

T PART.

April 4, bark Thomas... April 5, bark Thomas...

N. Mass. April 6—Ar... N. Mass. April 6—Ar...

er, from St. John for... er, from St. John for...

April 5, cable steamer... April 5, cable steamer...

Arch 1, sch Hattie May... Arch 1, sch Hattie May...

ard, str Boston, from... ard, str Boston, from...

April 4, bark Argentina... April 4, bark Argentina...

April 4, brig Westaway... April 4, brig Westaway...

April 4, bark Abyssinia... April 4, bark Abyssinia...

April 4, bark Edith... April 4, bark Edith...

FARMERS

When they come to the city don't have much time to waste, they want to get home again as soon as possible.

FRASER, FRASER & CO., CHEAPSIDE. 40 and 42 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fence when you can buy the "Star" 13 bar woven wire fencing, 4 feet high, for 60 cts. a rod.

Wire Fence Manufacturing Co., A. J. Machum, Manager. Water Street, St. John, N. B.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Coming Negotiations Between Canada and United States.

The Topics to be Discussed at a Conference to be Held in June.

Captain Bloomfield Douglas a Naval Assistant—St. John People at the Capital.

OTTAWA, April 6.—Mr. Foster has a bad cold, and was unable to be in the house today.

Sir Richard Cartwright who, in the absence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leads the house this week, cheerfully assented.

Replying to a question, Mr. Bergeron was informed that the government is a solemn and quiet place today.

Hon. Mr. Blair stated that A. H. Harris was not independent of the intercolonial general manager, but was directed to act with Mr. Pottin-

Mr. MacDonald of Kings, P. E. I., was informed in reply to a question that Hon. Mr. Blair had received a petition from the inhabitants of New-

The solicitor general stated that Judge Weatherbe of the Nova Scotia court had a five months leave of absence from the bench in December, 1897.

Mr. Campbell of Kent brought up the charge that the government had dismissed colored porters on the I. C. R.

Hon. Mr. Blair confirmed this statement, and Mr. Fraser of Guysboro pitched into the Tories for trying to raise a race issue.

Mr. Davin resumed the argument on agricultural implements, ending with a motion that good faith on the part of the government with the western farmers requires that the agricultural implements should be made free.

The discussion was continued by Dr. Roche and Mr. Taylor, supporting the motion, and by Mr. Craig, who said that the ministers had broken all their free trade pledges, but he would not condemn them for that, for he was glad they had not kept their word.

Mr. Richardson of Manitoba, government supporter, came to the rescue of the government with this attempt, against which he knew that the protectionists would vote. He moved that the duty on agricultural implements be reduced to ten per cent.

Mr. Davin said he could vote for Mr. Richardson's motion, and would do so if there was any better chance for it to carry than his own.

Dr. Sproule supported Mr. Davin's motion, and gave further illustration of the breaches of faith in tariff matters.

Hon. Mr. Fielding moved the adjournment of the debate, but Mr. Clancy protested against this attempt to get clear of the vote. The motion was carried by forty-six to fourteen.

The house then adjourned till next Tuesday.

OTTAWA, April 6.—The blind twin deals are to be investigated and from present indications some very interesting facts will be brought to light at the meeting of the public accounts committee this morning.

Stutterly—W-w-w-w-o-n't you b-e-e-n-i-m-m-y—Miss Dately (shyly)—What did you say, Mr. Stutterly? Stutterly—W-w-w-w-o-n't y-y-o-u b-e-e-n-i-m-m-y—Miss Dately—Oh, George, this is so sudden—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

CONGRESS WILL DECIDE

As to Whether United States Will Fight Spain.

The President's Message is in Favor of Intervention in Behalf of Cuba.

It Was Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs—The Fleet in Key West Harbor.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The future relations of the United States with Cuba rests with congress, the representative body of the American people.

The foreign committees of both houses now have the subject in their control and after due deliberation will report to their respective branches what they consider should be the attitude of the United States on the grave question presented.

Early action by the committees is expected, but exactly when it may be looked for is not yet determinable.

The subject was placed upon congress when President McKinley telegraphed to it a carefully prepared and anxiously awaited message relating to our negotiations with Spain.

The issue is now with congress, it is a solemn responsibility. I have exchanged every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our door.

No message in recent years, not even that of President Harrison on Venezuela nor that of President Cleveland on Chile, caused such widespread and intense interest.

OTAWA, April 7.—Parliament Hill is a solemn and quiet place today. The ministers have been in council all day. It is understood that they have been giving attention to the Yukon transportation problem.

Some members claim to have authoritative information that the government policy was determined on Monday. The particulars are supposed to be secret until they are announced in the house, but the secrets are not well kept these days, and a good guess may be expected before next Tuesday.

OTTAWA, April 7.—The news from the Sudan is heard today with interest, as Captain Urquhart, of the Cameron Highlanders, reported killed, is supposed to be the same who was aide to Lord Aberdeen by appointment made in December, 1897.

More than half the Ontario seats in the legislature are protested. Both Ottawa members, one on each side, will have protests against them.

Sir Wilfrid is better, but is not yet able to be out.

Hon. Mr. Tarte is able to go to council.

OTTAWA, April 11.—The coming negotiations between Canada and the United States on trade, fishery and other matters will be held at Ottawa, probably in June.

The British and Canadian plenipotentiaries will be Sir Julian Pauncefote, Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Louis Davies.

1—Question of pelagic sealing and proposed revision of the Behring Sea sealing regulations. 2—Transportation of fish in bond. 3—Proper protection of the fisheries of the great lakes. 4—Alien labor law. 5—Reciprocity in trade, without unnecessarily disturbing any existing industry in either country. 6—Transportation of troops of either country through the territory of the other.

It is understood that the imperial government is very anxious to see a friendly agreement brought about. The question of a boundary arbitration will speedily follow.

Hon. Mr. Dobell is back from England. He is very guarded in his statements respecting the progress of Petersen and Tate are making with the fast Atlantic steamship project.

Capt. Bloomfield Douglas has been appointed naval assistant to the marines department.

The members are gathering for the Easter holidays. Hon. Messrs Blair and Fielding spent their Easter in New York, returning today.

Mr. Vassie, dry goods merchant of St. John, with his wife and daughters, is spending a week in Ottawa. Mr. Vassie is returning from Europe.

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tary of the legation of Guatemala, J. B. Ploza, the Swiss minister, and three attaches of the Chinese legation.

Quarrel had the senate been called to order when Mr. Quay precipitated the Cuban question by presenting some petitions and making startling comments upon them.

Mr. Quay was speaking. Major Pruden, the legislative secretary to the president, entered the chamber, bearing the long expected message.

He was recognized as soon as Mr. Quay had concluded, and when he had presented the message the vice-president immediately laid it before the senate. In a stillness that was almost breathless the message was read, the reading occupying just forty-two minutes.

At the conclusion of the reading there was a hum of whispering conversation in the galleries, but no demonstration.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, at once moved that it be referred to his committee.

Mr. Stewart, taking advantage of the opportunity, briefly addressed the senate in favor of recognizing the independence of the Cuban insurgents.

Without further debate the message was referred as requested.

KEY WEST, April 11.—The uncertainty which prevailed here ended to a considerable degree with the presentation of the president's message to congress, previous to which the feeling was strong that a definite breach between Spain and the United States was unavoidable.

Apart from the great interest taken in the message and the speculation as to the action of congress on the subject, the situation here is entirely uneventful.

The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, remained at the legation during the day, sending and receiving many dispatches and conferring with his advisers.

He is known, however, to the language of the message. What is to be done will be upon the service here is to be known the message has come as to the effect of the message upon the authorities at Madrid.

Up to tonight Senor Polo had received no instructions to withdraw, nor was there any intimation of such instructions.

The president in brief was as follows: The president's message asks congress to authorize the president to take measures to secure a termination of hostilities in Cuba and to secure the establishment of a stable government there, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for those purposes.

The president says the only hope of relief from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of the island. The issue is now with congress, and he awaits the action, standing prepared to carry out every obligation imposed on him by the constitution.

Spain's decree for a suspension of hostilities is submitted to congress for fast and secure attention, with the observation that if the measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The president's message was read to the house today in the presence of a vast assemblage, and referred to the committee on foreign affairs without debate.

There was absolutely no demonstration either in approval or disapproval from the crowded galleries throughout or at the conclusion of the reading, but there was a sharp burst of applause from the republican side.

When towards the close of the message the president said the war in Cuba must cease, at the conclusion of the reading about half the republicans applauded and several of the democrats groaned.

After the message had been referred, the house transacted some District of Columbia business, and then acted upon the Fairchild-Ward contested election case from the 16th New York district by confirming Mr. Ward's title to the seat.

Little or no interest was taken in the proceedings. All the afternoon the members stood in groups discussing the message and the probable action of congress upon it.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In the senate today every available seat both on the floor and in the galleries was occupied when Vice-President Hobart called the session to order.

The attendance of senators was unusually large, every member of the body in the city being in his seat.

Among the visitors on the floor was General Miles, commander of the army. In the diplomatic gallery were: Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador; Baron Henckellmuller, the Austrian minister, and party; Constantin Brun, minister of Denmark; Chas. F. Adam, first secretary of the British legation, and Miss Adam Bouere of the French legation; Dr. Yella, secre-

etary of the legation of Guatemala, J. B. Ploza, the Swiss minister, and three attaches of the Chinese legation.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

and navy circles is that war is not so imminent as it seemed to be a few days ago.

It can be stated on authority that no considerations has yet been given to the withdrawal of the United States fleet at Key West, as the administration holds that the situation has undergone no change which makes this withdrawal advisable.

In a general way the objections were based on the ground that it did not go far enough in recognizing the rights of the Cubans.

The senators who have been especially noted for their conservatism were pleased, but they were the exception to the rule, and many of these senators who had in the past few days shown a disposition to slacken their opinion to a conservative source appeared to be disposed to return to their original position.

A large number of the democratic senators refused to express themselves at all, as did several republicans, on the ground that as they could not speak in complimentary terms they would say nothing at all.

One of the most significant utterances on the subject of the message was that of Senator Foraker, republican, from the president's own state, and a member of the committee on foreign relations.

He said: "I have no personal opinion on the subject, but I have no objection to the message, and you can say so." He refused to go into details.

Senator Mills, democrat, of the same committee, said: "Without referring to the message specifically, you can say I am for the independence of Cuba and for war on account of the Maine."

Senator Culom, republican, also of the same committee, commended the document. He said: "It is a strong paper, a well prepared and careful review. The message may go farther than the president recommends, but it will have a strong influence in shaping the course of events."

Senator Hawley, chairman of the committee on military affairs, also pronounced it an able paper, and said that he thought it would meet with general approval.

Senator Ekins, conservative republican, said: "It states the case admirably, and it will be sustained by the people and by congress."

Senator Allen, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, would only say: "It is a very good message."

Senator Hale, conservative republican, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, went further in his commendation, saying: "The message is admirable in all respects, and especially in that it points out the way whereby Cuba can get a good government and be free without bringing us into awkward international complications."

Senator White, democrat, California, who opposes any interference in the Cuban question, would only say that the administration appears to be getting all balled up.

NAVIES OF SPAIN AND U. S.

In view of possible complications, there is a good deal of speculation as to the relative strength of the navies of Spain and the United States.

The following from an exchange will therefore be of interest:

As the two navies are constituted at present, without taking into consideration the vessels that comprise the reserve of both countries, those that might be purchased for the outbreak of war would prevent any foreign nation selling to the United States or Spain, and the vessels that are not on the fighting strength of the two navies, the following are the comparisons which are now being made:

Spain. Displacement. Tons. Guns. 1. Emperor Carlos V, turret ship, 9,000 26 2. Pelayo, barbette, 3,000 20 3. Almirante Oquendo, 1,700 10 4. Infanta Maria Teresa, 2,000 16 5. Princesa de Asturias, 1,600 16 6. Alcazar, 1,700 16 7. Alfonso XIII, 1,600 16 8. Lepanto, 1,800 16 9. Espana, 1,600 16 10. Isla de Cuba, 1,600 16 11. Isla de Luzon, 1,600 16 12. Aragon, 1,600 16 13. Castilla, 1,600 16 14. Comte de Venadillo, 1,400 16 15. Don Antonio de Ulloa, 1,300 16 16. Infanta Isabel, 1,300 16 17. El Cantabrico, 1,300 16 18. Filipinas, 1,300 16 19. Galicia, 1,300 16 20. Magellan, 1,300 16 21. Martin Alonzo Pizarro, 1,300 16 22. B (since named, counting tower, 800 16 23. Valos, 800 16 24. Velos, 800 16 25. Torpedo boat A (since named), 97 3 26. Anitio, 97 3 27. Torpedo boat B (since named), 97 3 28. Torpedo boat C (since named), 97 3 29. Torpedo boat D (since named), 97 3 30. Halcon, 108 4 31. Dantor, 108 4 32. Pollux, 108 4

UNITED STATES. Displacement. Tons. Guns. 1. Massachusetts, 10,235 42 2. Indiana, 10,235 42 3. Iowa, 11,410 42 4. Oregon, 6,315 30 5. Brooklyn, 4,271 30 6. New York, 5,800 32 7. Michigan, 5,800 32 8. Terror, two turrets, 4,700 9 9. Amphitrite, two turrets, 4,200 22 10. Puritan, two turrets, 4,200 22 11. Columbia, 2,000 12 12. Newark, 4,888 22 13. Raleigh, 4,888 22 14. Montgomery, 5,113 19 15. Marblehead, 2,088 19

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET. Dairy butter has still further advanced. The market is firm and demand good. Sales have been made higher than our quotations.

Table of market prices for various goods including Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Eggs, etc. with columns for item name and price.

Table of market prices for various goods including Flour, Beans, Potatoes, etc. with columns for item name and price.

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North End Boot and Shoe Store. SPRING 1893.

You will find me at the same stand ready to sell you all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES. My stock is large and well selected.

W. J. FORBES.

Cor. Main and Kennedy Streets, North End, St. John. P. S.—Yet a chance to get a watch cheap.

Table of market prices for various goods including Currants, Apples, Potatoes, etc. with columns for item name and price.

The market is still exceedingly dull. Exports continue small for the season, smaller than last year, and buyers are indifferent.

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PROVINCIAL NEWS.

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., April 4.—Charles Turner, a well known resident of Albert, died suddenly at his home on Saturday night.

Rev. Mr. Davidson, evangelist, who is laboring in connection with the Baptist church, baptised seven converts at Albert yesterday.

CHATHAM, April 4.—Senator Snowball arrived home Saturday. The funeral of the late George Logie was largely attended, though one in progress.

The public meeting called by Mayor Whistler was well attended. The mayor was called to the chair. Dr. Cox, Rev. J. D. Campbell, Mr. L. J. Tweedie, J. L. Stewart, Dr. Baxter, E. Winslow, George Watt and A. J. Robinson addressed the meeting.

News of the death of James Griffin, son of the late James T. Griffin, reached friends here from Chicago on the 31st.

Inspector Menzies raided Chas. McEachern's house Friday, and a number of sealed bottles were seized. On examination it was found the bottles did not contain whiskey.

BLISSVILLE, Sunbury Co., April 4.—The Tuesday after an illness occurred on the 2nd of April, a former resident of this place, died at his home.

WOODSTOCK, April 6.—The funeral of Mrs. Samuel Watts took place this morning, and was attended by a large number of mourners.

MAUGREVILLE, Sunbury Co., March 31.—The assessors have posted their assessment for the year 1893, and call for \$40.93 to be paid by the ratepayers on or before the 1st of April.

George M. Foster, while shingling his barn, fell from a scaffold and fractured his hips. Dr. Carey was called to the necessary surgical work.

On March 28th Ruth Copertwale died at Roxbury, Mass. Deceased was 60 years of age, and resided at the late Robert Copertwale's former residence of this place.

DORCHESTER, N. B., April 5.—A most unfortunate accident occurred this evening, which resulted in the death of James Corcoran, son of John Corcoran of the staff of officers of the penitentiary.

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ing set, Corcoran was removed to his home. Mr. Getson and his friends regret the accident exceedingly, but no blame can in any way be attached to him.

The local government are in session here. It is announced that the farmers' institute meetings, commenced last winter, are to be continued.

The following militia men joined the school today for a course of instruction: N. S. L. J. W. Grant, 69th Regt., N. S.; Lt. J. W. Grant, 69th Regt., N. S.; Lt. Robb, 66th, Halifax, N. S.; Sgt. McNaughton, 73rd, Chatham; Corp. R. Beltzer, 68th, N. S.

At the annual meeting of the Central Fire Insurance Co., yesterday, a three per cent dividend was declared for the last half year, and the old directors were re-elected.

SUSSEX, April 6.—For some time past the matter of having a building suitable for exhibition and other purposes erected in a suitable locality has been agitated by a large number of leading and progressive gentlemen here.

On motion, Major H. Montgomery Campbell was called to the chair, and the meeting proceeded to elect a committee of three to wait upon the council.

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repeated applause. The young gentlemen named give promise of high ability as platform speakers, and the clear thinking and appropriate phrasing of the young ladies in connection with their distinct enunciation in no less degree won the admiration of all present.

Thos. Miller with his crew will stream drive in Miller brook. They will drive the lumber through to Cole's Island.

John Keirstead, blacksmith at Berwick, who has been quite sick, is slowly recovering. A number of men are going to Maine and New Hampshire to work at stream driving.

The committee men at Berwick have decided to build a cheese factory. Work on it is progressing rapidly under the supervision of David Grigg, carpenter.

Messrs. Parlee and Goggin left on Monday to commence operations in Thorne's brook. They intend to take the drive of lumber through to the Washedmoak lake.

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very plentiful off JOHN HILL, E. C. Hill division, the following officers: Wellington J. C. John E. Keith, Branscombe, R. S. R. S.; Burrill E. De Boo, treasurer; Chester H. Keith, field; A. C. G. M. C. Burlock, O. S. W. P.; Carrie A. work.

Mrs. Geo. Carl on the 1st ult. place Saturday. Leader Stockton machine which with compressed air.

A few of our youth to the United States. Mrs. Geo. Carl on the 1st ult. place Saturday.

Mr. Patterson, general manager of the Massey-Harris Co., Piers, the travelling manager, a Mr. company, are in Sussex today for the purpose of establishing an agency here.

H. D. Thompson, son of John Thompson, merchant tailor, left this afternoon for Bath, in Carleton county, where he will commence business as a merchant tailor.

One of the workmen on Harvey Weston's scow fell from the rigging and broke three of his ribs. C. S. Babbit, the general store-keeper, has decided not to build, but will move into the store of John Babbit, the 1st of May.

FREDERICTON, April 6.—The thirtieth annual meeting of the St. John River Log Driving Company was held at the Queen hotel this morning. There was a large attendance of lumbermen, among them being: W. H. Murray, president; G. A. Estey, vice-president; J. A. Morrison, secretary; J. A. Morrison, secretary; J. A. Morrison, secretary.

Thomas Thompson has a young man, a grandson of his, visiting him in his home in Sheffield, New Brunswick, who has never had the pleasure of seeing before.

HOPEWELL CAPE, Albert Co., April 7.—The cause Freeman Godwin v. Ezra Stiles, presiding Daniel W. Stuart, stipendiary magistrate at Riverside, sometime ago, was appealed by the defendant. Argument on appeal was heard by Judge McLeod and after taking time to consider, his honor affirmed the judgment of the court below, with costs against defendant. J. H. Dickson for plaintiff; C. A. Peck for defendant.

C. L. Carter is being deluged with congratulations. It is a boy. The funeral of the late Charles Turner was held at Hillside on Monday. It was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting since organization. A public meeting was held in the evening.

Immediately after Easter Sunday about twenty-five men of Wilson's Beach are to start for Bay Chaleur to take part in the fisheries there. John Farmer, at, has returned from Boston, where he has been spending the winter with several of his children.

George Appleby of Nauyasauk is here repairing the high water wharf. Henry Walton has quite a crew of men to work in his granite quarry getting out curbing for the streets of St. John. They have been at work about a fortnight.

The river is all clear of ice now with the exception of some along the shores. People crossed in a boat on Tuesday night. W. J. Cheyne, general merchant of this place, has sold out to George C. Watson.

Court Woodville, No. 1842, I. O. O. F., purposes holding a public meeting and having some high court officers to speak on the order for them on the evening of April 26th, it being the third year anniversary of the St. John Gipsy Festival; and should the Government College in New Brunswick be Abolished? The affirmative was upheld by Harry Mart, a young man belonging to Jordan Mills, in the parish of Studholm, and Miss Annie Wilson of Sussex, who were opposed by Horace G. Folkins, a young man belonging to Berwick, in the parish of Studholm, and Miss Annie White of Sussex. Both parties sustained their points in a most effective manner, and evoked

Cured Nervous Twitching and Sleeplessness. Geo. Webster, of Forest, writes: "For a number of years I suffered greatly from nervous twitching of the muscles and sleeplessness. I tried almost every known remedy without success. I was induced at last to try South American Nervine. The first bottle benefited me, and five bottles cured me. It is a grand medicine, and I owe my life to it."

Nothing gives a more pleasant time than to be allowed to visit a dairy school. The following officers: Wellington J. C. John E. Keith, Branscombe, R. S. R. S.; Burrill E. De Boo, treasurer; Chester H. Keith, field; A. C. G. M. C. Burlock, O. S. W. P.; Carrie A. work.

Free Trial To Any Honest Man. The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer. HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE. In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor has treated and cured so many men as has the famous E. B. KEENE'S CO. This is due to the fact that this company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.



So much deception has been practiced in advertising this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer. They will send their costly and magnificently effective medicine and a whole month's supply of restorative remedies, positively on trial without charge, to any honest and reliable man who will send a few lines to the company. Not a dollar will be received—not a penny paid—until results are known to be acknowledged by the patient. The Erie Medical Company's medicine and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world. All every man has heard of. They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy blood, and new life. They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy. They cure nervousness, despondency and all other ailments of the brain, nerves, and system. They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body. They are the only medicine that will cure this. This is the only medicine that will cure this. This is the only medicine that will cure this.

ADVERTISING RATES.
 \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.
 For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.
 Special contracts made for time advertisements.
 Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
 ALFRED MARKHAM,
 Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.
 ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 3, 1898.

MR. CORBIN'S TRIUMPH.

The people of Nelson, B. C., and vicinity are of one mind in opposition to the granting of a charter for the Kettle River railway to Mr. Corbin, which Mr. Blair so valiantly championed. United States papers speak of Mr. Corbin's success as a great victory for the Northern Pacific over the Canadian Pacific. The Nelson people declare it is a great victory for United States interests over those of Canada. The following petition tells the story:

"To the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, K. C. M. G., and the executive council of the Dominion of Canada. A petition of the undersigned business men of Nelson, in the district of West Kootenay, province of British Columbia, respectfully sheweth that

"Whereas, it is a matter of the welfare of the Canadian commerce that the charter now being applied for by Mr. D. C. Corbin, into the Boundary Creek and Kettle River districts, be not granted; and

"Whereas, in the event of the proposed railway being built, the trade of that section of the country will be diverted from Canadian to American centres. As an instance of this, we respectfully point out that at present 90 per cent. of the merchandise hauled into West Kootenay over the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway (which Mr. Corbin is president) is of American manufacture and not made in Canada, as would be represented by the persons applying for the charter; and

"Whereas, the construction of the proposed railway will divert the ores of the Boundary Creek district to American smelters, thereby depriving Canada of the benefits of this large and rapidly growing industry, which industry we would respectfully urge upon your honorable body to foster in every possible way; and

"Whereas, it is understood that the Canadian Pacific railway company are prepared to immediately extend their road from the Columbia River westward into the Boundary Creek district, we feel strongly that upon the government receiving satisfactory assurance of the proposed construction of this work, the Canadian company should have the preference over a line that would draw trade from Canadian channels;

"Therefore your petitioners pray that the charter applied for be not, at present, granted to Mr. D. C. Corbin, in the face of the fact that a Canadian road is ready at once to build into the Boundary Creek country and thus preserve to Canada trade and smelting industries which are rightfully hers.

BUNGLING STATESMANSHIP.

The grit government has calmly and complacently appropriated another item of liberal conservative policy. When the Hon. Mr. Foster some years ago paid a visit to the West Indies and looked into the possibilities of Canadian trade extension in that direction the grit press, which was then looking to Washington, poured ridicule upon him, and pictured the government of that day as running about the world looking for markets, while the best of all markets was at their door waiting to be captured. The grits are now in power. They have failed to secure the "sixty million market," and their organs are busy pointing out that we can get along very well without it. And now the West India islands have become an object of great interest.

But, while turning to a market which had no charms for them in former days, the grit government have departed from the line of conservative policy in the most essential feature. Mr. Fielding's policy gives advantages, but asks nothing in return. Sir Wilfrid told the people of England that Canada did not desire preferential trade. Mr. Fielding tells the West India people the same thing. This is the element of originality they seek to engraft on the conservative ideas which they have appropriated. It is an easy and cheap kind of originality, for which the trade interests of the country have to pay. It is a fortunate thing for Canada that the present administration was preceded by one which had ideas. It would be more fortunate if our present rulers had sense enough to carry out those ideas without attempting to alter and improve them, for the result of these attempts is in every case a departure from the line of good policy. The West India islands have not asked us for charity, and Mr. Fielding's imperial burst of generosity is uncalled for. The islands would not be losing anything to give the Canadian producer a corresponding advantage in their markets, while to our people, especially the farmers, the concession would be beneficial.

DOWN ON MR. BLAIR.

The Victoria Colonist, which supported the Mackenzie-Mann contract, is unable to swallow the Kettle River railway scheme. It says: "We find ourselves utterly unable to assent to the proposition laid down by Mr. Blair in regard to the new Corbin line. His position seems completely inconsistent with his attitude in regard to the Crow's Nest Pass railway and irreconcilable with the views publicly expressed by him when he was out on the coast. Then he was eager, no one could be more so, to see that the trade of Southern British Columbia

was not diverted by United States roads to United States cities. Now he advocates what will be a serious disadvantage to commercial and agricultural centres in this province and also be highly prejudicial to the general interests of Canadian trade."

FIELDING'S EASY FINANCING.

Not only has the Laurier government found the way to easy reciprocal arrangements, but to easy financing. The commercial policy of the government consists in granting a preference to certain countries in the Canadian market. It may be high statesmanship, but it is easy. It is extended indefinitely without ministerial exertion. It may be spectacular. It may be benevolent. But it is not difficult. The performance of falling off a log in a mill pond may be picturesque, but the man who does it need not be an athlete. It is not so easy for a man in the water to climb on the log, nor is it easy for a Canadian finance minister to obtain an advantage for his own country in the market of another place. If Mr. Fielding had accomplished this last we would admire him more than we do now.

Mr. Fielding's financing is on the same plan as his trading. It would require effort and sacrifice and perhaps call for some sleepless nights to reduce the cost of carrying on the government. The finance minister has not stayed awake at night nor worried by day over these distressing problems. He reports for last year an increase of \$1,400,000 in the expenditure as compared with the year before he became minister. He asks for rather more money this year. The departments are not managed so economically as they were before. Nor has Mr. Fielding made a great saving in his English loan. The interest charge on the \$10,000,000 is 2-7/8 per cent, which he compares with that of 3-1/8 on a loan made by Mr. Foster three years before. The gain of credit in three years is less than in other periods of the same length. The whole saving in annual interest is less than \$30,000. So hard and slow is the task of saving money in the regular way. But there is an easy way. The people have nearly \$50,000,000 of their savings in the government banks. They cannot help themselves if Mr. Fielding saves half a million dollars by cutting down the rate of interest by one per cent. It takes only a minute and does not cost a cent to the ministers. That is easy financing and the minister adopts it.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER INTERVIEWED.

The liberal Montreal Witness has been interviewing Sir Charles Tupper. The leader of the opposition is described by the reporter as fresh and elastic and speaking with animation. With respect to the position of the senate, Sir Charles said:

"The man who says that the senate must be changed or abolished simply does not know what he is talking about. The Canadian senate is more secure than the House of Lords. It is a component part of government. It is constituted by an act of the imperial parliament. It is different from the senate of the United States in its constitution. The latter body is actually administered by the Canadian senate in an essential element of the government of the country. A vote of the commons asking for its abolition would have no effect whatever. You would need the vote of each of the provincial legislatures in addition to the vote of the commons for it must be remembered that the institution of our senate is due to a compact with all the provinces ratified by an act of the imperial parliament. Nor will there be the least need for the moving of any part of this elaborate machinery for the abolition of the senate. The senate has deserved well of the country. The country never had a higher opinion of this body than it has today. Since the present government came to power it (the senate) has saved the country a million dollars by compelling the government to make a new arrangement with the Drummond County Railway, while by its rejection of the Yukon bill it has blocked an extravagant scheme which even the government's own nominees in the house would not support, which even the influence of the C. P. R. could not get its own men in the senate to favor. And, if there was ever a disposition to think highly of the senate, as being out of touch with the feelings of the country, that disposition no longer exists.

"As to the actual position with respect to an all-Canadian route to the Yukon, Sir Charles said it was not the duty of the opposition to devise measures for the government, but he had in the house in response to the challenge of the premier made a suggestion which, he thought it would be well, in view of the action of the senate, to carry out. That was to call for fresh tenders for a road starting from an open port to Teslin lake. Sir Charles also approved of Mr. Hamilton Smith's bill, now before the senate, for a road from Pyramid Harbor to Selkirk, upon the distinct understanding that it must be operated by British capitalists, and be under the influence and control of such. This road traversed a portion of territory which is in dispute between Canada and the United States, but which, Sir Charles thinks, "when the boundary line is finally fixed, will be found to belong to us. Moreover, the building of this road would give the Americans access to their own Alaska territory, and this fact would have a favorable influence upon the decision of the United States authorities with respect to our goods passing through in bond."

For a man who preaches the evils of tariff tinkering and the benefits of a stable tariff, the Hamilton Spectator regards Mr. Fielding as an extraordinary performer.

THE U. S. AND SPAIN.

President McKinley has asked congress for authority to use the military and naval forces of the United States in such a way as may be necessary to terminate hostilities in Cuba and to secure the establishment of a stable government there. Spain, yielding to the reiterated wish expressed by the Pope, has already decreed a suspension of hostilities in Cuba, and has promised to grant the island complete home rule. Spain has moved too slowly, and congress will no doubt comply with President McKinley's request. War between the two nations may follow the action of congress, but a few days more of consideration and reflection may avert it and bring all the results that could be obtained at the end of a bloody conflict. Every day's delay makes for peace. Meanwhile, much depends on the measure of protection that the European powers have guaranteed to extend to the Spanish dynasty and government in the event of a popular uprising following the surrender of Cuba. President McKinley is doing all that wisdom and firmness can do to protect the interests of the United States and maintain peace. But there is a limit to the power of presidents as well as crowned heads to withstand the voice of the people.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The incessant disturbances in Cuba have made it difficult to get in recent years anything like an accurate census of the island. The Annual Encyclopaedia states that in 1894 the total population was 2,311,098. Of this it says about 75 per cent. was made up of negroes, and the balance negroes and mulattoes and a few Chinese. Of the whites, probably less than 20,000, exclusive of soldiers, are Spaniards. The rest are Cuban creoles, to the number of nearly a million. There are over half a million negro and mulatto laborers, and about fifty thousand Chinese. The Spaniards hold all the offices and include the wealthy merchants and the professional class. It will be seen that they form but a mere fraction, even of the white population. There are even more Chinese than Spaniards on the island. Whitaker's Almanac gives the total population of the chief cities as follows: Havana, 200,000; Santiago de Cuba, 70,000; Puerto Principe, 45,000; Holguin, 35,000; Sancti Spiritus, 30,000; Cardenas, 24,000. Since the present trouble began three great Spanish military leaders, Marshal Campos (1895), General Weyler (1896), and Marshal Blanco (1897), with altogether about 200,000 troops have been sent out from Spain in the fruitless effort to quell the rebellion. The debt of Cuba is \$70,220,000, on which the interest in 1896 was \$2,359,500. The revenue of the island seldom exceeds twenty million dollars.

The Worcester, Mass., Gazette remarks that General Lee will be one of the last Americans to leave Cuba and that if danger threatened from a Havana mob he could place his people under the protection of any European power. It adds: "The English flag would be the one most naturally offered, and if any one under its folds met with harm from Spaniard or Cuban every gun, every ship, every drop of blood and every penny of England's resources would be summoned, if necessary, to avenge the insult. It is such policy that promotes civilization through British sovereignty. Every agent of the Queen is as large as her territory, as rich as her treasury, and as dangerous as her full military power."

The demand for canned tomatoes and evaporated vegetables for the Klondyke has proved a good thing for Canadian packers and dealers. The Klondyke market must not be surrendered to the Americans by Mr. St'lon.

General Sir Herbert Kitchener has struck a hard blow in the Sudan. Mahmud, the Dervish general, was among the prisoners taken, but Osman Digna, as usual, escaped. The bayonet played an important part in the battle.

Mr. Mulock proposes to impose postage on Canadian newspapers, while at the same time American newspapers will be carried free in Canada.

"WHOSOEVER HATH, TO HIM SHALL BE GIVEN."

That is Scripture, and its truthfulness is verified by every-day experience. It is as true of those having a thorough business training as of those holding any other position. This is proved by the fact that our graduates hold almost every leading position in Saint John, and comprise a large percentage of our most capable business men.

Catalogues of our Business Course, and of the Isaac Pitman Shorthand, mailed to any address. S. KERR & SON.

FREDERICTON.

The Docket Cases of the Supreme Court for the Easter Term.

FREDERICTON, April 12.—The following are the docket case cases entered for argument at the Easter term of the supreme court as made up at the clerk's office today.

Motion Paper.

Frank T. Haly v. John F. Morrison—C. A. Palmer, C. J., to move to set aside judgment entered, city court of St. John, entered by order of Justice McLeod.

The Queen v. Phillips—M. G. T. to support review by order of Justice Hanington. Crown Paper.

Ex parte Coey Anderson—J. W. McCready, to show cause.

The Queen v. White and Belyea—A. A. Wilson, to show cause.

Ex parte Albert Carter, Q. C., the like.

Ex parte Samet—C. E. Duffy, the like.

Ex parte St. John Railway Co.—Skinner, the like.

Ex parte Everett McElroy—Gregory, Q. C., the like.

Ex parte Smith—The like.

Ex parte George McElroy—The like.

Ex parte Legere—The like.

Dunham v. St. Croix Co.—Hazen, J. C., to move to increase verdict for plaintiff.

Alexander Long v. James Brown—Palmer, C. J., to move for judgment, non-obstante verdict, or for a new trial for the plaintiff.

Ex parte Palmer, Q. C., to move to increase verdict on first count and to enter verdict for the plaintiff on second count.

Dunham v. St. Croix Co.—Hazen, J. C., to move to enter verdict for plaintiff for new trial.

Crawford v. City of St. John—Skinner, Q. C., to move to enter verdict for defendant for new trial.

Winters v. Peters—Walsh, on behalf of defendant, to move for new trial.

Lehall v. Herby—C. J. to move for judgment, non-obstante verdict, or for a new trial.

J. Coater to move for non-suit or new trial.

Budd v. Sherwood—Gregory, Q. C., to move to set aside verdict for plaintiff for new trial.

Bligow v. McNaughton—M. G. T. to move to increase verdict for new trial.

Thompson v. City of St. John—McLean to move to enter verdict for plaintiff for new trial.

Equity Appeals.

Turner v. Goodwin—C. A. Peck to support appeal from judgment and order of Justice Hanington.

In re estate of W. H. M. G. T. to support appeal from Westmorland probate court.

County Court Appeals.

Hubbard v. Young—M. G. T. to support appeal from Westmorland county court.

Hubbard v. Young—M. G. T. to support appeal from St. John county court.

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TRURO.

Important Meetings of Rate Payers—Diamond Jubilee Temperance Association.

TRURO, N. S., April 9.—The Diamond Jubilee Temperance association is preparing to build a hall for the better accommodation of the order. A site has been secured which fronts on Walker street, one of the main thoroughfares of the town, and the building for the construction of the hall is to be 40 feet by 80 on the ground and two stories, and if all goes well the greater part of the building will be taken up by the association, the upper story as an assembly room, which will be used at times to hold a modern local requirements for a hall of that size; the reading and other "club" rooms occupying part of the lower floor, leaving some space to be rented. As its name implies, the D. J. T. is a comparatively new organization, and is looked upon as a modern representative of the old style "temperance society," and has a similar staff of chief officers, consisting of a president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary, and treasurer. The first meetings of this new institution were held last fall, and it has a list of some 500 members, including considerable proportion of railway men. A branch society has been formed at Belmont, Colchester county, and another at Stellarton. The association is incorporated in the last session of the provincial legislature, and appears to be more firmly established than former total abstinence societies of the open order, which flourished for a while, but later on gave place to the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars. It is the latter not the D. J. T. A. to provide attractive club rooms for the eastern part of the town, such as the Y. M. C. A. provides for the western portion.

HALIFAX.

United States Warship Put in to Port Short of Coal—Was Eighty Three Years Old.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 11.—Miss Antoinette Nordbeck, whose death occurred today, was well known in the community. She was born in the West Indies and came here with her parents when very young. She was a loyal Methodist, and was exceedingly useful in the choir of Brunswick street church. She was a class leader in the church for more than thirty years. The deceased was 83 years old.

United States warships San Francisco and New Orleans put in here this morning short of coal. The latter was formerly the Amazonas, and was recently purchased from the Brazilian government by the United States. They were fifteen days out from London, having encountered rough weather.

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MANCHESTER'S TONIC Condition Powder.
 A Preparation put up by qualified Veterinary Surgeons and compounded from the purest drugs and latest science to obtain a tonic which is both palatable and easily assimilated.
 Cures Diarrhoea, Swelled Legs, Hides, Dropsy, Bots and Worms, and all ailments arising from a weak and diseased system.
 Take No Other Tonic than this.
 Sold by Druggists and Merchants.
 Price 7 1/2 CENTS PER POUND.
 A. S. MANCHESTER & CO., 45, Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ont.

P. E. ISLAND NEWS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 7.—Matthew Kilbride of Lot 41 was drowned while returning from Alberton after having disposed of a load of hay. The horses and sleigh have been found under the ice at the mouth of Mill river an dralsed, but the body of the young man was not recovered. He was married only a year ago to Miss McMillan of Miramichi.

Markets are small lately on account of bad roads. Eggs had dropped last market day to nine cents per dozen. The police court record for March was 20 convictions for drunkenness, three convictions for violation of the liquor regulation act, and two for interfering with the police. The receipts were \$30.35.

Mrs. George Dixon of West Royalty has sold her farm and property to Mr. Driscoll.

District division No. 4 S. of T. has elected the following officers: D. W. P. Walter E. Burke; D. W. A. Katie McPhee; D. scribe, Wellington Matthews; D. treasurer, John Edwards; D. chap, Hugh McMillan; D. cond, Robert McKinley; D. sent, Bert Younker.

The schooner Nutwood has reached Souris loaded with merchandise from Pictou, the first of the season.

Freeman C. Coffin of Boston, a water works engineer, is here in connection with the sewerage matter.

On the 30th ult. the Rev. W. J. Howard of Fowal united in marriage George M. Ballem of Mt. Allison to Miss Margaret Jane Wood, daughter of Robert Wood of Mt. Herbert. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Ida Wood, and Joshua Ballem supported her brother.

At a meeting of the Charlottetown Driving Park and Exhibition association on Monday C. C. Gardner was appointed president and C. R. Smallwood secretary.

The s.s. Stanley has been making return trips each day this week.

On Monday A. C. Ducheneau and Bert arrived home after visiting several leading American cities. They were married in New York on the 21st.

Lieut. Col. Longworth and the officers of the fourth regiment Canadian artillery entertained Nos. 1 and 2 companies and a few invited guests on Monday night.

Benjamin Hobbs and Arthur Ross of Georgetown left for British Columbia on Monday.

Blair Bros. had fourteen head of cattle for Easter weighed, and they aggregated 20,383 lbs., an average of 1,456 each. They were of their own feedings.

Refuge division, S. of T., No. 201, has elected the following officers: W. P. Sadie J. Pound; W. A. Ernest S. Treas. R. S. Herbert S. Bagnall; A. R. S. Clerk W. Stevenson; F. S. J. J. Stevenson; Chap. Geo. W. Stevenson; Con. Alex. Bagnall; Asst. Con. Leslie S. Weeks; I. S. Thomas Pound; O. S. Neil Gass; P. W. P. Annie Pound; Supt. J. J. Work, Ernest S. Weeks.

William McGuire left on Tuesday for Montreal, where he has secured a good position in a boot and shoe store.

On Monday night Victoria division, S. of T., No. 4, installed the following officers: W. P. D. Howlett; W. A. S. Tanton; F. S. John Godkin; Treas. W. P. Colwell; R. S. J. J. Chappell; A. R. S. Miss Abbott; Chap. J. J. Jury; Con. Geo. Colwell; A. C. G. Mills; I. S. Henry Raskham; O. S. C. B. Warren; P. W. P. Miss L. Hudson.

On Saturday evening Daniel Gillis attempted to cross the river from Mt. Stewart to his home at Pisiquid on a cake of ice, and was drowned. His body has been recovered and a verdict rendered of accidental death.

The local house was opened with the usual ceremony on Tuesday afternoon by Lieut.-Gov. Howland. The members were sworn in at 2 o'clock by Chief Justice Sullivan, Charles Palmer, Q. C., and Hon. D. Davies James H. Cumminskey, M. L. A. for the third district of Queens Co. was re-appointed speaker; Capt. D. L. Hooper was appointed sergeant-at-arms; A. B.

McKenzie

McKenzie was re-appointed clerk of the house. The premier announced there would be no assistant clerk appointed for the present. Duncan Gillis and Fred Beer were appointed door keepers, and Richard B. Elliott, Moody Pound and Harry Aitken were appointed messengers. Premier Warburton placed the resignation of Edward Hackett in the hands of the speaker.

The social given by the P. of W. boys in the Y. M. C. A. hall on Tuesday brought \$108 into the Y. M. C. A. funds.

The barn of Theodors Wright, Lot 7, has been burned to the ground, together with 20 tons of hay and some farming utensils. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the supposed incendiary. The loss is \$750; no insurance.

By the death of E. Rowe of London, England, his relatives in Montague receive handsome bequests. Miss P. Rowe, a sister, gets \$5,000; his brother, Manasse Rowe, \$500; his niece, Mrs. D. A. Martin, \$1,500; in all, \$7,500. Mrs. Copp of your city gets \$5,000, and his two nieces, sisters of Mrs. D. A. Martin, \$1,800 each.

The annual meeting of the provincial branch of the Dominion Alliance was held today, and strong resolutions were passed in regard to the plebiscite and its unacceptable ride. The elections resulted as follows: President, Alex. Horne; vice-presidents, D. W. P. Walter, David Rogers, Rev. Wm. Phelan; secretary, J. E. Mathews; treasurer, A. W. Sterns; executive committee, the above officers and Rev. J. Goldsmith, James Carruthers, John Anderson and D. Fraser, Mrs. L. Poole, Mrs. Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Chas. Matheson, Rev. C. W. Corey and R. G. Goff. There was an enthusiastic public meeting at night.

BEDEQUE, April 6.—Norman McDonald, assistant miller at Fred Wright's flour mill, fell yesterday from an upper floor, and becoming entangled in the machinery, had one of his legs fractured in two places below the knee.

The Masonic lodge just organized at Cape Traverse is called Mount Moriah lodge, No. 15, U. D. The officers are: W. M., John Fairhead; S. W., Alex. Strang; J. W., Chas. Doull; Secy, J. G. Suerdt; Treas., Dr. Duberry; S. D., Frank Howatt; Tyler, Phillip McLeod. The organizers were Grand Master Morris, Grand Secretary Nell McKelvie and D. G. M. R. E. Sobey.

The farm of Frank Taylor, previously owned by Bert Craig of Fredericton, has passed into the hands of Mr. Galbraith of St. John, who takes immediate possession.

ALBERT CO.

ELGIN, Albert Co., April 9.—Pharey Constantine, aged 73 years, died at his home in this place yesterday, leaving a sorrowful wife and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn. He was for many years a deacon of the First Elgin Baptist church. He had been in ill health for a number of years, and his death was not unexpected. Rev. E. C. Corey of Fenwick will conduct the funeral services.

The weather this month has been very cold, and sugar making and lumber driving are almost at a standstill. There is yet a large quantity of snow in the woods.

Wills Smith, who has been attending college at Wolfville, N. S., has had to return home for the remainder of the term on account of a long stage of typhoid fever. Mrs. Tupper, wife of Dr. Tupper of Fredericton, is visiting her mother here. Mr. and Mrs. David Steeves are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of twins. They are girls.

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co.

April 8.—Miss Annie Turner and her sister, Mrs. Astor Boston, came on to attend the funeral of their father, the late Charles Turner.

Mrs. Freeman Goodwin of Riverside is ill with pneumonia.

The farmers began sowing oats on the Shepody marsh this week. Turner & McClean's steam mill at Riverside started sawing yesterday.

Lots of boys say they cannot stand the confinement of the school room, who can stand to loaf around a billiard hall every day.

The best fly-destroyer in the world is a common garden wasp. An expert says that he has known one wasp to kill a thousand flies in a day.

PURE BLOODED HORSES. If your horse looks seedy, coat rough, eye dead looking, appetite poor, lazy—he needs a tonic—give him

Dr. Harvey's Condition Powders.

After a few doses you will notice his appetite improve, his eye will brighten, his coat will shine; he will do his work better, too, and will fetch twice the money if you want to sell him.

TRY IT AND SEE. PRICE 25c. PER PACKAGE.

If your dealer does not sell it don't take something else, but send us the money and we will mail you a full size packet as sample, all charges prepaid.

The Harvey Medicine Co., 424 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

CITY

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When order WEEKLY SUN the NAME of which the paper of the office sent.

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At Chubb's property at L to the estate of fths was sold by Geo. W. Ge

\$250. The prop Peel and Union Benjamin A. withdrawal at will be offered

urday next.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Inspector R. E. Steeves of School District No. 3, has named Friday, May 6th, as Arbor day.

W. R. Gillin is buying saddle and draft horses for the West Indies, says the Harland Advertiser.

A son of General Garcia, the Cuban general, is in the city spending his Easter holidays. He has been attending college at Sackville for some time past.

The causes of death reported at the board of health office for the week ending April 9 were: Pneumonia, 2; consumption, 2; congestion of lungs, 2; diabetes, 1; infantile convulsions, 1; acute congestion of lungs and kidneys, 1; total, 3.

The Bridgewater Enterprise says: A girl belonging to town recently sent twenty-five cents to a Halifax firm to find out how to write hands. She got the answer in a few days: "Soak them in dish water." It tickled her tired mother nearly to death.

Mrs. Starratt, formerly of Annapolis, and widow of the late Charles Starratt, once a prominent merchant, died at Bridgetown on Sunday, aged 78. She was a sister of Simon Riley, sr., of Annapolis, and had been in delicate health for about twelve years.

A. C. Duchemin and bride arrived home from New York Monday evening. They were married there on the 21st ult., the bride being Miss Alice Maud Turner of that city, and a daughter of James Turner, formerly of Charlottetown.—Charlottetown Guardian.

The work on the river steamers is rapidly nearing completion, and all will be ready for service in a week or two. Considerable money has been spent on the larger boats this spring, and they will start out looking like new.

Robert Deagle of Rolfe Bay is reported to have caught one hundred lobsters on the 22nd of March, and three hundred on the 23rd of the same month. This is the earliest capture of crustaceans around this coast, of which we have any knowledge.—Charlottetown Herald.

Although the new I. C. R. time table went into effect on March 1st, up to the present not a time table has been placed in the hotels or other public places. Such a state of affairs is most unsatisfactory to the public, but then Messrs. Blair and Harris do not care for the public.

Conductor Dales of the C. P. R. met with a painful accident on the Montreal express Saturday. He was assisting in lifting a heavy box, when it slipped and struck him a blow on the leg above the knee. When the train arrived in this city he was driven to his home in a coach.

W. H. Turner, who returned from British Columbia last fall, and has spent the winter with his family at Carlisle, left Friday of last week for Oregon. He was accompanied by his son, James E. Turner, and Gideon Richardson and Charles Thomas of Brighton.—Woodstock Sentinel.

Miss Lennie Goodwin, daughter of John W. Goodwin, well known proprietor of the Goodwin hotel, Weymouth, has been obliged to undergo an operation, the second time, in a Boston hospital. Her many friends hope for her speedy recovery. Mrs. Goodwin is in Boston with her daughter.—Weymouth Times.

The death occurred at her home, Little Southwestern Northumberland Co., on April 6th, of Isabelle Travis, wife of the late Samuel Travis, at the age of 89 years, 3 months and 8 days. Deceased was the mother of twelve children, nine of whom survive her.

Mrs. Chas. S. Arthur of Summerside died on Monday, after an illness of about two years. The deceased was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Irwin, and sister of Mrs. Frank McArthur and Mrs. John Arthur, all of Summerside, and leaves besides these a number of other relatives and friends, six sons and two daughters. She was in her 54th year.

Rev. R. S. Whidden has accepted the call to the Presbyterian church at North Bedouque, P. E. I., and will leave for his new station in about a fortnight. Rev. Mr. Whidden has been in Annapolis for six years, and is closing a successful pastorate. As a man he has been most popular, and as a pastor his labors have resulted in a largely increased church membership.—Spectator.

At Chubb's corner on Saturday the property of Leoh Lombard belonging to the estate of the late Jane Griffiths was sold by order of the court, by Geo. W. Gerow to T. S. Hill, for \$250. The property on the corner of Peel and Union streets, known as the Benjamin Appleby property, was withdrawn at \$2,250. The property will be offered for sale again on Saturday next.

At the Baptist parsonage, Florenceville, on April 10th, Miss Mary, wife of Florenceville. Rev. A. H. Hayward was the officiating clergyman. Also, at the residence of the bride's father, Forest Glen, N. B., on March 30, by Rev. Mr. Hayward, George Miles McGee, of Bath, and Alice, second daughter of Dixon, Alexander Walker, of Forest Glen.

Court Washademoak, No. 124, Independent Order of Foresters, Codys, Queens county, at their regular night of meeting, Saturday, 14th April, intend taking a vote upon the advisability of building a hall, when all members of the court are especially requested to attend. This is one of the growing young courts of the province, and they expect to initiate at least five new members during the present month.

A Truro correspondent of April 6th says: There is some stir in connection with the proposed building of a 'Midland Railway' at the projected 40 miles or so of 'Short Line' from Windsor to the I. C. R., at or near Truro, is called. Several persons who are interested in this railway undertaking have recently passed through town on their way to what will be the scene of operations if the work goes on, as it is expected to do.

Geo. Chapman, corporal in No. 3 company, 74th batt., left Sussex on Wednesday for Fredericton to take a three months course at the military school. H. D. Thompson left Sussex on Tuesday for Bath, N. B., where he will carry on a tailoring business. His many Sussex friends will heartily wish him success in this new venture.

A. D. and Percy Hallett left Sussex on Tuesday for Greenwood City, B. C., where they intend to make their home.—Record.

A letter has been received from Patrick Cullen, who left for Vancouver some weeks ago. In his letter Mr. Cullen says that himself, Chappell and Lafferty have obtained work in a large iron foundry, and that he (Cullen) received \$1.75 a day as wages. Board in Vancouver ranges from \$4.50 to \$7, and the accommodation is poor at that. Judging by the tone of Mr. Cullen's letter, Vancouver is a good place for islanders to keep away from.—Charlottetown Examiner.

Mrs. Erb, wife of Edward Erb, carpenter and builder, died at her residence, Sussex, on Monday, 4th inst., aged 82 years. She had been a sufferer for a long time, and death came at last as a release. Deceased before marriage was a Miss Burgess, daughter of the late Richard Burgess of Apohaqui, and the sister of Mrs. Mrs. Jones. The funeral, which took place Thursday afternoon at the River meeting house, below Apohaqui, was attended by a large number from Sussex.—Record.

High A. McDougall and John A. McDonald of Antigonish, N. S., arrived in the city yesterday and are en route to El Dorado creek, where Alex. McDonald and some others from their neighborhood have already located rich claims. Messrs. McDougall and McDonald will be joined before their departure for the north by John McKinnon of Rossland and Arch McDougall, who is now on his way from California. The party will make all their purchases in Victoria.—Victoria Colonist, April 11.

It is rumored that Geo. T. Baskin of McAdam and Harry Morton of Penobscot have bought the property of Wm. Hodgins, formerly known as Fozzess Bros. store, Penobscot, and intend running a general store under the name and style of Harry Morton & Co. Wm. Hodgins, who has been engaged in the carriage business at Penobscot for the past eight years, has sold his store and buildings, and left on Thursday for British Columbia, from which place he hopes to reach the Klondyke.—Sussex Record.

A heartrending accident occurred in Covehead, P. E. I., on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Lamb, of that place went to church at 2 o'clock, leaving their two children home—a boy aged 12 and a little girl aged 3. The boy got orders before they left to put on his coat, while doing so the boy had sharp screams coming from the house, and on running in found the little girl enveloped in flames, she having probably gone too near the stove. Her injuries proved fatal, death occurring within a short time, despite medical aid.

The home of Thomas Livingston, 131 Brussels street, was the scene of a happy event Thursday evening, when his daughter, Miss Hattie Livingston, was united in marriage, to William Griffin, Rev. J. W. Clave officiated. The bride wore a pretty dress of gold material with brown silk and cream lace trimmings, and carried a bouquet of Easter lilies. Only a few relatives of the contracting parties were present at the ceremony, and when it was concluded all sat down to a bounteous wedding supper. Congratulations were numerous showered upon Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, and the list of gifts is long.

A drowning accident occurred near Mount Stewart, P. E. I., on Saturday evening, April 2. A man named Daniel Gillis, about sixty-five years of age, belonging to Pisiquid, started for Mount Stewart, and in order to make a short cut got on to a cake of ice, which he propelled by means of a pole. He reached his destination in the night and left on return about seven o'clock. That was the last seen of him alive. It is thought that the pole stuck in the mud and in his endeavor to extricate it the ice slipped from under him. The river was dragged for the body and on Monday was found a short distance from where he started to cross.

GLADSTONE'S CONDITION. LONDON, April 11.—There is not much change in the condition of Mr. Gladstone today, but he is not suffering so much pain. He is unable, however, to converse cheerfully with his friends.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The following Traveling Agents of the Sun are now calling on Subscribers etc.: EDGAR CANNING, in Albert Co.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, having weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

Charles McCluskey has been elected Mayor of Grand Falls.

Geo. S. Peters has been appointed Judge of the Fredericton small debt court, in room of the late S. A. Purdie.

J. Herbert Wade, who has been in the Quebec lumber woods during the past winter, returned to Fredericton last Thursday. He says there was fully three feet of snow in the woods when he left, and the prospects for stream driving looked bright.

Thomas P. Pugsley, son of Hon. Dr. Pugsley, who has been in Boston looking the prospects over with a view to leaving there, has been offered a very good chance to join a Kentucky party which is being sent out by American capitalists, and has decided to accept the offer.—Fredericton Herald.

J. F. Scribner, late of the post office department, Ottawa, and formerly of Fredericton, has been offered a very successful examination for the degree of M.D.C.M. in Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. Mr. Scribner graduates with honors in two subjects.

Str. Beaver is ashore at Cornwallis river, and it will probably be some days before she can be got off. She was coming down the river when the tides were particularly high, and in some way got stranded. Since then the tides have fallen out to such an extent that some days will have to elapse before she can be floated.

Thomas Wye, sr., of the firm of T. Meadows & Co., London, Eng., died suddenly on March 29th. Mr. Wye was well known to all the dry goods and shipping people of St. John for many years past. At the time of his death he was an alderman for London city proper.

Inspector Kinghorn organized a court of Independent Order of Foresters at Cross Creek, York Co., on the 5th inst. The new court starts with a charter list of eighteen members, and with bright prospects of a successful career. The officers are as follows: C. R. Wm. G. Humble; V. C. R. Jas. M. Wade; P. C. R. Harry Barrett; Fin. Sec. E. A. Bell; Rec. Sec. John A. Brewer; Treas. Jas. Wade; Chap. Edw. S. Thomas; S. W. Thos. Sullivan; J. W. Harry Hood; S. E. Thos. Jeffrey; A. B. Wm. E. Brewer; C. D. H. C. R., Geo. R. Jonah.

Judge Forbes Saturday morning sentenced Arthur Sterling and Wm. McLaughlin to the penitentiary, and Wm. Holm to four years in the reformatory, for breaking into the house of Murray Northrup on the 17th of March last. His honor told the boys he was sending them there to learn a trade, and become good citizens. McLaughlin and McLaughlin, he said, had become terrors in the community, and when a crime was perpetrated they were immediately suspected by the police. He hoped that the next four years would have good effect on them. The boys took their sentences without the slightest signs of remorse. In fact they laughed as the judge was talking, and as they were leaving the court room they held up four of their fingers to the constable in intimation of the extent of their sentence. Holm is a Halifax boy and has lived in St. John only a few months. The impression is that he was influenced by the other boys.

GOING TO ENGLAND. Deputy Mayor Robinson presided at the special meeting of the common council at noon on Saturday. A numerous signed petition from leading citizens read, asking Mayor Robinson to be sent to England "to lay before the British government, shipping men, merchants and all others interested whom he may be able to reach for the purpose of discussing the health of such matters as may pertain to the advancement of our port, and we may further say that we feel that the time is particularly opportune for such a visit, especially if backed up with the authority that your council and the Dominion government are able to give him."

Aid. Daniel moved that the petition be complied with and that the chamberlain be authorized to honor the mayor's draft to the extent of \$500. The motion was seconded by Aid. McGoldrick, and after some discussion was carried, 10 to 4, as follows: Yeas—McGoldrick, Waring, McPherson, Stackhouse, Macrae, McArthur, Hann, Christie, Smith and Daniel. Nays—Purdy, Tufts, McMulkin and Millidge.

Aid. Christie moved the appointment of a committee of five from the council to meet a similar committee from the board of trade to consider his plan of action. This carried unanimously. The motion was seconded by Aid. Daniel, Christie, McGoldrick, McArthur and Waring.

A Willing Sufferer—"Madame," said Mr. Dwiggins, "I can't understand why you insist on wearing your new sealcoat in such warm weather as this. I should think it would be very uncomfortable." "It is," Mrs. Dwiggins replied, "but it makes Mrs. Twickley, next door, nearly wild every time she sees me with it on."—Cleveland Leader.

HOW WILL YOU TRADE? Trade what? Trade work for money; we want men and women who sell salt, candles, ice, etc. They are perfectly pure and will stand up as liquid extract, pay \$12 a day and give steady work; if you can't get more than that, write to us at once and we will send you to work. Address the U. S. PRUITT CO., St. Louis, Mo.

A DOUBLE WEDDING.

On Saturday afternoon a double wedding occurred at the residence of Thomas H. Hall, Orange street, when his two daughters, Miss Katie R. Hall and Miss Jennie Hall, were married to John Marsters of Tyrone, Penn., and Albert Robert Carr of Woodstock, N. B., respectively. Shortly after 5 o'clock the brides, attired in white and looking charming, were ushered into the presence of a large number of guests in the parlor, where the ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Carey of St. John and Rev. Dr. Kierstead of Acadia College, Wolfville. Miss Katie R. Hall was in a first wedding. She was attired in a gown of white brocade satin, with long train, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Nan O'Forest, wore a bouquet of heliotrope hyacinths.

Following immediately after this ceremony was the wedding of Miss Jennie Hall. She was gowned in white, duchess satin, with silk lace trimming and flowing train, and carried a large bouquet of roses. The bridesmaid was Miss Emma Robertson, who was attired in a pretty gown of heliotrope organdy. She carried a bouquet of heliotrope hyacinths. Little Miss Hall again performed the functions of maid of honor, while the groom was supported by the bride's brother, Frank Hall of New York.

The brides wore beautiful pearl necklaces and the bridesmaids pearl earrings, the gifts of the groom. After the ceremonies a wedding luncheon was partaken of, and later on the brides and grooms left on their honeymoon trips to Boston and New York. Many beautiful gifts were received by both brides. The departure of Mrs. Marsters and Mrs. Carr from St. John will be deeply deplored, as both were prominent and popular young ladies.

A very pleasant gathering was that which took place at the Carlisle hotel on Wednesday evening, when a large number of friends gathered to give Ab Carr a suitable send off on the eve of his departure for St. John, where, on Saturday, he is to be one of the principal speakers at an interesting event which will secure to him as compensation for his life one of St. John's most estimable young ladies. The chair was occupied by Mayor Hay, and the company comprised a score or more of our leading citizens. The chief event of the evening was the presentation to Mr. Carr of a highly flattering address, accompanied by a very handsome sideboard. His worship made the presentation on behalf of the numerous friends who had contributed to the gift.

ABERDEEN ASSOCIATION. A request having been made by the Hon. Mrs. Montgomery Moore that a cadet branch of the Aberdeen Association should be formed in St. John, a meeting was called, at Carlisle house on the 24th of March, and responded to by a number of ladies, and it was resolved: "That a box of literature be sent to the Northwest settlers the first Tuesday in May; also that the citizens be asked to kindly send magazines, books, illustrated papers, etc., as soon as possible, to 35 Canterbury street, where a room had been secured by the committee." (The key will always be found next door, at Mr. Tree's.) The ladies' committee will meet on the 30th at their room to pack the boxes for transportation. Literature will be gratefully received from any part of the province and forwarded to the Northwest.

COMMITTED SUICIDE. A Kingston correspondent of the Harland Advertiser writes: "A sad affair occurred in this village a few days ago, when Ralph Getchell committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Just why he did so will never be known. He was a very fine Christian young man. He gave a rather peculiar testimony in meeting a few days before his death. He said, among other things, that all was dark as a dungeon, but he was holding on by faith. Some think religious affairs unbalance his mind, others point to a love affair. He has a text from the 10th chapter of Job. If any of your readers will take the pains to read that chapter they will see what darkness he must have been in. The affair has caused profound sorrow in the community."

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED REDEMPTORIST. (From Monday's Daily Sun.) Word was received yesterday at St. Peter's in this city, that St. Rev. Edward Douglas, a member of the St. Redemptorist order, died at Rome, March 23. He belonged to the illustrious Douglas family, so famous in the history of Scotland, and was born of Protestant parents, Dec. 1, 1819. He was a graduate of Oxford University. When a young man he went to Rome, where he embraced the Catholic faith and was ordained a priest, June 25, 1848, and a year later joined the Redemptorist order. With his own patrimony he purchased the house on the Esquiline Hill, Via Merulana, where he erected the church and house now the residence of the superior general of the Redemptorists.

Having made a pilgrimage to Palestine, Egypt and the other places hallowed by the footsteps of the Saviour, he embodied a description of the holy places into the form of the gospel narrative and the traditions of the east in a work entitled "The Divine Redeemer." During the last years of his life he suffered from various painful maladies, which he bore with submission and Christian fortitude, peacefully expiring on the morning of March 23, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

(From Tuesday's Daily Sun.) River navigation for the season has about commenced in earnest. Reports from along the Reach and other nearby as far as Gasquetown, which advices from up river points state that the water is rising quite rapidly. Yesterday at noon the Hampstead ferry wharf on her first trip of the season, the intention being to proceed as far as possible. Today the Star will make her initial trip. The Springfield has been running daily for some days past. The larger boats will not commence their seasonal operations for some days yet, or until the river is wholly open.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Ernest L. Higgins, the Famous Boy Skater, Loses His Life.

One of the saddest casualties that has taken place in this city or vicinity for some time occurred Saturday morning, at the residence of T. W. Higgins, Horsfield street, with the result that Mr. Higgins' youngest son, Ernest L., the well known skater, received such severe injuries that he died before the day ended.

The incidents connected with the accident are particularly sad. He had been out on an errand for his mother, and after returning and leaving a parcel started, as they then supposed, to go out, but as it afterwards developed such was not his intention. He had been in the habit of using a vapor bath, and on previous occasions it had always been prepared for him. Knowing all in the house were busy, he decided to prepare it himself, all unknown to the family, whose first intimation that anything was wrong was the noise of the explosion. His sister, Miss Lillian Higgins, happened to be passing through the hall at the time, and hearing the report and his cries to be let out of the room, ran to the door, which at first was thought to be locked, but afterwards he said was not, but in his excitement he was a minute or two before he was out. By this time the entire household was alarmed, and the fire was burning fiercely in the room, saturated as it was with the explosive spirits.

When released from the room his first thought was to have the fire extinguished, and telling them not to mind him, he rushed down stairs for some water, as it was impossible on account of the flames to utilize the faucets in the bath room. Mr. Morton L. Harrison, who happened to be in the house at the time, realizing how severe the lad's burns were, sent for several physicians. An alarm from box 42 brought out the fire department. The fire was speedily subdued, but not quite extinguished, for after the brigade was sent home No. 3 cart was telephoned for, and returned to the house, as the fire had broken out again on the ceiling of the bath room. This time the job was properly finished.

Meanwhile, upon the arrival of the firemen, the brave boy, dreadfully burned and suffering intensely, gave way to the pain and was put to bed by the members of the family and some of the Salvage Corps, and everything was done to alleviate his sufferings until Dr. Daniel arrived a moment or so later, when he had the lad wrapped in oiled bandages. The young fellow bore the terrible pain pluckily. His face and hands were badly burned and blistered, and his breast and limbs, even down to his feet, were scorched by the blazing spirits. Dr. Daniel expressed hopes of his recovery, but as the lad's sufferings increased during the afternoon and in the evening, fears were expressed that he would not recover, and shortly before midnight he passed away. The belief is now expressed that he inhaled some of the fumes.

From several remarks the lad let drop at intervals during his terrible sufferings it is thought that the explosion occurred while he was in the act of filling one of the lamps from the can containing the methylated spirits. This is borne out by the fact that the can was found badly broken, while the lamp was not damaged.

Expressions of sympathy for the relatives of the deceased were heard on all sides throughout the city, as the young fellow had a large circle of friends and admirers, who held him in the highest esteem. His connection with the skating world was prominent, and was not confined to this province, and his last work in Montreal during the winter of 1896, when he won the championship of the world for boys, gained for him thousands of friends, and the press styled him the "boy wonder." His picture appearing in many of the leading papers of Canada and the United States. In this city many there were who knew him only as "Midget" Higgins, a favorite name among his friends and admirers. His last appearance before the public was at the Victoria rink, when he defeated a field of skaters by a good margin, all of whom were much older and larger than himself.

His sad death will leave a gap in the skating arena that will be vacant many years, and to the public of this city one that can never be filled.

THE EXPORT OF POTATOES. (Halifax Herald.) The export shipments of apples from Nova Scotia everybody has heard about. Last is news of the shipment of potatoes from Nova Scotia to foreign ports. The Ravensdale took 23,850 bushels for Havana yesterday—3,811 barrels—which were worth to the farmer \$11,575.

It is estimated that the total crop in Cornwallis for export was 60,000 barrels. This quantity represents about half the foreign export from these provinces, which approximately reaches a total of 120,000 barrels, the other 60,000 coming from New Brunswick and Eastern Nova Scotia. More than half this quantity is sent via Halifax.

At 50 cents a bushel this represents \$15,000 to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick farmers this season. Of course, at prices that have been ruling in the past this amount would be considerably lessened, but much greater quantities have been exported. For export purposes the Nova Scotia potato is better than that from P. E. Island.

It is estimated that sufficient potatoes in Kings county for two more car-loads similar to that sent by the Ravensdale—10,000 or 12,000 barrels. Many farmers are holding them in the hope of an advance in price per bushel, but whether they will be required or whether more than 50 cents will be realized remains to be seen.

HALIFAX, April 6.—Nowwithstanding warlike rumors, the steamer Ravensdale sailed for Havana today with 8,451 barrels of potatoes and 1,230 barrels of fish. The net price paid to the farmers of Kings county, N. S., was 50 cents per bushel, making over \$100,000.

Weak Kidneys WILL FIND STRENGTH IN CELERY KING Thousands testify to its curative powers. Sold by all druggists. Large package, 25 cts. WOODWARD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, CANADA.

BANNER SEED OATS.

Canadian and Western Timothy, Alsike and Red Clover.

Garden Seeds in Bulk and Packages.

JAMES COLLINS, 210 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

D. BOYANER, Optician.

Eyes Tested and Suitable Spectacles Adjusted. Glasses can be Always Duplicated or Exchanged by Mail, at the Vision of Every Purchaser Satisfaction Guaranteed. Is Registered.

545 MAIN STREET, North End, ST. JOHN, N. B.

SEED WHEAT.

The Department of Agriculture having imported a quantity of Seed Wheat of the following varieties—WHITE RUSSIAN, WHITE FIFE, RITE FIFE, WELLMAN'S FIFE and CAMPBELL'S WHITE CHAFF—have placed same in charge of D. J. Purdy, St. John, North End, to whom all orders should be addressed.

As the stock is limited orders should be sent early. Five hundred pounds of "Swedish grown" purple top Turnip Seed, which has been ordered and is expected here in time for this year's seedling, can also be had from Mr. Purdy.

CHAS. H. LABILLOIS, Commissioner of Agriculture, Fredericton, March 24, 1898.

WANTED.

AGENTS—"The Beautiful Life of Miss Willard," by her secretary and literary executor, Anna A. Gordon; introduction by Lady Henry Somerset; sells at everywhere. Great success. Prospectus fifty cents. Books on time. BRADLEY-GARRIBTON COMPANY, LIMITED, Toronto.

WANTED—Farmers' sons or other industrious persons of fair education, to whom \$50 a month would be an inducement. I could also supply a few leads at their own homes. T. H. LANSBOTT, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—The subscribers offer for sale a number of the finest building lots situated in the village of Hampton, N. B. A. & W. HICKS. 408

OFF FOR KLONDYKE.

(Charlottetown Guardian, Saturday.) Capt. S. Knight, Georgetown, arrived in the city yesterday on his way to Klondyke. He crosses this morning in the s.s. Stanley. The captain takes with him a flat bottom wooden boat, built in sections, with a twenty-one foot bottom and twenty-five feet over all, and about thirty-two inches depth amidships. The bottom is four feet five inches wide and with seven and half feet beam. It was built by Capt. Charles Fitzgerald of Georgetown, and will be put together at Arthabaska landing, from where Capt. Knight will take the all water route up the Yukon. He will be accompanied by Capt. Daniel McPhee, Burnt Point near Georgetown, and Angus Bruce, Lower Cardigan. Both of the two latter gentlemen have had considerable mining experience in the west, and the three will be met at Edmonton by a Mr. McPherson of Head of Montague, who has been for the past eighteen years mining in Colorado. The boat is fitted with sails and oars, and the four gentlemen will live in the boat, carrying all their provisions with them, the most of which they will purchase at Edmonton. Captain Knight is but twenty-five years of age, and is a brother of J. D. Knight, Georgetown. He was for over two years first officer of the largest sailing ship afloat, the May, Flint, formerly the Persian Monarch.

YORK CO.

MEDEUCTIC, York Co., April 8.—Miss Reta Marston left this week for Rhode Island, hospital. She was accompanied to Boston by her sister, Miss Lizzie Marston. P. S. Marston returned home on Wednesday. He has just graduated from an Ontario business college.

H. F. Grosvenor visited Fredericton this week, and was sworn in a justice of the peace for York Co., and commissioner of the parcel court of Canterbury parish, in room of P. Girdwood, who has removed to Grand Manan.

Much regret was expressed last evening when it became generally known that Fred Moore would not have the corporation drive, Mr. Moore has driven the logs for the corporation for a number of years, and Meductic men always had first chance for work from the time the drive commenced until the logs were in the Fredericton booms.

SUNBURY CO.

MAUGERVILLE, Sunbury Co., April 8.—A valuable mare owned by Cep. R. Smith died suddenly this week.

Miss Lizzie Harrison fell and cut her hand so badly that the family doctor was called to dress the wound.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. E. Bridges are being congratulated upon the advent of a baby boy.

Mrs. Israel Lent is very low, with little hope of recovery. George Day and Miss Dorcas Whitlock of the Line road were united in marriage on Wednesday by Rev. John Parkinson.

Fred Magowan has returned to his duties as accountant for Emery Sewell. William Carney's family of Ormonde is down with diphtheria. A case is also reported to be in Lincoln.

OTTAWA LETTER.

Mr. Fielding Branching Out as a Full-Fledged Protectionist.

The Finance Minister Had Little to Say in His Budget Speech About Economy.

Last Year's Preferential Policy Abandoned and the Preferences to be Confined to the Empire—Sympathy for the West India Planter But None for the Canadian Farmers—The Liquor Revenue and Prohibition.

OTTAWA, April 4.—The government press of Ontario is not very enthusiastic over Mr. Mulock's postage law. The Ottawa Free Press sees nothing commendable in it. The Hamilton Times denounces the bill, and no journal of the party has yet been found to commend it. Mr. Mulock cannot see why the class of people who read newspapers should have a service performed for them for nothing. But the papers which protest say that all the people of Canada are readers of newspapers. It might be asked why certain people who use the canals should have the use of that service free of charge. The government of the provinces and of municipalities give the people of the country the free use of highways which are made at public expense. The restoration of a newspaper tax may be defended on the same basis as would an act for the restoration of toll gates.

But the chief argument against the proposed measure is that it will not be any good from a revenue point of view. It was shown in a previous issue that it cannot add two per cent to the postal revenue, and will cost probably the half of all it makes for expense of operation. This does not include the cost to newspapers of arranging their business to suit the changed conditions. It might be listed in a way to separate the subscribers within ten miles from those outside, and all the annoyance and inconvenience of the new regulations. A liberal member remarked the other day that it would not be popular for the liberal government to be reimposing charges that the Tories took off. For this and other reasons it is probable that Mr. Mulock may repent of his present intention. He is, however, a very determined man, and says he is bound to run the department on business principles. The business principles on which this change is made appear to be something like those on which Mr. Mulock managed the Farmers' Loan company, now unfortunately in liquidation.

But this is not the only kick that is going on. Echoes of the caucuses still reverberate around Parliament. One almost amusing case was brought up at one of these meetings. Mr. Bourbonnais is an ardent liberal, but not an ardent admirer of Mr. Tarte. Mr. Bourbonnais has a brother who is a member of the local legislature of Quebec. He is the house of commons is said to be the most influential of the three brothers, and he guided very much by one of them. He asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier to appoint one brother as a commissioner in the Soulanges canal investigation. It was a \$10 a day job, and several others were named to get it. Sir Wilfrid referred the matter to Tarte, as he does everything, and Mr. Tarte said it would never do to appoint a local member to a position like this. Sir Wilfrid sat down and wrote a neat little letter to Mr. Bourbonnais, explaining that it would never do to appoint a local member to such a position. Mr. Bourbonnais was half-satisfied with this explanation, but bore it philosophically until another commission was open and Mr. Tarte had appointed thereto a friend of his own, who was also a local member. Then Mr. Bourbonnais acted the part of the trodden worm. He turned, and remains turned to this day. Mr. Bourbonnais did not vote for the Yukon bill, and indicates that something has got to happen before he votes again in support of Mr. Tarte's schemes.

Senator Thibideau, the elder, is another man with a grievance. He has no fondness for Tarte, and came from Montreal last week, intending to vote against the Yukon bill. He says now that he would have voted against it if his vote had been necessary to defeat the measure, but when he saw his fellow senators slaughtering the measure at the rate of 52 to 14 he thought that was punishment enough, and so recorded himself in the minority. Nevertheless Mr. Thibideau, who is sheriff of Montreal, says that the senators have done the country a good service by hoisting the measure. He is not quite satisfied that he ought not to have helped hoisting it a little higher, but suggests that he will have his chance yet to show the government the error of their ways.

Not much was said about the great Essex delegation that crowded the house of commons and made strong representations to the government one day last week. The Essex men came up 250 strong, with badges fastened to them, demanding that the supply of natural gas by which Detroit and other foreign cities get light and heat at the expense of Ontario should be cut off. They made a very strong case. The pipe line which drains the natural gas from Essex across the Detroit and from Welland to Buffalo will soon leave the northern side of the lake as free from this supply as any other part of the world. This natural gas is a great gift to the people who use it. It lies near to Chatham, Windsor and a number of smaller towns in Essex, and the people of Windsor city are supplied by it almost wholly with fuel for heating their houses and operating their factories. The delegation explained that the people of Windsor

had spent nearly a hundred thousand dollars in providing themselves with stoves suitable for this fuel. Their manufacturing establishments had been fitted up to use it. The smaller towns had piped the gas wells and brought the supply as a municipal charge. The whole economy of this part of Ontario was based on the perpetuity of the supply of natural gas. But the larger cities across the border had been allowed to lay their big pipes across under the lake and rivers, and now the supply is running low. The Essex people say that the gas is continually produced, but not in quantities large enough for both countries. Detroit formerly was supplied from gas wells in Ohio or some neighboring district, but that source is exhausted, and now it requires every year a greater pressure and harder pumping to provide for the demand of the Essex towns. They do not ask the government to impose an export duty on gas; they want it cut off altogether, and at once. Every Essex country man, and the most of them in the delegation appeared to be liberals, is an ardent and emphatic protectionist. Mr. McInnes, who owns and operates a liberal newspaper in Windsor, told the government the story, mistaking, after promising free coal, had kept on the duty in the interests of certain large operators. Essex had no coal, and was obliged to buy fuel. The same government had taken off the duty from corn in the interests of certain other localities, though Essex was a great producer of corn. We get it in the neck both ways, he said, and now if our fuel is to be taken away from us we will be in a worse state than ever. The two members for Essex who were present and introduced the delegation, are both ardent liberals, and did not appear to be quite satisfied with all the complaints that were made against their leader.

Sir Richard is non-committal on the question of natural gas. He wants to hear from the other side before he gives up his free trade notions. In fact, he has heard from the other side, for a delegation was here the other day explaining to him that the American companies, which were buying gas from Essex county, had leased the gas lands in good faith, paying a large purchase price, and had put in their plant with the understanding that they were to have a perpetual right there. They were licensed by the government, without complaint from any one. The very people who were here protesting against the export of gas had sold them the right to get it, and they claim either compensation or the privilege of going on. The big delegation says that the little delegation was not representative. The big delegation says it pays its own expenses, and that to Ottawa at a cost of some \$5,000, while the little one had its expenses paid by foreign interests.

The Winnipeg Tribune is a newspaper controlled by Mr. Richardson, a government supporter, who represents Esiger in the house of commons. Mr. Richardson voted for the Yukon deal, but he is not infatuated with it. He is one of the men who is happy over the action of the senate. In his paper he has a fling at that august body while at the same time he ridicules the minister of justice for charging that the defeat of the measure is a surrender to the United States. The member for Esiger says that the United States has no right to do with it, and broadly intimates that Mr. Mills is making a fool of himself when he drags in international questions. Mr. Richardson thinks that if the British Empire can pull through with the China question and the African question, that the Stikine railway will not prove to be an insurmountable imperial disaster. One does not have to read between the lines to discern the gratification of Mr. Richardson over the defeat of the Mackenzie and Mann scheme, though he is an admirer of the contractors themselves.

And speaking of the senate, the intelligent Frederick Herald scores a great point against that body. It repeats some fiction about Mr. Kloepfer, who was alleged to have told some other member that he must vote against the Yukon bill because that was opposition policy. Behold this specimen of a senator, says the Herald. It may be worth while to say that Mr. Kloepfer probably never said it, and that he is a member of the house of commons. S. D. S. Consul General Lee did not come. There is great excitement here. Every station on the Mascotte was engaged. The city of Key West will have a big crowd tomorrow. It is reported that there is great excitement at Havana.

MADRID, April 6, 5.30 p. m.—The faculty of United States Minister Woodford will start this evening for Madrid. The staff of the United States legation has left Madrid and will probably remain in Paris for the present.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A special cable message to the Commercial Advertiser from its Havana correspondent says: "Extra guards of mounted police have been placed around the Hotel Inglaterra, and everywhere that Americans assemble. There is no sign of an outbreak."

PARIS, April 5.—The United States government has purchased in France a considerable quantity of ammunition and a number of quick firing guns.

Lieut. W. S. Sims, the United States naval attaché, will shortly relieve Lieut. J. C. Colwell, the United States naval attaché in London, while the latter recuperates.

OTTAWA, April 5.—In the railway committee the other day 105 members voted on the Corbin railway charter. With the house in committee yesterday there were 50 votes. Yet it is one

of the anomalies of parliamentary nomenclature that the committee of yesterday was called a committee of the whole house, while the railway committee is only a part of it. The Corbin charter passed in this committee of a whole by 30 to 20 on a vote which did not follow party lines very closely. Mr. Blair is closely pressed by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, stating that he did not speak for the government in his strong advocacy of this charter. In discussing a private bill he did not think the government should act as an organization.

In this contention Mr. Blair is in accord with parliamentary traditions. The question is whether he did not go too far when in his position as minister of railways he took such a decided action in the railway committee. There is no doubt that he spoke there as a minister and made the strongest possible use of his official position. However, it is now clear that Mr. Blair and Mr. Tarte are not in league on the Kettle river matter. Mr. Blair was on the Grand Trunk side and Mr. Tarte on the C. P. R. man. Mr. Tarte borrows money for himself and his sons from Mr. Shaughnessy at campaign times, as was testified within the last year or two. Probably the struggle between the two railway companies is not yet over, for the mention in the railway committee and their votes recorded on the third reading. And then there is the senate.

Mr. McInnes opened the discussion yesterday, and the debate occupied Mr. Blair will till nearly midnight. Mr. McInnes, after moving down to the seat behind Mr. Blair and himself, proceeded to assail the minister with his declaration of last year. The young member for Vancouver is self-assertive and self-possessed. He feels at least six feet six inches high, though he measures exactly five feet one. Attorney General Longley once tried to crush Ben. Russell, M. P., for his declaration of last year. He said, "a man five feet four inches high doesn't believe in God." Mr. McInnes is a five feet one man, who is not charged with scepticism in theology, who does not believe in Mr. Blair. Behind Mr. Blair he had the advantage of standing while the minister was sitting, and of being raised one foot above him on the floor. So he looked down in a fatherly way to the minister while he held up to him the disadvantages and perils of a wandering and devious course in international questions. Mr. Blair then pointed out to Mr. McInnes that it would never do to get enormous votes out of the people of Canada in order to give them exclusive control of a great and promising district, and then in less than a year to be coming in and offering equal possession of the district to a foreign company with all its sources of supply in alien soil. Before he was through with Mr. Blair the minister began to have some sympathy with the widowed McInnes who fell under the displeasure of Mr. McInnes more than a year ago and was subsequently given a headlong from the post office at Nanaimo.

Mr. Blair has not been driven from his post by the little hero of the Pacific coast, and is now enjoying old and comfortable days in the city of Toronto. Mr. Blair's Yukon or Drummond or Crow's Nest deal, but he is with him in the Corbin matter. After all there is no great endorsement in this. For the reason that Mr. Robertson gives for supporting the Corbin charter is that he gave last year his vote opposing the Crow's Nest deal. Mr. Blair procured the vote on the ground that he was going to hand over to Canada through this great railway the control of the Kootenay country. Mr. Robertson opposed it. He says he has the same ground for opposing the Corbin charter as he has for opposing the Crow's Nest deal, and his support of the Corbin is only on the ground that the minister has altogether abandoned the programme, on the strength of which he dragged three millions, six hundred thousand dollars out of the people of Canada last year.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper is in a different position. He supported last year's policy in good faith, believing what was promised, that the business of the East and West Kootenay and the Boundary country would come to Canada through the connection thus established. He says that he cannot consistently with that policy encourage the tapping of the region by a system of short and cheap lines connecting with the United States. He did not take any party advantage last year, but gave his cheerful support to the protective policy then announced, and declared yesterday that he could not see his way clear to renounce the policy which the minister presented in his most seductive manner ten months ago. More especially did he feel compelled to oppose the present measure inasmuch as it was condemned by the legislature of British Columbia, the province most seriously concerned.

Mr. Davin felt the same way about it. As a western man, living in the midst of a great food growing country, he wanted to see the Kootenay market held for the prairie producers. But here was a measure offering the farmers of the country as a market to the west of Washington and Idaho. This was not what he bargained for last year, nor what the country paid for. Like Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Mr. Davin felt disposed on this occasion to side with Mr. Tarte against the minister of railways.

Mr. Oliver comes from the Northwest too, yet accepts the Corbin policy. Mr. Oliver is a liberal member, who supports the government when he likes, and often opposes it. But there is one organization which he always opposes, irrespective of party, and that is the Canadian Pacific railway. The Canadian Pacific railway does not want Mr. Corbin to come into the Boundary district, and so Mr. Oliver does, and often lives in a district which is at the mercy of the C. P. R. He has had no experience with Mr. Corbin, to whom, no doubt, distance lends some attraction.

And Mr. Bostock supports the bill whereof he is in charge. Mr. Bostock

is a mild-mannered supporter of anything. He calls a charter a "charter." The port of Nelson is a "charter." Instead of ore, the mines to which he refers produce "awe." These things Mr. Bostock acquired in England, but one thing he has acquired from observation of Mr. Fisher, the minister of agriculture. He abstracts his own bills by talking too long in support of them when there is a majority ready to vote in their favor at once. Some day Mr. Fisher and Mr. Bostock will talk all their supporters out of the house, and then the opposition will wake up and vote down their bill.

Mr. Blair explained himself, with the object of explaining himself away. He did not get so far as that, because it is really quite difficult to make the house believe that exclusive and imperious was the same thing. He says now that when he took the floor to obtain the control of the Kootenay district for the Canadian system he only meant to obtain access, because there was then no system there at all. He claims that it is altogether wrong to say that when one road is to be willing to take a monopoly, especially when there is a monopoly to be broken up. To accept this statement is to say that exclusive does not mean exclusive; that when control is promised it only means franchise; that the consumption of a market only means the pursuit of market; and that an undertaking to keep the United States out of the country really means letting them in. It was such a labyrinth of contradictions through which Mr. Blair undertook to lead the house, that he then turned and they are still hopelessly bewildered by their way through its mazes and windings. No lady is there to furnish the coil of thread to help the wanderers out.

Mr. Mills and presumably his fellow ministers are still absorbed in their dream of adding to the income. When Sir John Carling wants a committee to ascertain the best route to the Yukon, Mr. Mills cannot see any good in it. There are only two ways to the Yukon, and these two are one, and they are named Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mann. Any suggestion of a route that does not go via the Yukon is useless and even vicious. Not only is it immoral, but it is unconstitutional and flagrantly disloyal. The British flag on this continent is hopelessly trailed in the dust by the farmer during Mr. Mann's rule. Taking his figures all through the country, which he found good, has not been impaired since; that a trade which he found increasing has gone on as he found it; and that last year's wheat is sold at a higher price than prevailed for many years past. Mr. Fielding did not dwell on the manufactures. He gave no information of any kind as to whether manufacturing had increased or not, nor did he undertake to explain in what respect and how far the changes in the tariff had affected the national industries, either the farming or industrial. This was a line of enquiry on which some original information might have been given and ought perhaps to have been expected at the close of the first year of the new system.

It was odd, too, that Mr. Fielding, while pointing out in detail some of the tariff reductions, especially those relating to the imperial preference, made no mention of the tariff increases. At least he made only one reference to the tariff increases, and that was in connection with the question of prohibition. He expressed doubts as to the wisdom of the increase in the tobacco duties, and intimated that if next year's experience was like this year's, that part of the tariff would have to be brought back towards the old standard.

One other remark bore upon the liquor duties, which have also been increased. Mr. Fielding explained that Canada was now getting eight million dollars revenue from liquor, and observed that this was a matter to be considered in connection with prohibition. So far as this argument may make against prohibition it has been strengthened by the action of last session. The government has increased the revenue from liquor, and it now proposes to submit the plebiscite to the people with a question as to the loss of revenue. By the legislation of last year and the action to be taken this year the government will have built up a plausible argument against the temperance movement. Whether in case the vote goes against prohibition the duties will afterwards be reduced is a question on which one may form his own opinion. At all events it is a queer proceeding for a government to increase by a million or two the excise and customs revenue from liquor and then to make it appear that the loss of the liquor revenue can only be made up by direct taxation.

There are other tariff increases which Mr. Fielding passed over lightly enough, and this year he adds one to the list. The British West India Islands are admitted to the Canadian market on terms below the general tariff rates. This will be an advantage to the sugar trade with these islands, but there is no reduction on these sugars. The preference is obtained by an increase in the tariff on other sugars. On the basis of the present trade the West India preference simply results in an increase in the revenue from sugar of about \$400,000. Whatever may be said of the West India policy it will not be forgotten that the farmer for whom Mr. Fielding professes to speak, and the other people of Canada, will have to pay next year an additional \$400,000 for their sugar.

DEADLY KIDNEY DISEASE

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Once clear to the individual that kidney disease is a result of uric acid and oxalate of lime, which have their place in the human system, hardening and forming into stones, such a disease with any medicine other than a liquid and one that will dissolve these stones, there will be little trifling with pills, powders and remedies of such character which can not possibly effect a permanent cure. The success of South American Kidney Cure is due to the fact that it is a liquid and dissolves these alkalies and hard substances. It never fails.

event. Mr. Fielding said what he was expected to say, and nothing more.

His discussion of the financial situation contained nothing new. For the last ten years the monthly trade revenue and expenditure returns have been made public through the Gazette, so that the review of the previous year's trade and finances and of the first nine months of the current year have lost their interest. Mr. Foster, who has a rare gift of exposition, was able to gather together the facts and marshal them in a form which attracted attention. He introduced the short form of budget speech and made the event popular. Mr. Fielding either has not that gift, or does not exercise it, and the first part of his speech was simply a long citation of the figures that have already appeared in the blue book. Any deputy will fix up such a collection of statistics for any minister. The light with which an original mind might illuminate these returns did not brighten the finance speech of yesterday.

Mr. Fielding was easily able to show that the country was enjoying a steady and increasing trade; that the revenue was buoyant; that the bank returns gave evidence of increased commercial activity and that securities of the great railways are at a value not known for many years. He was fair enough to admit that the government had little to do with this and that the chief factor in the matter was the large crop and the high price. The farmer was at the bottom of it all, he explained, and incidentally went on to remark that the government now in power was especially the friend of the farmer. A little more detail in this part of the speech would perhaps have been better than the statistics previously printed, but Mr. Fielding did not explain how during the past year the farmer had received much help from the new tariff. He did not compare the duty on farm implements, for instance, with that which prevailed in previous years. Mr. Fielding did not undertake to show that any articles of consumption had been made cheaper to the man on the farm. He did explain that under next year's minimum tariff some of the duties would be reduced, but he did not claim that next year's minimum tariff had anything to do with the increased income of the farmer during last year. Taking his figures all through the country, which he found good, has not been impaired since; that a trade which he found increasing has gone on as he found it; and that last year's wheat is sold at a higher price than prevailed for many years past. Mr. Fielding did not dwell on the manufactures. He gave no information of any kind as to whether manufacturing had increased or not, nor did he undertake to explain in what respect and how far the changes in the tariff had affected the national industries, either the farming or industrial. This was a line of enquiry on which some original information might have been given and ought perhaps to have been expected at the close of the first year of the new system.

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Going back to the general discussion of the tariff we find Mr. Fielding branching out into a full fledged protectionist. In his budget speech of last year he talked about protection as an evil which was desirable to be renounced at once but easy stages. The tariff of last year was introduced with a sort of an apology, to the effect that it was dangerous to disturb trade too much at once. He did not then deny that protection was continued. He does not deny it now, but the

apologetic tone seems to have departed and the policy of protection then continued under a kind of protest seems now to be defended or at least explained. As a permanent policy, the tariff was one step in the direction of free trade. This year there is not a suggestion of a revenue tariff as the goal. Mr. Fielding explained that all the people in Canada seemed to be satisfied with the course of the government, and left the impression that he intended to be satisfied with it himself. Tariff stability is his argument now.

At the same time he drew the line he held out to the protected manufacturer. He did not threaten to abolish protection, but told him he must be vigilant. "I am afraid," he said, "that there is no rest for the protected manufacturer. Eternal vigilance must be the price of his protection. He must be on guard all the time, for so long as there are high duties there will be consumers ready to protest against them. * * * The manufacturer must never expect permanence until the tariff gets down to a moderate point. There are duties in the tariff today so high that the government cannot regard them as permanent. It would be well then for the manufacturer to realize the fact that Canada had turned away from the high tariff policy, and from this time the policy would be in the direction of greater free trade."

If it seems that the words quoted are a contradiction of the previous remarks about Mr. Fielding's acceptance of protection, the only answer is that there is the same contradiction in Mr. Fielding's speech. He does suggest a possible reduction in duties. He also promises stability in his whole speech, however, there is no single word of declaration that the government proposes to abolish protection and place the duties on a revenue basis. That policy would appear, if the speech is accepted as government policy, to be a permanent one, eternally abandoned. It is true that Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared for it in England last year, and so did Mr. Fielding, but we are no longer expecting the programme of this government to be the same in England as it is in Canada.

The language of the finance minister was mentioned as a threat. To the protected manufacturer it must mean that the course for him to adopt is to maintain the Red Parlor. If he supposed that the conditions were permanent, it would be a matter of him about politics, but he must keep in touch with the political powers and see that in some evil moment his protection is not diminished. It is a warning to the Masseys, the Frosts, the Gurneys and the Bertrams, that they must not quarrel with the government.

The finance minister is silent on another point. There was talk of economy in old times, but he has little to say about it. It would be hard for him to say anything with the estimates before him requiring the largest expenditure for the ordinary business of the country that has ever yet been demanded, and with the public accounts for last year's expenditure in his hand. If he decides of the party had been carried out, Mr. Fielding might have gone through the list of the various departments and shown how savings had been effected. Instead, he was obliged to confine himself mainly to the great economy. There is no denying that the savings the government has reduced the annual expenditure by nearly \$500,000. This is the saving effected by cutting down the rate of interest in the savings bank. All Mr. Mulock's cheese parings, and his savings and pickings in every possible direction in the whole government circle have not made up for other increases. This one stands out as a monumental saving. It reduced the deficit of last year. It may be accountable for all the savings in this year, and even on Mr. Fielding's own admission it will be accountable for the half of it. It may give him a half a million surplus next year. Yet how simple it is. It required no effort of statesmanship, no sacrifice of comfort or convenience, no additional labor on the part of any minister or member of the government circle. All the sacrifice and inconvenience and extra labor is on the part of the depositor, and Mr. Fielding has explained that many of the depositors in the savings banks do not need any sympathy.

Yet the finance minister did not suggest that the change was made for reasons of government economy. It was done, he said, in order to make money cheap. If government interest was low, bank interest would be low, and if the banks borrowed money at low interest they would lend it at low interest. Already Mr. Fielding said the "inner circle" of business men who do business at the bank were gaining by the change. Replying to Mr. Sproule, he admitted that the poor debtor who got small notes discounted had to pay the same interest as before. But Mr. Fielding's sympathy for him was something like that for the depositors in the savings banks. He rejoiced in the gain that the banks of the country was making and the advantage to what he called "the inner circle."

The finance minister remarks that the interest paid in the savings banks, two and a half per cent, amounts to about the same as that paid to the English capitalists on the last loan, which, at an earlier period, amounted at two and seven-eighths per cent. Mr. Fielding adds the cost of savings bank management, which is thus charged to the depositor. When the same valuation was put upon the loan a few months ago, Mr. Fielding's organs persisted in declaring that this was an unfair statement, and that the true rate was only two and three-quarters. Mr. Fielding gave the right value and showed that for fifty years to come, notwithstanding prospective decreases in the current rate, the country will pay within one-eighth of 3 per cent on this ten million loan. At the same time we are refusing to pay more than two and a half per cent on

money borrowed in small amounts of reducing banks may seem to think a great success. It is a great success, prodigious success, as far as laborers and lower rate. It is a success with the expense to make the words, it is a success and an encouragement.

The announcement, well, Mr. Fielding tried and Sir Louis said that he was claiming that man treaties they had the was their duty they could in. They argued lost it, but the authorities might say that it might say the politeness of titles and implications. Mr. Fielding had Sir Louis. Other people in his view advanced so far as to second rate la the treaties a Borden of Ha Westmorland in Mr. Fielding's attempt to attempt it of Sir Louis. That Sir Louis doubts on the had only so called doubts. It is the second rate constitutional unanimously of portion, and out of the court Louis is most in his assertion he has doubts

But after all has come of will be confining August next, government is of imperial co as well as the otherwise one ther there are tion treaties v advantage to ourselves of ourselves, not so cock-up the minister of thing, and does claim at this claim to be so may learn that

Mr. Fielding respect to the benevolent, and to help the Wpire out of the in terms of huckstering ap we are not at the shape of goods. It is the land. Mr. Fielding's estimate products over tries. He says land is entirely people's food. bring back the Fielding's position that he is not possible date of long way off. says it will not ment at all, but thiasm. Me as we are and applause of what we have lar in England, ed with praise throne and by

All of which but there would thiasm in an audience if he clare that he Indies, or in G South Wales, tional market of Canadian a country. The poor West In had the sympathy there was also struggling Ca wants a better his potatoes, and his live at Canadian lum manufacturer, them nothing price, the applicatory, and the and if the banks borrowed money at low interest they would lend it at low interest. Already Mr. Fielding said the "inner circle" of business men who do business at the bank were gaining by the change. Replying to Mr. Sproule, he admitted that the poor debtor who got small notes discounted had to pay the same interest as before. But Mr. Fielding's sympathy for him was something like that for the depositors in the savings banks. He rejoiced in the gain that the banks of the country was making and the advantage to what he called "the inner circle."

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is silent on was talk of but he has It would be anything with requiring the ordinary that has ever with the year's expend- pledges of tried out, Mr. the ordinary ar- tments and been effected, to confine him- economy, that by two has reduced by nearly of effecting of interest in Mr. Mulock's savings and in the direction inle have not case. This im- mental advi- of last table for all s year, and own showing, the half of all a million ow simple it statesman- fort or con- labor on the any member here. All convenience on the and Mr. at many of wings banks

money borrowed from our own peo- in small sums, with the possibility of reducing it year by year as the banks may suggest. Mr. Fielding appears to think that his fifty-year loan of ten million dollars at this price is a great success. It is nothing to the prodigious success of the loan, five times as large, made from our own laborers and mechanics at a much lower rate. That brilliant achievement is passed by with few words and with the explanation that it was done to make money cheap. In other words, it is a discouragement to thrift and an encouragement to borrowing.

The announcement that the preferential policy of last year is abandoned, was a welcome to the house. Mr. Fielding tried his best to let himself say Sir Louis Davies down easy. He said that when the ministers were claiming that the Belgian and German treaties did not apply to Canada they had their own doubts; still it was their duty to make the best case they could in Canada and in England. They argued the case in England and lost it, but the fact that the English authorities listened to it at all was a proof that it was arguable. Another might say that it was a proof of the politeness of imperial judicial authorities and imperial statements. But in order to place it in this light, Mr. Fielding had to conveniently forget Sir Louis Davies' speech of last year. Other people remembered that Sir Louis in his most exuberant and confident manner declared against any view adverse to his own. He was so far as to declare that not even a second rate lawyer could contend that the treaties applied to Canada. Mr. Borden of Halifax and Mr. Powell of Westmorland were among the second rate lawyers who had the audacity to attempt it in spite of the roaring of Sir Louis. It is pleasing to know that Sir Louis now claims to have had doubts on the subject. Last year he had only scorn for those who had doubts. It need not be remarked that the second rate lawyers who decide constitutional questions in England, unanimously condemned Sir Louis's portion, and practically turned him out of the court. Hereafter when Sir Louis in his assertions shall claim that he has doubts of his own position.

But after Mr. Fielding says good had come of it, and the preference will be confined to the act after August next. It must be that the government is now acting on advice of imperial constitutional authorities, as well as their own law officers, otherwise we might still doubt whether there is not some favored nation treaties which will extend the advantage to foreign nations in spite of ourselves. The present writer is not so cock-sure of these matters as the minister of marine is of everything, and does not venture a criticism at this stage. The ministers claim to be safe, but next year we may learn that they have doubts.

Mr. Fielding says his intentions in respect to the West India tariff are benevolent, and the purpose is to help the West India and the empire out of their difficulty. He talks in terms of high disapproval of "the huckstering spirit," and explains that he is not asking any returns in the shape of a preference for our goods. It is the same way with England. Mr. Fielding holds out no Canadian of an advantage there to no Canadian products over those of foreign countries. He says public feeling in England is entirely against a tax on the people's food, and he does not bring back the same account, but Mr. Fielding is positive, which may mean that he is doubtful, and he puts the possible date of such a preference a long way off. When it does come, he says it will not be a national movement at all, but a national burst of enthusiasm. Meanwhile we are to go on as we are, and Mr. Fielding, amid the applause of his followers, says that what we have done is intensely popular in England, and has been mentioned with praise in the speech from the throne and by Mr. Chamberlain.

All of which is highly gratifying, but there would have been more enthusiasm in Mr. Fielding's limited audience if he had been able to declare that he had secured in the West Indies, or in Great Britain, or in New South Wales, or in India, an additional market for some one product of Canadian soil or Canadian industry. The poor Englishman and the poor West India planter apparently had the sympathy of the house, but there was also some sympathy for the struggling Canadian farmer, who wants a better market for his grain, his potatoes, his butter and cheese, and his live stock, as well as for the Canadian lumbermen, fishermen and manufacturer. Mr. Fielding offered them nothing but sugar at a higher price, the applause of the colonial secretary, and the burst of jubilee enthusiasm. He would have greatly pleased the house and the country if he had shown that some one thing produced in Canada would be preferred in the West Indies or in England to the same thing produced in the United States. If this much had been obtained, even Mr. Fielding's supporters would have forgiven the huckstering process by which it was acquired.

THIRTY ONE KILLED.
SEATTLE, Wash., April 8.—The steamer Alki arrived tonight with news that a landslide has occurred on the Chilkoot trail in which thirty-one men are known to have been killed and a large number injured.

In Russia it is the custom for duellists to breakfast together before going out to fight.

Years of Suffering From Rheumatism Relieved by One Dose of Medicine.
"For many years," writes Mrs. N. F. Harris, wife of the well-known biographical author, of Hingham, Ont., "I was sorely afflicted with Rheumatism, and at times was almost disabled. I tried everything, as I thought, and doctor after doctor, but without success. I had a fifty years prospective rate of the length of my life. On April 1st, 1897, I was cured by one dose of this medicine. I have had no return of the disease since."

P. E. ISLAND NEWS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 31.—The nurses' convention was held in Kindergarten hall on the 24th and graduating diplomas were given to Misses Gordon, Wiggins, Sinclair and Ross, they having pursued successfully the course in the P. E. I. Hospital training school.

Hotel Davies is having extensive additions made to the building. Lowe Bros. are the contractors.

John McGrath, John McDermott and Peter Simco, for tampering with Scott Act witnesses, were fined \$5 and costs or 20 days imprisonment by Stipendiary Benchard.

Master Eddie Leahy, one of the altar boys of St. Dunstan's, while arranging some lights on the altar last week, slipped and fell from the top of one of the arches and cut his head so badly several stitches had to be put in.

A large barn at Marlborough, belonging to David Jardine of Freetown, was destroyed by fire a short time ago, entailing a loss of \$400.

Dr. McNeill of Kensington is about to take up his abode in this city. The office and residence at Kensington has been purchased by Dr. D. J. McKay of Clifton.

The death is recorded of Mrs. Ann Williams, widow of the late Jasper Pickard of Wingolet road. She was in her eighty-fifth year, and was for a great number of years a consistent member of the Methodist church.

The city council held a special meeting on Monday night, when the ministerial association was given audience to show its opposition to the Sunday clause in the electric railway bill. After a short discussion a resolution passed the council to the effect that after the line is in operation, any time within eighteen months, a plebiscite shall be called to allow the citizens to say whether the cars shall run on Sunday or not; and further, such plebiscite shall be held every six years if asked for.

Geo. E. Full left on Monday for a trip west for the benefit of his health. Mayflower division, S. of T., elected the following officers: W. P. Geo. Lewis; W. A. Gertie Bell; R. S. Eerha Lewis; A. R. S. Josie Bowman; E. S. Charles McNaughton; Treas. Joseph Chap; Samuel Good; Cond. Wm. Clark; A. Con. Longworth McMillan; I. S. Wm. Burrows; O. S. John Lewis.

The local council of women have elected as delegates to the annual council to meet at Ottawa, Mrs. A. A. McDonald, Mrs. Edward Bayfield and Miss Weeks. Three more societies of the city affiliated, making fifteen in all.

On Wednesday morning about 100 passengers crossed by the Stanley. Mrs. Fred Peters and daughter were amongst them. They are going to visit friends in Nova Scotia, preparatory to leaving for their home in the west.

Emuel Wright, son of the late Hon. G. Wright, died of his residence, Pleasant Point, North River, on the 29th, aged 82 years.

On the 28th inst., at the residence of Edwin White, the Rev. D. Sutherland united in the holy bonds of matrimony, William W. Crosby to Miss Winifred F. White, all of Cornwall.

Miss Edna White attended the bridge and Wilson E. White supported the groom.

A concert in St. Patrick's hall on Monday realized \$50.

Cherry Valley has a farmer's club and on Monday the members ordered about a half a ton of seeds, but as only a third of the members were present, the order will be largely in arrears.

At the close of a farmers' institute for the purchase of supplies was organized, and officers elected as follows: President, J. C. Irving; Vice-pres. Rod' McIsaac; A. V. P. Stewart; Sec. Treas. A. M. J. McLeod; and auditors, Theo. Gleason and Alexander McDonald. Com. of ways and means, F. A. Murphy, R. E. Mutch, M. Willoch and J. C. Irving. They start out with the mottoes, "Success to the Farmer," and "Down with Monopoly."

Green is the rage
Last year's dress will readily become a stylish up-to-date green by using the well known

MAGNETIC DYES
Light Green, Green, Dark Green. These dyes like the other colors of Magnetic dyes, gives lasting color, and leave the fabric soft, and new looking. When best results in dyeing in any color are wished for, use only Magnetic Dyes.

At all dealers, or a full size packet as sample sent post paid, for 10c. by HARVEY MEDICINE CO., 424 St. Paul, Montreal.

A GREAT VICTORY.

British and Egyptian Troops Storm the Dervish Stronghold at Atbara.

The Position Carried at the Point of the Bayonet After an Hour's Heavy Bombardment.

Most Brilliant Battle Ever Fought in the Sudan Two Thousand of the Enemy Killed—A Night Marches Wield as That of Tel-el-Kebir—The British Loss.

ATBARA CAMP, Nubia, April 8.—The Sirdar's force numbered 13,000 men, with 24 guns, under Col. Long, and 12 Maxims. The enemy left Shendi with 19,000 men, but they have suffered a good deal from desertion since. The enemy was at first practically concealed under ground in a strong position, but the British and Egyptian troops were formed up and carried the position by the point of the bayonet under a tremendous fire from the enemy. The Zariba was torn away, but the enemy clung obstinately to the trenches and were bayoneted in them.

During the whole admirable bombardment by Col. Long not a single Dervish was visible. The cavalry was now in full pursuit, and nothing could have been finer than the behavior of the troops.

The Sirdar, Sir Richard Kitchener, received a tremendous ovation after the victory was taken. Mahmoud was captured, and the British and Egyptian troops were formed up and carried the position by the point of the bayonet under a tremendous fire from the enemy.

Our loss would have been heavy if the enemy had not fired his guns. This will be called the battle of Atbara.

The British and Egyptian troops are still cheering each other this evening. The river bed and the thick brush down to the river are full of Dervish dead.

Col. Murray had his horse shot under him and was wounded in the arm. The enemy behaved with the greatest bravery. The prisoners say they lost every man of the force, except the advance guard, some of whom tried to break across the river at an early stage, but were beaten back by the Dervish horsemen.

The rockets under Captain Beatty set the enemy's camp afire in many places. The enemy were in deep trenches in rows behind the Zariba. Bishari Rod fell at the head of his men. Ten guns were captured. The prisoners say Osman Digna fled early during the bombardment.

The enemy opened with such a terrific fire that our men were dropping on all sides. It was as if a billion fusillades as troops were ever called upon to face. Mahmoud's army is practically wiped out. A thousand of his followers have been taken prisoner, and he himself has been caught hiding in a house, under the bed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.
ATBARA, Camp Nubia, April 9.—The British and Egyptian troops cheered each other until late last night over the capture of the Dervish position. The river bed and the thick brush down to the river are full of Dervish dead.

Late Thursday night the Sirdar issued orders saying that he was sure of his eye, and he hoped they would all remember God.

The Dervish fire was very heavy, but too high, and the British loss was mostly before reaching the Zariba. Colonel Murray had his horse shot under him and was wounded in the arm. The enemy certainly behaved with the greatest bravery. The prisoners say they lost heavily by the bombardment before the advance.

Some of the enemy tried to break across the river at an early stage but were beaten back by the Dervish horsemen. The rockets under Captain Beatty set the enemy's camp on fire in many places. The enemy were in deep trenches in rows behind the Zariba. Bishari Rod fell at the head of his men. Ten guns were captured.

The authorities call yesterday's battle the most brilliant ever fought in the Sudan, everything having been carried straight through without a hitch or check. While the position was shelled by the Maxims, Nordenfeldts and Sharps, the Dervishes hardly attempted a reply.

Nothing was visible in front of the position except a solitary wabbling camel, but in the trenches, the large number of mangled donkeys and camels proved the terrific effect of the British fire. Inside the Zariba there was an astonishing labyrinth of earthen works, every goat seemingly having had its own shelter and trench.

I have been all over the Dervish position and estimate their dead at more than 2,000. The night march was as well as that of Tel-el-Kebir. Our troops observed a funeral silence on hearing the enemy's Zariba at Makheba. No smoking was permitted. Egyptians, Sudanese and British strove to be the first in the glorious race and to be first in the attack. A usual, several brigades claim the honor.

The enemy opened with such a terrific fire that our men were dropping on all sides. It was as venomous a fusillade as troops were ever called upon to face.

THE STRIKE AT AN END.

The Trouble in the York Cotton Mills at Saco, Maine Settled.

SACO, Me., April 8.—The three months' strike in the York cotton mills, which has proved one of the longest and most stubbornly fought in the history of New England, is at an end. Agent Page assumed the committee that waited upon him this afternoon, that he would open the mill gates next Monday, and while he advanced their wages, he would do so on conditions of cotton market warranted such action. A largely attended meeting of the textile workers, who until Wednesday were in favor of prolonging the struggle, was held in Saco on Monday afternoon. Speeches were made in both French and English, some speakers being opposed to going back to work under the conditions proposed, while others expressed the opinion that it would be useless to continue the struggle longer, and that the only thing to be done was to return to work. At the conclusion of the speaking a ballot was taken and in favor of going back to work. The result was hailed with cheers and cries of "We will be a gallant fight, but could not beat a corporation of cotton mill owners." Secretary King, the vote was made unanimous. The businessmen are happy tonight over the result of the meeting and hope it will be many a day before another strike is inaugurated in these mills.

BLACK BILE AND MELANCHOLY.

The ancient Greeks believed that the soul resided in the liver, and that the chief duty of the liver was to make black bile, and that black bile and melancholy were one and the same thing. We have learned that there are other causes of melancholy than misplaced bile, but few more efficient than a disordered liver. Probably the chief duty of the liver is to burn up or oxidize certain substances no longer useful to the body. One of these is uric acid, a product of the oxidation of certain food and of worn out tissue cells—that is, bodily substance. Well, when there is more of this thrown into the liver than it is able to dispose of, it sulks awhile, and then turns every-thing upside down in its efforts to expel the intruder. This is a bilious attack; and a proneness to such attacks is what Mr. Peter Knight means when he says he suffered fifteen years from liver complaint and pleurodynia.

Fleets of people who read this little story will thoroughly understand all the experiences which he, and Mr. Sampson after him, briefly describe. "I felt languid and heavy," says Mr. Knight. "My appetite was variable and I suffered from a stabbing pain in the right side."

The latter was the pleurodynia he mentions—in the pleura, an ailment much like neuralgia. When there is inflammation it turns to what we call pleurisy. In his case there was probably no inflammation.

"I had so much pain," he goes on to say, "which continued month after month, that I felt anxious and consulted a doctor. He gave me medicines and embrocations which eased me for a time, and then I had the pain bad as ever. In this way I remained for a year or more, until in May, 1881, I read about Mother Seigel's Syrup and the cures it had made in cases like my own. I also knew that my mother-in-law had for years derived benefit from it. I got a bottle from Mr. Chase, the chemist at Slough. After taking one bottle I found relief. The pain gradually wore away and I felt better than ever. Soon I was cured, and from that time till now, by taking an occasional dose it always put me right. I always keep a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house as a family medicine, and very useful my wife and family find it. You may use this statement as you like. (Signed) Peter Knight, Stoke Poges, Slough, Bucks, June 6, 1896."

"In the summer of 1892," says Mr. Sampson, "I had a bad attack of indigestion and congestion of the liver, and I got medicine from two doctors, but it did not benefit me in the least. For three months I continued to suffer. In October, 1892, I read about Mother Seigel's Syrup. I was then living at Hays, Middlesex. I purchased two bottles from the chemist in High Street, Southall. After taking one bottle I found benefit. The gnawing and melancholy and depression left me, and I felt brighter, stronger and more active."

"I continued taking the Syrup, and after I had used five bottles I was cured, and escaped all the evils of indigestion and liver ailments for a year. Since that time I have kept a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house and if I require medicine I resort to it and always get relief. You may use this statement if you think fit to do so. (Signed) Frank E. Sampson, Fearnside, Farnham Royal, Slough, June 5th, 1898."

Two better witnesses than these gentlemen we need not ask for. Mr. Knight is a builder, known and respected in the district; and Mr. Sampson is of equally high repute among the people of Slough and Windsor, where he has resided many years. Both command the confidence of their friends and acquaintances, and working as he has so profound and disastrous an effect upon the mind and spirits as the one from which they suffered—dyspepsia, with its consequence, torpidity of liver. The mischief wrought by it to body and mind, and hence to the power of thinking and working, is incalculable. It wrecks all nations, with wrecks of men and women. Engrave, then, on your memory these words—Mother Seigel's Syrup cures it.

The value of the churches and the land on which they are erected in the United States up to July 1, 1897, is estimated at \$600,000,000.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Government is Negotiating With a Firm of Contractors.

Application for Incorporation of H. R. McLellan Company.

Cardinal Taschereau Sinking Rapidly—A Lacrosse Player on Charge of Murder.

TORONTO, April 7.—The Ontario Lumbermen's association met here today and decided to press upon the government the necessity of imposing a duty on United States lumber as a retaliation for the United States duty on Canadian lumber. Some members of the association wanted to go so far as to pledge the association to support any party which will promise to adopt the policy of retaliation. Mr. Bertram, M. P. for Toronto, said he had hopes the government would impose the duty asked for.

The bankers' section of the board of trade are discussing the advisability of reducing the rate of interest on deposits to two and a half per cent in conformity with the recent government action. Nothing will be decided until the Montreal board of trade has been consulted.

OTTAWA, April 10.—The government of British Columbia is negotiating with a firm of contractors to make a wagon road on the route which was to have been the course of the Mackenzie and Mann railway. It is understood that one whole cabinet sitting since the holidays commenced has been devoted to the question of the Yukon transportation route.

Frank Brown and Hezekiah King are added to the number of pilotage commissioners of Puywash, N. S. Samuel Moore of Montague, P. E. I., is to be a collector of customs. Appointments—Robt. McLeod, wharfinger, Black River, St. John Co.; Jas. DeLong, wharfinger, Quaco, in place of W. H. Fourke.

Harry Richards McLellan and Chas. Willard King of St. John, John W. Y. King, Moncton; Alexander and David McLaren of Ottawa, are applying for incorporation as a lumber company, with headquarters at Ottawa, and a capital of \$500,000, as the H. R. McLellan company (limited).

QUEBEC, April 10.—Cardinal Taschereau is reported to be sinking rapidly. **MONTREAL, Que., April 10.**—An old man named Clifford was killed this morning in a row on Mayor street, and Joe O'Meara is looked up in the cells of the central police station with a charge of murder against him. Clifford was the proprietor of several houses on Mayor street, and the old man over his tenants, a son of O'Meara, one of his tenants, attempted the "fly-by-night act." The old man surprised her at it and became engaged in an altercation with O'Meara, who was assisting. During the scuffle O'Meara is said to have hit the old man over the head with a whiskey bottle, killing him almost instantaneously.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.
The Dairy Industry Showing a Remarkable Increase. (Sussex Record.)

Kings county led the province in the size of its cheese crop last year, and from present indications the season of 1898 will far surpass our previous record.

The number of factories, which last year was fifteen, will this year be increased by six additional and perhaps more.

Aboussali is to have a factory, run on co-operative principles and operated by a joint stock company. Head of Millstream is to have a factory operated in the same manner, as will also Mr. Middleton.

At Penobscot, Albert Sear is building a factory, and Mr. McCreedy will operate a factory at Mechanic. Berwick has about decided to erect a new factory building, and a strong effort is being made to start a factory at Markhamville.

The Provincial Dairy school, which is doing pioneer work in the education of our people to the advantages of butter making, is turning out 1,600 lbs. of butter per week, and cannot at this rate supply the demand.

Two more skimming stations have been added to those now in operation. At Petticoat, the separator, an Alpha, has been placed in position and cream is being forwarded to the school. The separator is a Russian, is being made ready for work, and will probably start the first of next week. It is to be operated by R. T. McCreedy, the well known cheese maker. Mr. McCreedy while in Sussex on Tuesday informed the Record that he intended doing a larger business in cheese the coming season than ever before.

The second course in cheese making is now on at the dairy school, about seventeen students being in attendance.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.
In the minds of most people the manufacture of paints and colors is not thought of as much importance, and this branch of business is little understood by the public generally. Twenty-five or thirty years ago, paint was made in a very crude way and consisted mainly of grinding white lead and colors in oil—the mixing, or preparing for use, being done by the consumer.

Today it is different. This branch of business, like all others, has made rapid improvements. The "best" paint is now made ready for the brush. Paint for every purpose can be bought ready to put on.

This change has been brought about by the application of special machinery for the fine grinding and thorough mixing of the different pigments and ingredients. This with skilled labor

produced paints better and cheaper than under the old method.

Much of the improvement and advancement in paint making is due to the Sherwin-Williams Co., who are without doubt the largest manufacturers of paint in the world. This company has an extensive plant—the largest of the kind in existence—at Cleveland, Ohio. It will give an idea of the extent of their premises when it is stated that their floor space exceeds nine acres. Many thousands of gallons of paint ready to use is delivered out every day. Besides the Cleveland plant the company have their own factories in Chicago and Montreal, Canada; also branch houses at New York and Boston.

The Sherwin-Williams paints are used by the principal railways and steamship companies in the United States and Canada. There is scarcely a town or village in either country where the well known S. W. P. may not be obtained. Fifty travellers are constantly on the road, covering every point of interest in the interests of the extensive business.

The business was built up from small beginnings and its great success is due largely to the fact that from the start the proprietors have never allowed more than one quality—the best quality—to be put under their label. The result is, wherever the Sherwin-Williams name is found on a package of paint it stands for the best that there is in paint.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.
Sawdust in The River.

To the Editor of the Sun:—Sir:—I was glad to see that the Finance minister has made some provision for dredging of rivers and streams, but I may ask, "Will the game be worth the candle?" If portable mills may be set up on the banks of public streams indiscriminately and the output of sawdust thrown into the rivers or placed where the tide or freshet will slowly but surely do the work! A few years ago one of those mills was placed on the Kennebec falls river, near the Hampton Village bridge, on the Norton side, and an immense pile of sawdust and rubbish, the refuse of the mill, was left, and each freshet has spread it along the bed of the river. Last summer, I am told, another set up his mill a short distance below the bridge, and within a stone's throw of the very place where the refuse was expended a few years ago to dredge, and so near the bend of the river as to make it most convenient for public damage; and since last fall the freshet and tide have steadily washed much of the big pile of rubbish and refuse into the river. This business is continued with impunity, not only will the river fishery be destroyed, but before long already not-too-deep parts of navigation will be materially damaged and made dangerous—if not destroyed. A portion of last season's pile is said to be yet in evidence, and I am informed that very inadequate means, if any, have been used to prevent this public wrong. Permanent saw mills are required to be fitted, or so placed, as to prevent all this—annual and the same required of these portable mills? I am informed that these establishments have already started, or are preparing to start, operations in many parts of the province, and ought not some means be immediately adopted to prevent the recurrence of these outrages? I have no interest in, or desire to, interfere with these travelling mills in the legitimate prosecution of their work. They may be useful; they may serve a useful purpose—but they should not be permitted to do a general injury, and render all money spent in dredging useless, or literally "thrown into the sea."

Yours, etc., KENNEDY-BECCAIS.

CONTINENTAL DREAD OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.
That which strikes one particularly in regard to the personality of Joseph Chamberlain, and which makes him distinct among all politicians, is the integrity of territories other than those belonging to England. This is due to his want of good faith, and the contempt he has for straight paths, because most probably he finds them too honorable. Mr. Chamberlain possesses all the faults of his countrymen. If ever he becomes in the political arena, it will be a calamity for the entire world, but, perhaps, more particularly for his own land.—Le Nord (Paris).

A PLUCKY AUSTRALIAN TROOPER.
The township of Leongatha, Victoria, is surrounded by bush fires, and the whole of the residents are out fighting the flames. The residents had a sensational experience. Hearing that the residence of Mr. Statham was in danger, he traversed a bush track with the flames on every hand. When he reached the house he found Mrs. Statham and her five children in an almost frenzied state. As the flames completely surrounded the house, the completely surprised child at a time on horse-back, and galloped across the fire to a place of safety. On his last trip he was overcome by heat and exhaustion, and fell on the horse's neck. The bush fire was extinguished, the bride and her party were saved, and the bride and her party were carried to a place of safety.—Sydney Daily Telegraph.

LOBENGLU'S SONS AT SCHOOL.
It may not be generally known that Lobengula's three sons are now being educated at Capetown at the expense of the Chartered Company. Towards the end of last month, Lomlongwe, Sitwapan, Mvotwana, and Mvuna, Queens of Lobengula, accompanied by Mvuna, late headman of the Royal regiment, two male attendants, named Mpitulwala and Maphobole, besides a brace of the Queen's handmaidens, left the round-bound train for the purpose of visiting three sons of Lobengula.—Rhodesia.

To Cure an Obstinate Cough
Leading doctors recommend "CAMPBELL'S Wine of Beech Tree Gosselo."

It seldom fails to cure, and is sure to give relief.

Ask your Druggist for it. K. CAMPBELL & Co., Mfrs., Montreal.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. April 5-3 S. Laker Huron, Taylor, from Liverpool via Halifax, cargo and passengers. Troop and Son.

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MEMORANDA.

In port at Rio Grande do Sul, Feb 23, bark Gleason, Mundy, for New York, ready; Belg Electric Light, Boston, for New York.

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LABOR MATTERS.

Letters Read from Detroit and Vancouver at Trade and Labor Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. John trade and labor council was held in Bowman's hall, Brussels street, Wednesday, President Daley in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted. The following letters were read and endorsed. They caused an interesting discussion.

DEPTOIT, Mich., Jan. 11, 1898. To Organize a League of People of the Greeting-We wish to draw your attention to the Lumber Manufacturing Company, with branches at Toledo, Ohio, Toronto, Ont., Westfield, Mass., and Thompsonville, Conn.

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MARINE MATTERS.

ACROSS THE BAY.

Particulars of the Abandonment of the Sch. Genius. DIBBY, April 11-Capt. Eaton Chute, master of the wrecked schooner Genius, and five of his crew have returned home from Boston, the British consul at that port having supplied them with free tickets.

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LABOR MATTERS.

Letters Read from Detroit and Vancouver at Trade and Labor Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. John trade and labor council was held in Bowman's hall, Brussels street, Wednesday, President Daley in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted. The following letters were read and endorsed. They caused an interesting discussion.

DEPTOIT, Mich., Jan. 11, 1898. To Organize a League of People of the Greeting-We wish to draw your attention to the Lumber Manufacturing Company, with branches at Toledo, Ohio, Toronto, Ont., Westfield, Mass., and Thompsonville, Conn.

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MARINE MATTERS.

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CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived. QUACO, April 8-Ard, sch Alfarotta S. S. S. from Mount Desert Perry.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

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BIRTHS.

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MONCTON.

Funeral of the Late Hugh Wright - Navigation Open - Coming Weddings. MONCTON, April 11-Measles are still quite prevalent in some of the country districts.

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FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived. At St. Thomas, March 18, sch Omega, LeCompt, from Martinique (and sailed 25th for Ponce to load for Havre or orders).

WINTER PORT ITEMS.

WINTER PORT ITEMS. The mail steamer Gallia left Liverpool at 4.30 p. m. Saturday for this port with 180 passengers.

CONGRESS WILL DECIDE.

CONGRESS WILL DECIDE. (Continued from page nine.)

LABOR MATTERS.

LABOR MATTERS. The meeting then adjourned.

MARINE MATTERS.

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QUEEN... It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you can buy the "Star" 13 b... When... A. J. Mac... MY PR... "Laquebaugh... A perfect bit and finest Bl... single gal. of \$... bottles. Each... It is the pur... Remember th... or \$15.00 per... No charge f... Securely pack... way desired... Family Wine L... Goods shippe... receipt of ord... Send remittan... express order... registered lette... M. A... Wine an... 112 Prince Wm... ST... No Contract... ST. STEPH... Inspector Jones... and Insp... died States... day upon the... Stepher, and... to find any... W. A. Henr... these injur... severe injur... chie in a cut... THE LATE C... (Yarr... Details of the... Rowland Hill... Yarmouth, wh... delphia on Tu... Crocker, wh... was killed by a... express train... Capt. Crocker... Nova Scotia, o... therefore 83 ye... tors were seal... revive Capt... one of his fat... years later be... sel, and for m... from the Wes... Philadelphia... months the fa... Lane. His w... recovery, with... Presidents L... was presented... rescuing a cre... wrecked in m... ther-in-law of... Mrs. Crocker... Cale of Yarm...