G E 2; Gedney entrance (main channel), first class can, black, G E 1; entrance to main (Gedney) Channel Cut, first class can, black, G; Bayside Range Cut, first class nun, red, B 2; South Channel entrance, first class nun, lock and white perpendicular stripes; Palestine Shoal, first class nun, red and black horisontal stripes; Southwest Spit (west side), first class nun, red, No 12; junction (Swash and Main Ship channels), first class nun, red and black horisontal stripes. These buoys will be taken up if special efforts fail to retain them, and their positions, after notice, will be marked by spar buoys.

Washington, DC, Jan 30—Notice is given

ositions, after notice, will be marked by par buoys.

Washington, DC, Jan 30—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about els 10, 1837, the following described lights rill be established in Lynn Harbor:

White Rocks Light—Two fixed lantern gists, one red vertically above one white, rill be established on the black spindle surnounting the black pile dolphin at White tocks, westerly nide of the main channel in the harbor. Each light will filluminate he entire horison. The focal plane will be 6 feet above mean high water for the white light, and 24 feet for the red light. The approximate geographical position of the approximate geographical position of the structure is: Lat, N, \$2.25.35; lon, W, 70.57.15. Gearings of prominent objects from the dolphin, as taken from the above named chart, are: Swampscott Standpipe, NEWN; Black Rocks Light, NEZ-16E, 2,480 feet (2-5 mile): Egg Rock Lighthouse, E4S; Boston Lighthouse, S by E 2-16E.

Black Rocks Light—A fixed red lantern

light will be established on the black spindle surmounting the black pile delphin on the westerly side of the main channel in the harbor, opposite Black Rocks Beacon. The light will illuminate the entire horizon. The focal plane of the light will be 20 feet above mean high water. The approximate geographical position of the structure is: Lt, N, 42.25.55; lon, W, 70.56.57. Bearings of prominent objects from the dolphin are: Sandy Point Light, NES, N, 3,600 feet (3-5 mile); Swampscott Standpipe, NE5-16N; Egg Rock Lighthouse, E15-16S; Boston Lighthouse, S%E.

Hampton Roads—Notice is also given that, on Jan 11, 1897, a black bell buoy was substituted for the first class can buoy, No 3, formerly marking Sewell Point Shoal, off Sewell Point, and the easterly side of the entrance to Elizabeth River. The buoy is moored in 30 feet of water, mean low tide. Bearings of prominent objects from the buoy are: Old Point Comfort Lighthouse, NE%N; Thimble Shoal Lighthouse, in range with the easterly end of Fort Wool (Rip Raps), NE by E½E, easterly; south end of Elevator, Newport News, W5-16N. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately.

Baltimore, Jan 29—Steamer D H Miller, from Savannah, reports a black can buoy adrift in the east of Sandy Point, supposed from the Cut Off Channel.

Sandy Hook, Jan 29—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that gas lighted buoy No 14, marking elbow of ledge, Delaware Bay, having been carried away by the cice, will not be replaced until all danger from the ice is passed. The station is marked by a first class iron toe buoy.

REPORTS

REPORTS.

The hull of the schr Robert I Carter was sold at auction today to New York parties for one thousand ollars.

Boston, Jan 29—The steamer Boston, from Yarmouth, NS, for this port, came into her wharf this morning nearly 20 hours late. During yesterday's gales she kept out beyond Thatchers' island, where there was plenty of sea room. About 6 p. m. Thursday, when the Boston was 25 miles east of Thatchers' island, the officers sudenly saw a flare of light on a fishing vessel and immediately reversed the engines at full speed astern. When the steamers' motion was stopped the unknown fishing vessel was found hove to right under the bows of the steamer under reefed foresail. The skipper was violating the international law of the found hove to right under the bows of the steamer under reefed foresail. The skipper was violating the international law of the road at sea, as he had no side-lights burn-ing, and but for the steamship captain sight-ing the figre of light through the thick snow storm another fishing vessel might have gone to the bottom probably with her entige crew.

Boston, Jan 30-The Gloucester fishing sch Agnes Downs arrived here today from Cash's Banks with her flag at half-mast. While the vessel was hove to during the storm of Tuesday, a comber swent the deck, carrying overboard Wm Mosher, a seaman, 23 years old, of Liverpool, NS, who was drowned.

years old, of Liverpool, NS, who was drowned.

Westport, Conn, Feb 1—Ell Bradley and Williams have been arrested here at the instance of Captain Stanley L Lowndes, who purchased the hull and cargo of the burned sch M L Bonnell, of St John, NB, and they are held for trial in an upper court on charges alleging the theft of oil from the wrecked vessel. Other arrests are expected. Boston, Feb 1.—The Boston brig Rocky Glen, nyws of whose total loss at Ragged Island reached here today, was owned by John S Emery and Co of this city, and was valued at about \$8,000, being insured for less than half her value. The Rocky Glen strived at Ragged Island on Jan 4th, to load salt for Portlard, Me, and it is thought the disaster occurred while the vessel was leaving port. The Rocky Glen was built at Robinson, Me, in 1866, but was practically rebuilt at Kennebunkport in 1887. She was a good vessel and rated 1½.

Halifax, NS, Feb 1.—The American sch Maggie and Lilly, while fishing on Georges Friday, sprung a leak. The crew worked at the pumps all day, but the water gained rapidly. At 4 p m their signals of distress were seen by the sch Edith M McInnis, which went to their assistance, and with spreat difficulty rescued all hands, fitteen in number, the schooner going down seven minutes after being abandoned. The crew were landed at Shelburne this morning, and will be sent home yie Yarmouth tomorrow.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. SA

Births, marriages and deaths occur ring in the families of subscribers will be published FREE in THE SUN. In all cases, however, the name of the sender must accompany the notice.

BIRTHS.

M'LELLAN-January 22nd, to Dr. and Mrs McLellan, Summerside, P. E. I., twin McLellan, daughters.

MARRIAGES.

BAXTER-MATTHEWS—At the residence of the bride's mother, Jan. 30th, by Rev. Geo. M. Young, Herbert M. Baxter of Bos-ton to Lucy Clara Matthews of Bloom-field, Kings Co., N. B. COPP-FOOTE—At St. Paul's manse, Jan. 20th, by Rev. A. Logan Geggie, George C. Copp to Miss Annie Foote, both of Trure, N. S. ARLING-SCHOFIELD-At the tist Parsonage, Millstream, N. B., Jan., 25th, by Rev. David Long, Ephraim Darling to Mary A. Schofield, both of Studholm, Kings Co.
HOLDER-BANKS—In St. John, N. B., on Jan. 27th, by Rev. H. W. Stewart, George E. Holder and Mabel K. Banks, both of Jan. 7th, by Rev. H. W. Stewart, conE. Holder and Mabel K. Banks, both
St. John.
MATHESON-GUNN—At Amherst, N. S.
Jan. 13th, by the Rev. D. McGregor, R.
Matheson, merchant at Dartmouth,
Miss Rhoda Gunn of Halifax.
ROBERTSON-CAMERON—In St. John, J.
B., on Jan. 27th, by Rev. H. W. Stewar
James S. Robertson of Brooklyn, Ne
York, and Theodosia Cameron of Kar
Kings Co., N. B.

DEATHS.

BALMAIN—At Woodstock, Jan. 29th, Agnes E., beloved wife of William Balmain, and youngest daughter of the late James Lister, leaving a husband and three children to mourn their loss.
BLOIS—At Halifax, Jan 24th, Mrs. Tryphena Blois, widow of the late Oliver Blois of Gore, Hants Co., N. S., in her 63rd year. Blois of Gore, Hants Co., N. S., in her 63rd year.

BRODERICK—At Norway, P. E. I., Jan. 22nd, at the age of 44 years, beloved wife of P. Broderick, S. A. inspector.

BURNETT—At Chestnut, Herts, Eng., Nov. 28th, Amelia Burnett, formerly governets in the family of the late Bishop Medley, in the 34th year of her age.

CONDON—At New Annan, N. S., Jan. 23rd, Bridget E., aged 10 years, daughter of Michael Condon.

COULTER—At Annapolis Royal, Jan. 20th, Miriam Coulter, infant daughter of G. J. Coulter and Mary E. White, aged one year. The body was taken to Sussex, N. B.

year. The body was taken to Sussex, N. B.

BDGECOMBE—At Dorchester, N. B., Jan.
26th, Arthur C. Edgecombe, youngest son of the late John Edgecombe of Fredericton, N. B., aged 32 years.

FOSTER—At Milistream, Kings Co., N. B., on Jan. 19th, Sarah Foster, in the 77th year of her age, sister of the late John Foster of Apohaqui.

GRAY—In New York city, Jan. 13th; 1897, Geo. G. Gray, formerly of Yarmouth, N. S., after an illness of two weeks, aged 59 years and 6 months.

HALL—Suddenly, on Jan. 20th, 1897, David H. Hall, in the 75rd year of his age.

HARRIGAN—In Carleton, on Jan. 30th, Timothy Harrigan. HARRIGAN—In Carleton, on Jan. 30th, Timothy Harrigan.

KENT—At Seal Cove, Grand Manan, on January 21st, of consumption, Laura, beloved wife of Lester Kent, aged 30 years, leaving a husband, little son, aged mother, four brothers and three sisters to mourn their loss. Her end was peace.

KIERSTEAD—At Snider Mountain, Kings Co., N. B., on Jan. 4th, of inflammation of the lungs, Mary J., beloved wife of Michael Kierstead, in the 66th year of her age, leaving one son and two daughters.

KILLAM—At Everett, Mass., Jan. 22nd, of ulceration of the stomach, Thomas Killam, son of John Killam of North Kings-

ton. N. S., tormerly of Yarmouth, aged 31 years and 5 months, leaving a widow, three brothers and five sisters.

KING—At Smith Creek, Kings Co., N. B., Helen V., beloved daughter of Wm. J. and Nettle M. King, aged 12 years.

LEA—At Tryon, P. E. I., Jan. 26th, Harry Lee, son of W. C. Lea.

MACLEAN—At Brooklyn, Lot 61, Kings county, P. E. I., Jan. 14th, at the age of 69, Donald MacLean, after a long and painful suffering, leaving a sorrowing widow, five sons and three daughters.

MARTELL—At Digby, Jan. 17th, of pneumonia, Wm. Henry Martell, aged 19 years.

M'KINNON—At McAskill River, P. E. I., Jan. 9th, Mary Catherine, dearly beloved daughter of John D. McKinnon, aged 15 years. Donaldson line, sailed about 10 o'clock last night for Glasgow. She is loaded down to her marks. Her cargo is made up of 48,000 bushels of grain, years.
M'KEENE—At Gay's River, N. S., Jan. 25th,
Wm. McKeene, of paralysis, in his 80th year.

M'LEAN—At De Gros Marsh, Lot 55, P. E.
I., on Friday, Jan. 15th, Duncan McLean,
in the 83rd year of his age.

McLEOD—On Saturday, Jan. 30th, at the
residence of her son-in-law, W. O. Slipp,
Prince street, Carleton, St. John, Deborah
McLeod, widow of the late Matthew McLeod of Studholm, Kings Co., N. B., in
the 36th year of her age, leaving one son
and two daughters to mourn their loss.

McNEILL—At Moncton, N. B., Jan. 28th,
Stephen W. McNeil, aged 76.

MILLER—On January 28th, at his father's
residence, 176 Douglas avenue, J. Marrison, youngest son of Henry J. and Mary
A. Miller, aged 29 years.

MOORE—At Hopewell, Albert county, on
January 28th, Charles H. Moore, in the
79th year of his age.

PARKER—At Clarence, N. S., Jan. 13, Mary
Ann Parker, relict of the late G. Harvey
Parker, aged 36 years.

PEARSON—At Pearsonville, Kings Co., N.
B., Jan. 28th, William Walter Pearson,
aged 50 years, leaving an aged mother, two
brothers, two sisters and a large number
of friends and acquaintances to mourn
their loss.

POTTER—At Saulnierville, N. S., on Tuesyear. M'LEAN—At De Gros Marsh, Lot 55, P. E. I., on Friday, Jan. 15th, Duncan McLean,

their loss.

OTTER-At Saulnierville, N. S., on Tues potter—At Saulnierville, N. S., on Tuesday, Jan. 26th, Evangeline, second daughter of the late E. J. and Helen Potter.
ROBISON—At Montague, P. E. I., Jan. 23,
John T. Robison, druggist, aged 39 years.
WILLIS—At Moncton, N. B., Jan. 26th, the
beloved wife of Alexander Willis.
WOODWORTH—At Somerset, N. S., Jan.
22nd, Daniel Woodworth, aged 31 years.

WINTER PORT ITEMS The Beaver Liner Lake Ontario Ar-

rives with Large Passenger List. The Beaver boat Lake Winnipeg sailed from Liverpool for this port at 11 o'clock Wednesday, 27th ult. The Lake Huron, from this port, arrived at Liverpool on the 2t7h ult.

She made a good run over.
The Carlisle City of the Furness line, which comes here after completing her voyage from Hamburg to Boston, coaled up at the Tyne and left there Tuesday, 26th ult.

The Furness steamer Damara sailed an Jan. 28th for London. Her cargo will include 30,000. bushels of oats, 10,-000 of wheat, 8,000 boxes of cheese, 1,000 barrels of apples, and a lot of flour, bran, lard, oil cake, paraffine

wax, etc. The Beaver line steamer Lake Ontario, Capt. Campbell, from Liverpool arrived at the island Wednesday, 27th ult, and came up to port in the afternoon. She was detained there several hours because of the illness of two children. The youngsters, children of Mrs Lottle Rice, an Austrian woman on her way to New York. were stricken down with measles on the way out. The port physician, Dr. March, had Mrs. Rice and her chilfren placed on Partridge Island, where they will be carefully looked after in Mr. McGowan's house. Then the state room occupied by them was attended to by the doctor. The Lake Ontario had a big passenger list and about 1,500 tons of cargo. Eight hundred tons and the remainder for western Ontario. Her saloon passengers were

Messrs. Lardall and Noess, J. P. Mc Naughton, J. R. Soden, Mr. and Mrs. Hannay, Geo. Day, R. W. Smith, Mr. Restorick, Mr. Bennett, Miss Tuthill, all westward bound. Then there were eight second class passengers and 88 steerage. The work of discharging the Ontario's cargo was begun early that evening, and the greater part of the Montreal goods were on their way to that place before daylight. The Montreal passengers were forwarded in the afternoon, and those bound for United States cities were sent away

next morning. The Head liner Glen Head, Captal Kennedy, sailed at 8.30 Friday mor ing for Dublin. The Lake Ontario will take am

other freight this trip 25,000 bushels of rom Chicago. The ferry service had a big day's travel on Sunday. Thousands of per-sons visited the steamers at Sand

point and watched the grain elevator n operation. S. S. Boston City, Capt. Sanders

from London via Halifax, arrived here about nine o'clock Sunday morning. She left Halifax Thursday morning at nine o'clock. As soon as she got outside she encountered a heavy gale from the northeast, accompanied by snow. The wind varied from northeast to northwest, the storm becomin a blinding one. The steamer wa driven some fifty miles off shore. Sh entered the bay at an early hour Sunday morning and had a good run up. While docking at the face of the Connolly wharf she fouled the Lake Ontario. The Boston City had her davits carried away and sustained some slight damage on the starboar

The work of loading the Beaver boat Lake Ontario is progressing very satis-

James Mahoney, while working in the hold of the str. Lake Ontario Saturday afternoon, was struck on the head and shoulders by a bag of bran which slipped from the sling. He was rendered unconscious for a time. Dr. Field, the ship's physician, attended Mahoney, who was later on removed to his home on Exmouth street. vill be all right again in a day or two. A freight train while backing from Fairville into Sand point Saturday orenoon ran into a hand car used by some section men, completely wreckfor a few minutes while the men were removing some snow just where the gravel pit is. The train came around the curve before the men were aware of it and collided with the car before it could be removed.

(Daily Sun, February 2nd.) The Donaldson line steamer Kee Mun is expected here from Glasgow The Teelin Head, Capt. Arthurs, of

the Head line, arrived here last evening from Ardrosson. Capt. Arthurs eports a fine passage of twelve days. She will dock at the Pettingill wharf today and begin taking in deals. She will finish with general stuff from the west. She goes to Dublin. The Alcides, Capt, Davies, of the

4.750 sacks of flour, 10 carloads of sundries, which include cheese, provisions apples, etc., 353 head of cattle, 190 sheep and 50 horses. She also carried away about 250 standards of deals. S. S. Dunmore Head, Capt. Burns, of the Head line, which left Swanses for this port on January 9th, reached port yesterday. She had a hard ex-perience in the 22 days she was at sea. The first four or five days she had moderate weather, but after that she met exceptionally bad weather. She met gales from all directions. Many snow storms were experienced and altogether Capt. Burns had

rough time of it. The steamer was close up to Cape Sable eight or ten days ago, but she was unable to face the heavy gales which struck her. She was ballasted aft so as to keep her propeller under water, but this served rather as an impediment. Her was so far out of water that the wind whirled her about almost wherever it struck her. She would driven back fifty miles or so and then after regaining that distance would meet with a similar experience. On Sunday week she lost one blade of her propellor, which also served to hinder her in her voyage. There is no question but that the vessel suffered con-

siderably from the violence of the weather with which she met. The Dunmore Head, which docked at the Pettingill pier, moved over to the C. P. R. wharf late last night. She loads for Belfast and will take away 35,000 bushels of grain, 10,000 sacks of bran. 4,000 sacks of flour, 250 boxes of cheese, and a lot of deals, furniture, stock, etc. She will have the new blade put in her propeller while loading.

The Furness steamer Boston City will probably sail for London Thursday. She has got all her grain, something like 30,000 bushels, and has yet a lot of western stuff to take in. The Head boat Innishowen Head, which has probably ere this reached Dublin, will come here as soon as she gets rid of her cargo. The Lake Superior, from this port, arrived at Liverpool yesterday morn-

The Lake Huron of the Beaver lin which sailed from Liverpool for this port on Saturday, has 75 passengers.

HALIFAX.

Hon, Mr. Blair Practically Asked to Carry Through Freight at a Loss.

No Lessee for the Queen Hotel Yet-The Dry Dock and Taxation.

(Special to the Sun.) Hallfax, Feb. 1.-Hon. Mr. Blair left the city this evening for Londonderry, after a busy day. This afternoon he was driven around town by B. Russell and M. E. Keefe, and an inspecti made of the railway terminal facili-ties. He visited the local legislature and was given a seat on the floor of the house. He was called on by sevfor reduced tariff rates on through freight on the Intercolonial, suffici to place Halifax on competing footing with Boston and Portland as a ship-

ping port. railway and terminal facilities at Halifax, pointing out the inconveniences at the present arrangements, and detailing the improvements needed apple shipments and for other busi-

yet been decided. The company ask to much for the furniture in the house, which they say must be purchased by the incoming tenant. The municipal elections take place

in the towns tomorrow. Bungling in the preparation of the voters' list for Dartmouth will disfranchise a numbe of electors. The revisors had included the voters on income on their list, and under that clasisfication had also included a number of others who had the franchise as tenants. The law gives no vote on income in the muni-

The Halifax Dry Dock pays no dividend, though it has been half paid for by bonuses from the city and dominon government. It was also exempted from taxation for a period of years which is now about expiring. The di-rectors have for some time been agitating for a renewal of the period of exemption. The city council tonight compromised by fixing the rate of taxation at about \$1,000 per year. The full rate would be treble that amount

AMHERST.

Residence Occupied by James Brown and G. W. Cooke Damaged by Fire.

A Springhill Man Takes an Overdose of Chloral and Dies.

(Special to the Sun.)

Amherst, Feb. 1.—The double residence on Eddy road, owned by Edward Curran and occupied by James Brown, engineer, and George W. Cooke, of Dunlap, Cooke & Co., was badly damaged by fire this morning, the fird originating from the flue in between the double roof. The building was fully insured. Mr. Cooke had \$1.200 insurance on his furniture, but Mr. Brown's farniture was not insured.

Robert J. Jemkes, son of Joseph Jemkes, merchant of Springhill, met with a tragic death at the Royal hotel here last night. He was undergoing treatment for alcoholism, and as he could not sleep the physician prescribed chloral in twenty grain doses. His wife, who was attending him, falled last night to administer the sleeping draught and hid the bottle, which contained some two hundred grains, under a buresu. In the night the man begged for some to relieve his nervousness, but his wife gave him none and dropped off asleep. She was awakened by her husband falling heavily upon the floor. After this he showed no signs of life. The empty chloral bottle was upon the bureau. Medical aid was summoned, but life was extinct. This morning Coroner Ayer held an inquest and a verdict was given "That the deceased came to his death from an overdose of chloral, taken while suffering from a temporary fit of insanity, caused by prolonged and excessive drinking."

Evangelist Gale brought his meetings to a close tonight.

Evangelist Gale brought his meetings Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN. ness.

ACROSS THE WATER.

Right Hon. Sir G. O. Trevellvan Retires from Parliament.

Vincent's Bill to Extend the Merchandise Marks Act Rejected.

London, Jan. 31.-The Right Hon. G. O. Trevellyan (radical), secretary for Scotland in the cabinet of Lord Rosebery, has resigned his seat in parliament on account of ill-health. Sir George Trevellyan took a high degree at Trinity college. Cambridge was called to the bar (inner temple) and represented Tynemouth from 1865-68. He has been successively lord of the admiralty, secretary to the admiralty. chief secretary for Ireland, chancellor of the duchy (with a seat in the cabinet), and secretary of state for

Scotland. As Irish secretary, under Mr. Gladstone, he showed distinct traces of merit. It was to him more than any other man that the abolition of purchase in the army and enfranchisement of the agricultural laborer was due. He was born in 1838 and his public career has been distinguished for his attacks on the house of lords, and the established church. Sir George Trevellyan is said to be a fine scholar. though his brilliancy rarely comes out in his public speeches. He has written a biography of his uncle. Lord McAulay, and a great deal of dramatic and satyrical verses on The Ladies in Parliament, Horace at Athens, and The Dhwauk Bungalow are perhaps the best knows.

New York, Jan. 30.-The Evening Post's copyrighted London cablegram today says: Futile strivings after protection caused another political revolt this week, when a hundred tories went into the lobbies against the ministers. The revolt arose over Sir Howard Vincent's bill to extend the merchandise marks act to all imported articles capable of being marked and to substitute the general brand 'foreign made' for the now famous "made in Germany," "made in the United States," etc. The government showed that the marks act only served to advertise German and American goods and greatly injured England's emporium trade, by sending over-sea customers direct to the foreigner for goods previously bought through England. The bill, however, was rejected by 153 to 97, the labor members voting for the rejection, though the trades union favored the measure. Gibson Bowles convulsed the house by producing a picture of the Prince of Wales, with "made in Germany" neath it. On the other hand, it is stated that all the royal palaces of Europe have been furnished by a well known

English nanufacturer. London, Feb. 1.-The Times morning announces that Lady Henry Somerset has undergone an operation. This treatment by physicians was made necessary by the recent carriage accident in which Lady Somerset was injured. Her present conditon is pro-nounced favorable, but prolonged rest

is imperative. berlain, in the house of commons to-day, replying to a question relative to the construction of a cable under British control to the West Indies, said that negotiations on the subject were proceeding. He was unable to say when it would be completed, and he admitted that he was aware that a French-American company had re-cently laid a cable which would com-

pete with the proposed British cable.

The house today discussed the resolution of A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury, providing state aid for the voluntary schools. The plan proposed is that the schools shall be relieved from the local rates and aided by grants of five shillings for each child, which is equivalent to a yearly grant of £616,500.

F. Hogan, anti-Parnellite, promised to consider the suggestion to profit by the presence in Great Britain of the colonial premiers upon the occasion of the celebrations of the Queen's diamond jubilee, by holding an imperial conference for the discussion of col-onial questions, with the view of completing the work begun by the confer-ences at Ottawa some time ago and in

ondon recently.

Montreal, Fidb. 1.—The Star's cable says: London, Feb. 1.—Str Donald's Smith has given £500 to the lord mayor's Indian famine fund, which today reached the sum of £181,000. The ord mayor of London says that one

lord mayor of London says that one million pounds are urgently needed.

Sir Donald has rented for six months the furnished West End mansion, 35 Cadogan square, preferring that to the high commissioner's official residence in Cromwell road. He has for neighbors in the square Lord James, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Elcho and many other notables.

The success of the famine fund in Canada for the relief of India is creating much favorable comment throughout the country. On the stock exchange, in the clubs, and in all the public places, appreciation of the generosity of the Canadians is in evidence. In several of the city churches ence. In several of the city churches yesterday Canada's lead in the famine fund was touchingly referred to.

MONCTON.

ict's successor has not yet been ap-

having made a generous offer in regard to her aducation. The Scott act war is raging forcibly.

David McCleave, proprietor of the Hub restaurant, is defendant in nine cases anl it is reported many complaints are pending against other dealers, some of whom have gone out of busi-

Are certa poultry. Whe 200% to 400% a very short t No.

No. Hundred them a PERFEC ceipt of price.

W. H. 7