—Ard, sch Norka, via Yarmouth, N ch Ella and Jenfax; schs Gladys bouth. arch 8—Ard, sch w York for St -Ard, schs Ruth ship New City, Frederica, Ry-Boniform, Jones, Roop, from Haark F B Lovitt, Helen E Kenney k White Wings.

stmr Ramore Ora, Sprague sch Blomidon,

h Dove, Esdale,

r Arbela, Smith.

Celeste Burrill. afner Brothers

tr Storm King. bark St Paul, 10th, bark Veship Cumberbark Maria S 8, bark Robert 8, NB.

March 7, seh s copper paintrs old. The the coasting

Getson, from

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Feb. 25, to

Hardingville of Fairfield

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ht months, Minnie Mc-

IN WHIT-

ST. JOHN WERKIN SUN

VOL. 21.-NO. 11.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1898.

SECOND PART.

AN EARLY SPRING

Has begun at our store. Our new Spring Clothing has opened up, and more opining up every day. Don't forget to give us a call. Men's Suits here from \$3.75 up.

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

THE M'AVITY

Public Accounts Committee Investigation Adjourned

The Resolution Moved by Mr Sumner and sylum Supplies.

FREDERICTON, March 9. - The public accounts committee met at 10 o'clock this morning. In view of the anticipated appearance of representatives of Messrs, McAvity & Sons, to explain alleged overcharges in the lunatic asylum hardware accounts, there was quite a number of spectators present, and no less than four newspaper reporters. John A. Mc-Avity was present on behalf of his firm, and he was attended by his

bookkeeper, W. J. Stratton. Mr. MoAvity produced the statement of prices charged the asylum as it appeared in the newspapers, with the current market rates set opposite. It seen became apparent to the mem-bers of the committee that a misun-derstanding had arisen as to the dates upon which the sales were made. The members of the committee in indicating what they considered gross overcharges for nails and spikes, nau as-sumed that they were quoting from 1897 accounts. It transpired, by Mr. McAvity's explanation, that the sales criticized went back as far as August,

As soon as this had been shown to Mr. Dibblee and Mr. Sumner, who, as hardware merchants, were granted to have special knowledge of the subject at issue, they frankly acknowledged that prices for all nails were in 1896 much higher than in the following year, and after comparing the prices charged in 1896 with price lists of that date the explanation of Mr. McAvity was accepted as perfectly satisfac-

The glass which the original bill made appear as 21-4 cents per pane for cutting alone, was for both glass and the cutting to an odd size. This disposed of the items previously quoted, and Mr. Dibblee and Mr. Sumner then got Mr. McAvity's explanation

of many charges not previously cited.

Mr. Dibblee told the provincial secretary that if he would give him the asylum hardware account at the same prices that were now charged he would resign his seat in the legisla-

Mr. Osman moved a resolution completely exonerating the Messrs. Mc-Avity from the imputation of having anything but fair and reasonable charges for hardware supplies to the asylum, and when Mr. Sumner and others proceeded to discuss the mo-tion the committee decided to adjourn FREDERICION, March, 10. - The public accounts committee had no session Wednesday wening, according to agreement at adjournment. G.

W. Fowler in the chair, Mr. Osman withdrew his resolution of yesterday and substituted one somewhat milder in its praise of Messrs.

Mr. Sumner moved and Mr. Dibblee Mr. Sumner moved and Mr. Dibblee seconded the following amendment: Whereas, reference has been made in this committee and in the press to certain charges for nails furnished by Messrs. McAvity to the Provincial lunatic asylum in the accounts charged in the auditor general's report for 1897, as being excessive, but on further examination of the auditors that the nails were furnished in 1896 and not paid for until 1897, and the statement that the charges for said nails were excessive was based upon the prices prevailing in 1897; Resolved, that this committe, not wishing to do any injustice to Messrs. McAvity, are said-nails are fair and reasonable; but the committee feel bound to call attention to what they consider excessive charges on other articles, the values of which are readily accertained and generally known, for instance:

Quarter inch bar iron being charged at tweive and one half cents per pound, the price of which is three cents per pound retail, or 2.60 wholesale.

Three eighth inch iron charged at seven cents per pound; the price of which is three cents retail, or 2.40 wholesale.

3x12 glass, double thick, charged at 15 cents per pane, the price of which at retail would be eight cents.

Dyksing spades charged at \$1.85 each, the retail price of which runs from 30c. to \$1.25.

Two and one quarter inch plane iron charged at 65 cents, the retail price of which is 45 cents.

Two and ore quarter inch plane iron charged at 65 cents, the retail price of which is 45 cents.

"Reed" plane charged at 90 cents, the retail price of which is 50 cents.

Two inch galvanized iron pipe charged at twenty six cents, a reasonable price for which is 20 cents.

One eighth inch sheet steel charged at 5 cents a pound, for which three cents would be a reasonable price at wholesale.

Further resolved that in view of the fact that there are many items in Messrs. Mo-Avity's accounts which have no designating number, size or quality whereby value could be determined, the committee recommends that in the future, items in all such accounts should state number, size, make or quality. And further resolved, that on account of the large amount purchased from Messrs. McAvity for the assylum, the committee are of the opinion that all such merchandise should be supplied at lowest wholesale prices, and the committee further recommend that in the future tenders be asked for all hardware supplies, as far as practicable, to be furnished the asylum, and where not practicable, that arrangements be made whereby such hardware shall be furnished at the lowest wholesale prices.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said he did not want to vote without knowing more

want to vote without knowing more about the matter, as he had not been present when the accounts were being

At Hon. Mr. Tweedle's suggestion committee adjourned without taking a vote. The McAvity accounts will be taken up again next Tuesday.

LETTER FROM JOHN A. McAVITY. To the Editor of The Sun:

The committee learned by comparing dates that the hardware accounts before them was not for the fiscal year 1857, nor of any year. The account was for only 10 months, from July 1st, 1896, to May 1st, 1897.

The committee were much surprised to learn that an account extending back six months previous to the close of the fiscal year, and which had been rendered, should not appear in the auditor general's report, and that they had before them the hardware accounts for only ten months, when they were supposed to cover the full fiscal year.

Hon. Mr. Tweedle's explanation of the transaction was that Mr. Crookshenks, the former manager of the asylum, died curing October last, for which he disclaimed any responsibility.

Mr. MoAwity then proceeded to take us the several items of spikes, nalls, all members of the committee acknowledged that the prices were satisfactory. Upon the item of axte grease McAwity's charge was \$1.20 per doz. Messrs. Dibblee and Summer claimed that 75 cents would be nearer the market rates, but Mr. McAvity contended that the grease sold by him was far superior to any other.

Dykeing spades were charged at \$1.35.

The glass which the original film made appear as 2.1-4 cents per panel and made spokes at 2.1-2 and 3 cents per pound, in 50 and 75 pound lots, can, according to Mr. Dibblee, and six may had to put the contended that the grease sold at Moneton to the saylum were much better than other merchants handled. Mr. Sumner contended that the grease sold at Moneton to the saylum were much better than other merchants handled. Mr. Sumner contended that the grease sold by him other merchants handled. Mr. Sumner contended that the sold at Moneton of the part of the committee acknowledge of the configuration of the part of \$1.60 per hundred pounds.

The glass which the original film and the merchants handled Mr. Sumner downers and the sold and the sold as a sold an

that I was right, from men of integrity on both sides of the house, I must not forget to mention. Opinion, which put me above caring how even the case was ruled by such representatives, but to reach the truth as it affected our rietions with the public as a commercial house, where did I stand? Feeling that the reports as read in the Sun are entriely misleading, I ask you to publish this letter, which I attempt to keer as far as possible above the south of political feeling or personal prejudice. On this basis we conduct our business, and ask public sympathy and confidence.

Fearing nothing from the decision of honorable men, of whatever political tendency, who have tested our principles, we feel we have only to enter this protest and to ask for better representation by a truthful press. That strategem is not necessary in such warfare, is attested to in this case by the attitude of government and independent newspapers, from which alike we ask only justice. Without further detail, which we consider beneath the case, we beg you to show more even-handed justice.

JOHN A. McAVITY.

SAINT JOHN, March 14.

To the Editor of The Sun:

Sir-in discussing the charges made in the public accounts committee of the legislature at Prederictón, my name has been draged before the public. In a communication to the Daily Sun this morning, over the signature of John A. McAvity, my name is again brought in, the only inference from which is that I--if not back of the movement—am the instigator of the charges against Messrs. T. McAvity & Sons for overcharges in supplying the lunatic asylum or the public works department of the province.

It was stated, and repeated to me, that Mr. John McAvity, while in Fredericton, said that I "was at the bottom of it, and it was a mean personal attack for the purpose of injuring an honorable competitor engaged in the same business." Upon hearing this I immediately communicated with Mr. McAvity and asked him if he had made such a "statement," and this afternoon Mr. McAvity personally called and informed me that he did not make such a statement. Further, permit me the say, sir, that neither Mr. Dibblee. Mr. Sumner, nor anyone else consulted with me in reference to those SAINT JOHN, March 14.

charges, and that I know nothing whatever of them, except what has been made public of the doings of the committee through the press.

I would not make charges against any firm, let alone a competitor, in an underhand and mean way, and I have the right to expect similar treatment from others. W. H. THORNE.

FATAL NEW YORK FIRE.

The Bowery Mission Lodging House **Badly Damaged Sunday** Morning.

gers All But Eleven Escaped.

NEW YORK, March 13.-A thorough search of the premises at 105. Bowery, which was partially destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, discloses the fact that eleven persons had been burned to death. At first it was rumored that the loss of life was much greater, but after searching the ruins very carefully the police and firemen discovered eleven charred bodies and removed them to

the morgue. No. 105 Bowery was one of the best known lodging houses on that thoroughfare. It was called the Bowery

No. 105 Bowery was one of the best known lodging houses on that thoroughfare. It was called the Bowery Mission lodging house, and was conducted by the Christian Herald. In the basement of the building there was a cheap restaurant, while on the ground floor gospel services were held daily for several years.

The four upper floors were fitted up as a cheap lodging house, with accommodations for one hundred and fifty males.

Last night almost every bed was occupied. At half-past one o'clock this morning one of the lodgers discovered flames coming from a washroom on the third floor, but before he had time to alarm the house the fire was noticed by passers-by on the street. By this time the flames had eaten their way to the top of the building, and were bursting through the room. When the alarm was given and the immates aroused a wild scene of extiliation. He considered that it would be impossible for him to accompany the delegation. He considered the delegation. were bursting through the room.
When the alarm was given and the
inmates aroused a wild scene of excitement ensued. Many of the lodgers became panic-stricken. They rushed into the hallways and fell over each other in their efforts to reach the street. Those on he lower floors got to the street safely by the stairways while those on the upper floors grope their way through the blinding smok

Sir-Feeling keenly my enforced position to the metal fire escape in front of the metal fire escape in front of the miling to be calmly dragged through the "mud," kindly place my statements in saved portions of their clothing. Those your paper against those of a condemning who made their way to the street by the fire escapes were superficially now a retrograde step to even talk of burned by the excessive heat of the fire ladders which is iron ladders, which in many places had become red hot from the flames within.

In the meantime three alarms fire had been sent in, and in a few minutes the firemen were busy deluging the building with torrents of water. They succeeded in keeping the fire within the limits of the three upper stories of the structure.

Several of the most destitute were

brought to the station house in patrol wagons and on their arrival there were partially clothed by members of the force and kind hearted neighbors. After the fire had been extinguished sufficiently the police and firemen entered the building and the work of searching for the victims was begun. Several bodies were found near the window on the two upper floors, where they had been stricken down while attempting to make their way to the fire escape. So many bodies were found in the early stages of the search that it was estimated that over forty persons must have been killed. However, the officers over estimated the loss of life, and eleven bodies in all were found. Some of these were discovered in the small rooms they had occupied, while others were found in the hallways and on the stairs of the fourth and fifth floors. All of them were naked and most of them were burned and charred beyond re-cognition. It is thought by the police that only one of these bodies will be eventually identified. This one is designated as number ten. It was found in a room on the fifth floor. In the same room there was a satchel, and it is thought that its contents may lead to the identification of the body As soon as the bodies were carried to the streets they were transferred to the police station and by five o'clock this morning the police relinquished their seach. Coroner Zucca was sum-moned and after looking at the bodies

in the station house gave a permit for their removal to the morgue. Manager Sardinson of the Christian Herald, who has direct charge of the mission and the lodging house, called at the Eldridge street station later and told the officer in charge that he would bury the dead. The loss on the building by fire is estimated at \$7,000, and the contents

ALBERT CO.

are damaged to the extent of \$5,000

more. The loss is covered by insur-

HOPEWELL CAPE, March 12.-Charles L. Carter, merchant, has purchased the pretty cottage and pre-mises of the late Capt, Barlow Jamieson. Capt. Avery Newcomb has taken possession of the cottage of Palmerston Beaument. Capt. D. R. Christopher's schooner Maggle Lynds will proceed to St. John in ballast on Monday for freight for Hillsboro mer-

chants.

Adam Bray, a respected resident of Lower Cape, fell from a wood pile on Friday, by which a rib was fractured and the old gentleman sustained a serious nervous shock. He was rendered unconscious for some hours. Dr. Peck was in attendance.

CITIZENS PROTEST

Against Mr. Fowler's Resolution to do Away With the University.

The Meetings in This City and Fredericton on Saturday Afternoon.

In response to the notices in Saturday morning papers there was held in the equity court rooms in the afternoon a large and influential meeting of graduates and well wishers of the Out of Nearly One Hundred and Fifty Lod- action upon Mr. Fowler's resolution in action upon Mr. Fowler's resolution in the provincial assembly, having for life object the abolition of the university grant. Among those present were: Judge Vanwart, Rev. J. de Soyres, J. D. Hazen, Inspector Carter, G. C. Coster, Prof. Stockley, Dr. Bridges, Sherwood Skinner, E. P. Raymond, R. H. Arnold, W. H. Raymend, R. H. Arnold, W. H. Thorne, A. E. Everett, M. McLaren, W.W.White, J. R. McIntosh, L. A. Currey, Robert McLeod, John Montgomery, C. J. Milligan, Isaac Burpee, L. V. deBury, G. U. Hay, B. R. Armstrong, W. F. Best, S. S. Skinner, E. H. McAlpine, Dr. Boyle Travers, H. L. Sturdee, C. W. Hall, Rev. W. O. Raymond, Col. Markham, Dr. Walker,

be impossible for him to accompany the delegation. He considered the defeat of Mr. Fowler's resolution of paramount importance, not only in the interests of the university, but on behalf of the cause of higher education in the province.

H. L. Sturdee, as one of the oldest graduates of the university, expressed his regret at Mr. Fowler's resolution. Considering the good that the univer-sity had done during its nearly hun-

Dr. Bridges was willing to do

all that was in his power to aid the friends of the university in their attempt to bring the matter justly before the members of the legislature. Dr. Boyle C. Travers referred to the original founding of the university by the imperial government. It had been endowed with large tracts of land by the crown. Nearly one half of the town platte of Fredericton and a very large portion of the farming lands in York county, which were now worth thousands of dollars, had been included in the original grant. When these lands were taken over by the provincial government it was on condition that a certain sum be given each year to the university. If these lands had not been taken from the university she would have been now in possession of a far larger income than the grant in question. One reason why the university had not a larger list of students was the growing tendency to denominational schools and colleges. The university had done good work in the past. Her graduates when they had gone abroad had won credit for themselves and for their province. At home they had done equally well. The foremost men in New Brunswick today were graduates of the university. Under good nianagement as good work could now

be done. Rev. J. deSoyres said that he was willing to go with the delegation on Monday. When he had come to this province he had found the U. N. B. the only non-secretarian university. It had therefore become his ideal. Not caly was the attempt to ruin the university an act of spoilation, but it was serious set-back to the cause of provincial education.

W. H. Thorne thought that if there was any inefficiency in the university the legislature should rather take steps to remedy the defects. The keystone of our provincial education should be strengthened rather than weakened. This agitation should be turned to the thorough modernising of our highest educational institution. After brief speeches from C. J. Milligan, Dr. W. W. White and John Montgomery, the resolution was put and unanimously carried.

Among those who form the delega-tion are J. D. Hazen, Judge McLeod, Dr. Bridges, E. H. McAlpine, Dr. T. D. Walker, Rev. J. deSoyres, Dr. W. W. White, C. J. Milligan, Isaac Burpee, G. U. Hay and Dr. S. S. Skinner, Dr. W. W. White moved, seconded by Dr. M. MacLaren, that this meet-ing of graduates and well wishers of University of New Brunswick, views with regret the proposed motion of the hon, member for Kings, Mr. of the hon, member for kings, Mr. Fowler, having for its object the discontinuance of the annual monetary grant towards the support of the University of New Brunswick; and its members desire to place themselves here on record as strongly in favor of the principle of government aid to the highest liberal educational institution of the province, without which its ex-istence and usefulness must come to an end, and thereby the crowning stone of our free school system be

T. Walker and others it was put and unanimously carried.

THE FEELING AT FREDERICTON FRERERICTON, N. B., March 12.— It was an enthusiastic meeting that gathered in the assembly hall of the High School building Saturday afternoon to enter a protest against the threatened withdrawal of the provincial grant to the university. Over one; hundred persons were present, includ-ing some of the undergraduates. Dr. Coulthard acted as chair in and

Principal Mullin of the North school as secretary.

B. C. Foster, principal of the High school, moved a series of resolutions, concluding with a strong protest against any lessening of the grant to the university, and pledging the graduates to oppose any such movement in the press, on the platform and at the ballot box.

This was seconded by Canon Roberts, and supported with patriotic speeches by Mr. O'Connor, Mayor Vanwart, Col. Marsh, Dr. Harrison, Wm. Wilson, A. A. Davidson, M. P. P., Rev. H. B. Montgomery, H. C. Henderson, Dr. Bailey, Eldon Mullin, O. S. Crocket, Dr. Davidson and others

and carried unanimously.
On motion of J. W. McCready, and seconded by F. St. John Bliss, copies of the resolution, signed by the chairman and secretary, were directed to be sent to Premier Emmerson and to Mr. Davidson, M. P. P., to be used in Mr. Davidson, M. P. P., to be used in the house, and the following appoint-ed a committee to lobby against the passage of Mr. Fowler's resolution: Dr. Coulthard, Eldon Mullin, A. A. Davidson, F. St. John Bliss, J. W. Mc-Cready, A. H. F. Randolph, B. C. Fost ter, Dr. Pugsley, Wm. Wilson, Dr. Atherton, O. S. Crocket, H. F. McLeod and Inspector Bridges.

The feeling of the meeting was most suthusiastic and that instead of the withdrawal or decrease of the grant, the time was at hand when the government must increase the allowance to this time honored institution, as one speaker put it, "The university was the head of the free educational system of the province, to which every boy and girl had the right, and to cut off the head the body would bleed to

On Monday Mr. . Fowler withdrew

ACROSS THE WATER.

Lord Salisbury Seriously III and Has to Retire for at Least a Time.

LONDON, March 14.—During the discussion of the colonial estimates in the house of commons, the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, said he hoped to be able to make a statement on the subject of the crisis in the West Indies, but, he States, Cahada and the West Indies.
Continuing, Mr. Chamberhain remarked that he was unable to say the negotiations had made much progress. The United States, he explained, had asked for very considerable concessions, and he was not sure the West Indies, in their present condition, would be able to make such sacrifices. If an arrangement was made, it would amount to a bounty upon sugar; exports to the United States.

Southly upon sugar: exports to the United States.

LONDON, March 14.—It is officially announced that the Marquis of Salisbury, the premier and minister of foreign affairs, was greatly fatigued by Friday's cabinet council and a return of the weakness he has suffered from, following the attacks of influenza supervened, with the result that Sir William Broadbent, the famous physician, advises the premier to take a complete rest in the south of France. A. J. Balfour, the first ford of the treasury and government leader in the house of commons so far as necessary, is now dealing with the foreign office business, LONDON, March 14.—Lord Salisbury's temporary retirement at the present critical period will be the subject of articles in all the morning papers tomorrow, expressing regret and sceness burden, and conserved by the subject of articles in all the morning papers tomorrow, expressing regret and sceness burden. period will be the subject of articles in all the morning papers tomorrow, expressing regret and concern, but also full confidence in the ability of Arthur J. Balfour to carry on the work of the foreign office. The matter was much discussed in the lobbles of parlitment this evening, many expressing fears that Lord Salisbury will be compelled to drop his double duty as prime minister and foreign secretary. There are no serious symptoms, but Lord Salisbury is experiencing the lassitude and other after effects of influenza, any attempt at work resulting in a febrile rise of temperature.

The rumors that Baron Cromer, British agent and consul general in Egypt, will succeed him as foreign minister are revived.

THE LATE JOSEPH SEELY.

Stephen's People Present the Widow With Over Two Hundred Dollars.

ST. STEPHEN, March 13.—The remains of Joseph Seely, the Shore Line-brakeman, who was injured on that oad on Friday and died while the surgeons were amputating his legs, were sent to St. John on Saturday: The sadly afflicted widow reached here by C. P. R. Friday night, but not be-fore death had released her husband from pain. W. B. Ganong, the new proprietor of the Windsor, freely placed the hospitality of his house at her disposal, as he had done for her hus-band, when injured. On Saturday morning he also, in company with John McGibbon, circulated a subscrip-tion paper in aid of Mrs. Seely, head-ing it himself with ten dollars. Frank Todd, Adam H. Bell, E. B. Todd, J. Todd, Adam H. Bell, E. B. Todd, J. Lewis Haley and Henry F. Todd each gave ten dollars. Several others gave five dollars and many gave smalley amounts, until the collectors were able to hand two hundred and ten dollars. to the widow before her departure.
Other voluntary contributions have since been handed in amounting to about seventy-five dollars. When it is considered that the suffering ones were total strangers here and that several generous citizens are away, the result is not discreditable. It is a fair illustration of the constant kindness of this people. Mrs. W. B. Ganong, at her own expense, accompanied Mrs. Seely to St. John.

Two well known Weymouth seafar-ing men, Captains George and Ainsley Grant, intend taking up their resi-dence in British Columbia.

istence and usefulness must come to an end, and thereby the crowning stone of our free school system be destroyed.

After this had been discussed by Rev.W.O. Raymond, Dr. MacLaren, Dr.

After this had been discussed by Rev.W.O. Raymond, Dr. MacLaren, Dr.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

OTTAWA, March 13.—The death of OTTAWA, March 13.—The death of Mr. Dupont is sincerely regretted by members here. He was a rather striking personality in the house, and stood in the front rank among the French members. It was commonly remarked that in the event of the return of the conservatives to power he might have a portfolio.

The two Prince Edward Island delegations have had some informal meetings with the ministers. The government delegation is asking for a read-

ment delegation is asking for a readustment of the financial relations of the province with the dominion, and the Charlottetown board of trade wants better steamship connection with the mainland, and the cold storage steamship service between Char-lottetown and Liverpool.

Some absurd paragraphs have been printed in the government press respecting the position of Hon. Mr. Costigan, Mr. Hale and Mr. Blanchard respecting the Yukon railway bill. Even the Montreal Star intimates that Hon. Mr. Blair has exercised some influence over them. As the three members voted squarely against Mr. Blair's mo-tion this seems to be a singular in-ference. The truth is that these three members were more opposed to the government policy than the opposition eaders were, and the only objection they took to the amendment was that it did not go far enough in condemna-tion of the ministerial policy. Not only do they oppose the Yukon contract, but they do not see their way clear to vote for the construction of the Yukon railway at all with the present light on the subject. H. M. Frith of Nassau, is here with

H. M. Frith of Nassau, is here with recommendations from the St. John board of trade asking for the inclusion of the Bahamas in the Canadian scheme of West India trade. Mr. Ellis and Col. Theker are trying to arrange an interview for him with Sir Richard Cartwright tomorrow.

MONTREAL, March 8.—The Star's London cable says: "Wm. Oglivie of the Canadian geological survey, is here, and will deliver several lectures on the Klondyke. In an interview, Mr. Cglivie said that the Yukon region would require one hundred thousand men for several generations to thoroughly test and examine its resources. He does not discourage individuals from going to the Klondyke, but points out the hardships and evidently thinks that the exploration development work can be better carried out

by companies."

The Times innounces editorially today that the Countess of Aberdeen is appealing for subscriptions for the purpose of senting nurses to the Yu-ken district.

MONTHERAL, March 9.—The Star's London cable says: The judicial continuities of the privy council today dismissed with costs the appeal of Molson's Bank v. Cooper and Smith against the judgment of the supreme court on December 9th. The question involved was the value of promissory notes; held as collatoral assembly.

notes held as collateral security.

Anglo-Canadian trade is doing much Anglo-Canadian trade is doing much better than the trade between Great Britain and the other countries. The experts to Canada during February increased 23 per cent, while for two months they increased 15 per cent. The exports to all other countries decreased one and two per cent. respeccreased one and two per cent. respectively. The import from Canada decreased one, and increased 28 per cent. respectively, but the imports from all countries increased four, and two per cent respectively. The increases in exports to Canada occurs largely in goods affected by the new tariff. The chief increases in import from Canada for two months are Oven 255. ada for two months are: Oxen, £25,-000; wheat and flour, £90,000; fish, £46,000. Imports of wood decre £35,000.

£35,000.

MONTREAL, March II.—The Star's London cable says: Peterson, when asked today respecting the statement that his firm had placed with Hawthorne, Leslie & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, an order for two of the four new stamers required for the fast Atlantic service, replied that the statement was premature, though practically true. The definite announcement will not be possible until next week.

The government is being pressed by some influential supporters in parliament to reconsider its recent decision not to incorporate the emblems of the colonies and India in the royal standard. The Welsh members are also agitating for the inclusion of the Welsh emblem.

MORRISBURG, March 13.—Last

Welsh emblem.

MORRISBURG, March 13,—Last night light was noticed in the office of Brasfield Bros. & Co., hardware merchants. Burglary was suspected and Harry Bradfield, a member of the firm and Harry Bradfield, a member of the firm, was notified. With the assistance of a couple of constables he surrounded the store. A few minutes later the form of a man appeared at the door and Bradfield, who was armed with a rifle, fired. The man fell. A light was secured and the man was found to be Fred Holden, clerk for the firm and grandson of the senior found to be Fred Holden, clerk for the firm and grandson of the senior partner. The ball passed through the upper part of one leg and lodged in the other leg. It was easily extracted, but the young man died today from the loss of blood and shock. The ter-rible mistake and fatal ending is greatly deplored. The young man was very popular.

very popular.

**Toronto, March 13.—The Evening Telegram's special cable from London says Lord George Hamilton declares that he has no knowledge of his selection as Lord Aberdeen's successor as governor general of Canada. He expressed great, admiration for the dominion, and said it was his desire to visit Canada, but in an unofficial way. GALT, March 13.—The most disastrous flood in years occurred here to-GALT, March 13.—The most disastrous flood in years occurred here to-day, and at other points along the Grand river. The ice jam at Blair gave way at half past seven this morning and came rushing through town, sweeping everything before it. Three bridges were washed away, and several factories along the river side flooded. The Grand Trunk tracks along the riverside are also weeped along the riverside are also washed out badly.

From Publico to Deep Cove, N. S., a distance of twelve miles as the crow files, there are no less than seven lob-

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET. Eggs are cheaper. They sold at 14c. last week and will no doubt go tower. Fowl and chickens are higher, but have a very wide range. Small beef of choice quality is scarce and firmer. Other means, butter and vegetables are steady at former prices.

WAGISTAN.		ERO SE	
Beef (butchers') per carcass	0 07	**	0 08
Beef (country), per qr lb	0 02	44	0 05
Lamb, per lb	0.05	46	0 06
Pork, fresh, per lb	0 06	44	0 07
Shoulders	0.08	-	0 09
Hams, per lb	0 11	**	0 12
Butter (in tubs), per lb	0 12		0 15
Butter (lump)	0 12		0 14
Buter (creamery)	0 18	46	0 20
Dairy (roll)	0 16	44	0 18
Apples, per bll	2 00		4 00
Fowl	0 40		1 00
Unickens	0 40	"	1 00
ANTOURS	9 50	- 44	0 80
Turkeys Eggs, per doz	0 14		0 16
Eggs, per doz	0 12	**	0 14
Cabbage, per doz	0 40	-	0 80
Mutton, per 1b.,)percarcass)		"	0 06
Potatoes, per bbl	1 35	"	1 60
Potatoes (Copper)	1 80	**	2 00
Calf skins, per lb	0 09	"	0 10
Lamb skins, each	0 80	**	0 90
Hider, per lb	0 07	**	0 98
Beans (yellow eye)	1 50	66	1 60
Beans (white)	1 00	100	1 10
Cairots, per bbl	1 00	44	1 25
Beets, per bbl	0 00		1 50
Parsnips, per bbl	1 50		1 75
Squash, per lb			0 02 1/2
Cheese	0 08	**	0 09
Cranberries, per bbl.	4 00	66	5 50
Horse radish, per doz bot	\$ 90	66	1 00
Horse radish, pints, per doz.	2 25		2 50

Per Period Contraction	. T 90		988 Y
Squash, per 1b	0 02		0.0
Cheese	0 08	•	0
Cranberries, per bbl	4 00	- 66	
Horse radish, per doz bot	\$ 90	66	Bt
Horse radish, pints, per doz.	2 25		
	2 40		4
RetaIL.			
Beef, corned, per h	0 06	46	0 1
Beet tongue per ib	U 08	-	0 1
Roast, per lb	0 10		0 i
Wemb per 1h	0 07	-	0 1
Lamb, per lb. Pork, per lb (fresh)	0 07	**	
Dowle por th (trest)	0 07	66	0 1
Pork, per ib (salt)	0 07		0 1
Hams, per lb	U 12		0 1
Shoulders, per lb	9 08	**	0 1
Bacon, per ID	0 12	- 66	0 1
Sausages, per lb	0 10		0 1
Tripe	0 08	60	0 1
Rabbits, per pair	0 15	"	0 2
Butter (in tubs)	0 14	44	0 1
Butter (lump), per lb	0 14	-	01
Dairy roll	0.20	44	0 2
Butter (creamery)	0 20	46	0 2
Eg s, per doz	0 15	"	01
Force (honory) non do-		* 66	
Eggs (henery), per doz	0 18	- 66	0 2
Cranberries, per quart	0 00		0 0
Apples, per peck	0.20	44	0 4
Lard (in tubs)	0 12	-	. 0 1
mutton, per lb	0 08		0 12
Beams, per peck	0.25	**	0 50
Potatoes, per peck	0 20	-	0 30
Cabbage, each	0 05	- 73	0 10
Fowl. fresh	0 50		1 2
Fowl, fresh	0 50	-	1 2
Turkeys, per lb	0 15	**	0 1
Getse	0 70		1 00
Lettuce, per bunch	0 10	146	0 0
Deventue seek		68	
Parsnips, peck	0 25	200 A 100 March	0 30
Celery	0 05	**	0 08
Squash, per bb	0 03	66	0 04
Turnips, per peek	0 16		0 18
Beets, per peck	0 25		0.30
Horse radish, small bottles.	0 00	**	0 10

Horse radish, large bottles.	0 00	" ŏ	25
Dry fish are higher, also herring, which are very sca market is firm and fairly cod sold out of vessel last w	rce.	The w	hole
price than our inside quota	tions.	. Sr III	Rner
Codfish, per 100 lbs,large,dry	3 40		60
Codfish, medium shore	0 00	" 2	35
Shad, per hf bbl		111 2	00
Grand Manan, hf bbls Finnen baddies, per lb	0 06 1 90 6 04	. " 2	00
Canso herring, bbls	0 00	" 5	04½ 00 75
Shelturne herring, bbls Cod, fresh	3 75	4	.00
Haddock, fresh	0 02		0214

Jamaica, per lb	0 24		0 26	D
matches, per gross	0 26	100	0 20	S
Rice, per ib	0 031/2	. (0 03%	D
Moleculary,		**		T
Poro Rico (new), per gal	0 24		0 26 0 31	8 99300d
Fancy Demerara	0 25		36	of
Seul-			7 00	aı
Liverpool, ex vessel	0 00		0 00	Sa
Liverpool, per sack, ex store	0 44	" (0 48	in
Liverpool, per sack, ex store Liverpool butter salt, per		** 1		th
bag, factory filled	0-90		L 00	w
Cream of tartar, pure, bbls	0 19		20	ch
Cream of tartar, pure, bxs	0 21		25	ru
Nutmegs, per 1b	0 50		70	1000000
Cassia, per Ib. ground	0 18		20	sa
Cloves, whole	0 12		15	pı
Cloves, ground	0 18		20	T
Ginger, ground	0 15	romerces.	20	te
Bicarb soda, per keg	2 30		40	m
Sal soda, per lb	0 00%	10000 (E00)	0144	si
Sugar-		湖 港 7		ok
Standard granulated, per lb	0 041/2	" 0	04%	go
Canadian, 2nd grade, per lb	0 041/4			Stevenson
Yellow, bright, per lb Yellow, per lb	0 03.8			gr
Dark yellow, per lb	0 03.70			an
Paris lumps, per box	0 05%			ar
Pulverized sugar, per th	0 05%			th
Tes-	A THE ST		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	co
Black 12's, short stock, p lb.	0 41	" 0	44	do
Congou, per lb, finest	0 22			in
Congou, per lb, good Congou, per lb, common	0 18	2003/00/b	22 15	OW
Por 10, vommon		STORY OF THE OWNER.	40	a lead to

Congou, per lb, common 0 11 " 0 15
Occlong, per 1b 0 30 " 0 40 Tobacco—
Black 12's, long leaf, per lb. 0 57 " 0 61
Black, highest grade, per lb. 0 61 " 0 62
Bright, per lb 0 57 " 0 73
PROVISIONS.
Stocks are light in this market and are
very firmly held. Speculative pork has
lately declined in Chicago, and spot closed
there on Saturday at \$9.90.
American clear pork 15 50 " 16 00
American mess pork 0 00 " 0 00
Oid American light clear
pork
P. E. I. mess 14 00 " 0 00 P. E. I. mess 15 00 " 15 25
P. E. Island prime mess 12 00 " 12 50
Plate beef 14 00 " 14 75
Extra plate beef 14 25 " 15 00
Tard compound 0 000 10 00
Lard, compound 0 064 " 0 0714 Lard, pure 0 0714 " 0 0914
GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC.
《大·大·大·大·大·大·大·大·大·大·大·大·大·大·大·大·大·大·大·

Clover, Mammoth 0	07	" 0 0716
Red clover	06	** 0 07
Alsike clover	0784	" 0 DR14
Timothy seed, Canadian 2	00	14 9 95
	, 00	4 40
FLOUR, MEAL, ET	C.	
Oatmeal has a slightly easier		
Took and Who must all the list	TOIL	e than a
week ago. The rest of the list		ichanged.
Buckwheat meal, gray 0	00	** 2 00
Buckwheat meal, yellow 0	00	" 125
Manitoba hard wheat 5	90	" 6 00
Canadian high grade family. 5	10	" 5 9A
Medium patents 4	95	" 4 95
Oatmeal, standard 4		" 4 25
Oatmeal, rolled 4	15	" 4 25
Cornmeal 0	00	" 2 10
Middlings, bulk, car lots 19	00	** 20 00
Middlings, bad'd, small lots. 21	.00	" 22 00
Bran, bulk, car lots 17	00	" 18 00
Bran, small lots, bulk 18	00	" 19 00
Cottonseed meal 26	00	** 28 00
FRUIT, ETC.	1000	

Bran, small lots, bulk	18 00	" 19 00
Cottonseed meal	26 00	" 28 00
FRUIT, ETC.		
Quotations are unchanged	this w	eek.
Currants, per lb.	0 06	** 0 06%
Currants, cleaned, bulk	0 07	" 0 071/4
Evap. apples, per lb	0 10	" 0 10%
Dried apples	0 08	" 0 06%
Grenoble Walnuts	0 12	" 0 12
Popping corn, per lb	0 0714	" 0 00
Brazils	0 12	" 0 1914

French walnuts	0 09		0 18
Prunes, Cal			0 09
Prunes, Bosnia	0 04	16 "	0 5
Peanuts, roasted	0 08	- 00	0 10
Apples, new, per bbl	8 75	- 66	
Raising Col. I. I. new on		1953	No. of Contrast of
10 DOXES	0 00		0 00
Malaga, new	1 50	- 44	1 60
Malaga, new	0 00		2 25
Malaga clusters	3 25	**	3 75
LATERIES WITHER WITHCALOIS			
3 Crowns	0 06	16 "	0 07
rea sins, Sultana	0 10		0 11
valencia layers, new	0 06		0 06%
Valencia, old	0 03		0.04
valencia, new	0 05		0 06 -
Lemons, Messina	3 50		4 00
Figs. Der Ib.	0 09		
Figs. Dags	0 00	- 66	0 041/
Carried Control of the Control of th	0 11	- 00	0 12
	0 00	44	4 00
COCUEDIUS. DOT dos	A 60		0 70
PHUCILS	0 08	-18	0_0
Pecans	0 12		0 00
Pecans Honey, per lb	0 00	- 44	0 20
	1 50		2 00
Cal. Navel oranges	3 75		4 00
Lan. Ontong nor hal	2 75	**	8 00
Val. oranges, case Cal. Seedlings	5 50	44	6 50
Cal. Seedlings	3 00		3 50
Otanges, per DDI	0 00	46	5 00
LUMBER AND LI	MR		
A little more lumber is mo	Ving	ю	me U.
S. market, but the conditions	mer.	A T	of Ing-
proved. The English market dull.	1,61	uaine	very
		1-4	
Birch deals	0 00	**	0.00
Hemlock boards	0 00	"	6 00

Cal. Seedlings	3 00	**	3 5
Oranges, per bbl	0 00	46	5 0
LUMBER AND LI			
A little more lumber is mo		to 41	h.
S. market, but the conditions	hev	0 DO	10
proved. The English market	Tem	sing	
dull.			
Birch deals	0 00		
Hemlock boards	0 00		0 00 8 00
do., planed	0 00		8 E
Birch timber	0 00	551.03550	6
Birch timber	0 00		00
Spruce deals, city mills	0 00	44 (00
Shingles, N., 1	0 00		ŧ,
Spruce boards	6.00	** (50
Spingles, No. 1. avtra	0 00		46
Shingles, clears Shingles, extra	0 00		4
Amountagh D D	0 00	7.1 5	17
Aroostook P. B., shipping Pine shippers	0 00	10	TO.
Common	0 30	4	4
Common Pine olaphoards, extra	5 00	** 40	
Someles, second charra	0 00		81
No. 1	0 00	** 30	00
NO 2	0 00	** 20	00
2400 0	1 00	* 12	.00
Laths, spruce	1 00	., 0	
Laths, pine	0 00	" 1	00
Lime, casia	0 90	* 1	00
Lime, barrels	0.60	" 0	65
FREIGHTS.	学是 学		
The chief interest is in ship	ment	of p	iliı
fmom Ct Tohn and L			

FREIGHTS.	
The chief interest is in sh from St. John and bay ports.	ipment of pilin
Laverpool (intaka menemen	1
London Bristol Channel Clyde	
West Coast Ireland	45 " 50
Dublin	
Belfast Cork Quay	
New York	0 00 " 2 50
Sound ports, calling VH fo. Barbados market (50c >) nom	6 00 " 6 50
N. Side Cuba (gld), nom New York piling	0 00 " 5 25
Boston, piling	0 00 " 0 02
New York lime	0 00 " 0 21
Turpentine and cod of	l are higher
There is no other change.	
American water white, Ches- ter A (bbl. free)	0 20 " 0 21
Canadian water white Arc- light (bbl. free)	0 17 " 0 18
Canadian prime white Stiver	

Star (DDI, Iree)	0 15		
Linseed oil (raw)	0 45	**	0 46
Linseed oil (boiled)	0 48		0.49
Turpentine	0 50		0 52
Ccd oil	0 27		0 29
Seal oil (steam refined)	0 44	**	0 46
Seal oil (pale)	0 40	**	0 42
Olive oil (commercial)	0 85	66	0 95
	0 55		0 65
	0 50	-	0 60
Castor oil (commercial) pr lb			0 10
IRON, NAILS, ET			
Nails (cut), bese	0.00	44	1 85
Nails, wire (base)	0 00		2 00
Refined, per 100 lbs. of erdi-	1000		
Dary size	1 60	44	1 80
	1 50		1 70
	2 10		2 90
			0 13
	build by the should be seen	35°E(32)	D-000-4-40355

chors, per 10 0 04 " 0 05 ain cables 3 60 " 7 00 gging chains, per 10.... 0 031/4 " 0 04

The Sun's Blissville, Sunbury Co. prrespondent, writes: A good many nquiries have been made about the dog teams for the Klondyke owned by avid L. Kelley, mentioned in the un a short time ago. The following articulars were given by his father: he band saws of which the runners the toboggan are made are such as e used in the western states for wing large lumber, and are ten ches wide and an eighth of an inch ick and twelve feet long. The frame ork of the toboggan is twenty inies wide, and two saws make the inners. In going over a knoll the ws will spring, this being an imrovement on the ordinary toboggan. ne five dogs which compose the am will, on a good trail, travel fifty iles a day and haul between five and hundred weight. The driver is liged to shove behind the toboggan ing up a steep grade, and hold back ing down, but on a level he can ride d make the dogs tret. The dogs e fed once in twenty-four hours, and at at night, on rough tallow and rnmeal warmed up together. They not travel well if fed in the morng. The toboggan is Mr. Kelley's

FIFTY YEARS A PHYSICIAN. Dr. Chas. L. D. Martigny of Montreal has been a physician for the past fifty years. He has seen much suffering in that time, and has done much to alleviate it. This is his opinion of Abbey's Effervescent Salt: "I have given Abbey's Effervescent Salt a very thorough trial among the inmates of the House of the Sisters of Providence, where I am resident physician.

"I have found it particularly useful cases of Flatulency, Headache and Chronic Constipation, and am using it low in a case of rheumatism. I have ested Abbey's Effervescent Salt in a reat number of cases, and have alvays found the results perfectly satis-

"I have no hesitation in recommendog Abbey's Effervescent Salt as a horoughly reliable preparation. I may dd that I use Abbey's Effervescent salt myself every day and have found more beneficial in my own case han any similar thing I have ever

Further comment is superfluous. The roprietors of Abbey's Effervescent alt claim that its daily use will keep ou in good health. Try it: Your druggist will supply you at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents.

A PLAGUE ON TOUR A plague of caterpillars and grasshoppers is travelling through the Thornbough district of Queensland, doing enormous damage the country being perfectly cleared of vego the country being perfectly cleared of vego.

A NATION IN GLASS HOUSES.

It would give us great pleasure to "sass" Lord Salisbury a good deal more about his apparently timid policy as to the Port of Ta-Lien-Wan; but, really, some British journal might retaliate with some inopportune observations about the restful attritude of our administration toward the Cuban complication.—Cincipnati Enquire:

Advertise in the WEEKLY SUN.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SUSSEX, March 10.-William Jamieon, a well known farmer and lumberman, and who also kept a small store at Hillsdale Corner, in the par-ish of Upham, lost by fire last night his store and contents, two small dwellings and a barn. The fire was first discovered in the barn at about ten o'clock, but how it had its origin is a mystery. While Mr. Jamieson. with the aid of his neighbors, who worked splendidly to save his proper-ty, saved a considerable amount of ds, he will be a serious loser. He was only insured for \$600.

NEW JERUSALEM, March 5.-About fifty guests assembled at the residence of J. W. Johnson on Friday evening, March 4th, to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Johnson. The compliments of their friends were expressed by the following list of beautiful presents: Book, by Rev. J. S. Gregg; bed spread, by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Burgess; silver spoon and pickle fork, by Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Belyea; table cloth and fancy bib, by Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Belyea; table oilcloth, by Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Short; baking pan, by Miss L. G. Clarke; box tuilet Blair and Lawson. by Miss H. Short; carpenter's rule and pencil, by W. B. Kee; cash, by W. H. Douglass; self sealers, by Miss Eva Webb; parlor lamp, by Mrs. A. Kee and daughter; tidy, by Miss Gregg; lamp, granite teapot, moustache cup, dust pan and fire shovel, by Mrs. Kierstead and family; quilt, by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Golding; pre-serving kettle and pair towels, by Miss McCorkle; granite teapot, by Mr. and Mrs. D. McCorkle; lemonade set, by Ansley and Medley Johnson; two chairs, by Wm. H. Short; two chairs, by Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Short; glass set, by Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Inch; plates, by Mr. and Mrs. E. Clarke; three vegetable dishes, by Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Short; cheese dish, by Mrs. Geo. Belyea; glass set, by Miss H. Retta Dougless; cream pitcher, by Miss Georgie Belyea; glass berry set, by Miss E. Curry; parlor lamp, by Miss Laura Belyea and Messrs. Belyea; print and pitcher, by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Short; pickle dish, by Miss Maggie Short; pitcher, by Mr. and Mrs. W. Webb; half dozen plates, saucers and cups, by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dougless; mirror, by Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Johnson; lemonade set, by Mr. and Mr.s Howard Belyea; cash and card receiver, by Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Webb; wash bowl and pitcher, hy Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Livingstone; vegetable dish, by Charlie Clarke; glass set, by Mr. and Mrs. M. Mc-Kiel; glass set, by Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Belyea. A pleasant evening was

spent by all. MEDUCTIC, York Co., March 9 .-Meductic L. O. lodge held a royal arch meeting last evening, at which two candidates were initiated. On Thursday evening this lodge will attend a royal arch meeting at Southampton, and on Friday evening Court Meductic, I. O. F., will visit the court at

Hawkshaw. benefit of the F. C. Bar tists of that place.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Grosvenor recently gave a very pleasant crust

party and candy pull to a number of WOODSTOCK, March 10.-Lewis P. Fisher, judge of probates, was waited upon this afternoon by the mayor and town council, the board of school trustees, members of the Carleton county bar and several private citizens and presented with two addresses. The presentation took place at Mr. Fisher's handsome residence at the head of town. Among Mr. Fisher's guests at the time was Judge Hanington. The first address was read by Mayor Hay. It dwelt upon the great services rendered by Mr. Fisher during his occupancy of the office of mayor, which he filled from the year of the town's incorporation in 1856 until 1889. Particular reference was made to his successful efforts in paying off the \$20,000 debt contracted by the town when the railway was built here, by means of a sinking fund. The debt was paid off before the people were aware of it by Mr. Fisher's successful manipulation of a sinking fund. Dr. Hand, chairman of the school board, read an address from that body referring to Mr. Fisher's able administration of the school affairs from 1878 until the beginning of the current year, when he resigned his position of chairman. Mr. Fisher replied at some length to the addresses. He pointed out that he had been connected with the town officially almost from the day he came here to reside. He urged upon the council the need of a sinking fund to reduce the debt of the town, and regretted that such had not existed for the past twenty or thirty years. In his first year as mayor the

tion or revolution? The asse was now about \$16,000, and he did not think the town had doubled its population. He strongly urged upon council to provide a means of reducing the present debt. After heartily thanking the council for their address he touched upon school matters, and stoutly urged the necessity of a change in the public school system, by which technical education should be given so that the schools would turn out skilled artisans, mechanics and the like. He did not believe in the public school system being linked as it is with the university, whereby the rich man's children get the benefit of a free training for the university, while the children of the poor man who could not send them to a university suffered. During the course of his remarks at times, as he recalled the struggles in his long career, Mr.

of the town was \$720. This last year

he paid himself in taxes \$400 more than that amount. Was this evolu-

Fisher was visibly affected and could scarcely speak for his emotion. After his reply to the addresses. which had been beautifully engross on parchment, Mr. Fisher invited the delegation, about thirty persons, to a recherche dinner prepared in his beautiful dining room. At the conclusion of dinner Stephen B. Appleby made a brief speech on behalf of the members of the bar present, dwelling upon the high esteem in which they held Mr. Fisher. The national anthem was then sung and the company dis-

SUSSEX, March 11.-Lieut. Col. Markham was in Sussex today on important business. He visited his brother, John Markham, of the firm of Markham & McFarland, merchants at Upper Corner, during the day. Robert Conoly, the well known

umberman, arrived from Point Wolf today, and speaks of the hauling being about completed for the season. The output will not be as large as last season. Mr. Conoly leaves this evening for the north shore on business of importance.

ness of importance.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., March 11.—While coupling cars at the Shore Line depot this afternoon, Joseph Seely got his foot caught in a cattle guard. The train was backing slowly towards him, and before he could clear himself he was thrown under the wheels. Doctors Byrne and Blair were quickly on the scene and it was found necessary to amputate both legs, one above the knee and one below. He was removed to the Windsor and lies in a precarious condition. Mr. Seely was new at the business, baving been on the road but a few days, he belongs at Musquash, but with his wife and four children had recently removed to Carleton, St. John.

LATER,

Patrick Tyrrell of Milltown died in that town on Tuesday from spinal trouble. He was buried on Thursday by the A. O. H., an immense concourse following the re-ains to the grave. He was forty-eight years of age and highly respected.

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., March 6.—The funeral of the late Hugh Wright, collector for Hopewell, took place yesterday afternoon. The remains were taken to the Methodist church at the Hill, where service was conducted by Rev. Chas. Comben. The interment was at the new cemetery. The pall bearers were: Alex. Rogers, Capt. T. R. Hamilton, Thos. Dixon, Capt. John Bishop, Samuel Stewart and James Howe Dickson.

The bay is remarkably clear of ice for the time of year, Capt. Wm. Copp of Riverside is in a critical condition from illness.

HOPEWELL CAPE, Albert Co., March 5.-A quiet wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cochrane of Curryville on Wednesday evening, when their daughter, Lizzie, was joined by marriage to William J. Milburn of Hopewell Cape. Rev. Thomas Allen was the officiating clergyman. This young couple have the best wishes of the entire community.

Navigation is open here. D. R. Christopher expects to get his schooner, the Maggie Lynds, off the next tides. The captain says he will carry merchandise between St. John and Albert and Westmorland ports. Capt. Miles Brewster has purchased the schooner Henry Nicholson from Capt. Robert Elliott of Economy, N. S. He will also be in the coasting trade in the bay.

WATERSIDE, Albert Co., March 10.—George D. Prescott's portable steam mill, which has been sawing logs at the head of Newfoundland marsh, has been removed to the summit between Alma and West River. On Saturday evening the young The deals are being hauled down the folk of Dow settlement give a con-marsh and placed on the bank here

A number of young people of this place met at the residence of Captain Avery C. Anderson of Little Rocher and spent a very enjoyable evening. Miss Annie Cairns, who has been ill for some time with lung trouble, is still declining.

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., The fog alarm on Grindstone Island is again sounding and navigation is now practically open. Capt. Robert White left with his crew yesterday for Alma to take his schooner, the Nellie I. White, out of winter quarters. She will carry piling to Boston. Captain Gough went to St. John this week to take command of the Susie Prescott. Capt. Wm. Copp of Riverside, who has been ill for weeks, is at present in quite a precarious condition.

C. A. Moors and Donald M. Moore

sons of the late L. R. Moore of this place, left by this morning's train en route for Vancouver. The members of Progress division

S. of T., of Riverside paid a fraternal visit to Golden Rule division here on Tuesday night. GRAND MANAN, March 3.-A court of Foresters is to be organized

at Seal Cove. Some of the fishermen at Woodward's Cove are engaged in scallop fishing, and report that shellfish very plentiful and of fine flavor. It is a new industry for the island, but the fishermen cannot find a ready market for them despite the fact, as they say, that they are away ahead of the clam as a delicacy, being served up in the same manner as clams for the table. Rev. I. D. Harvey (Free Baptist) is

having a revival at White Head, and some thirty-five have been baptized Special meetings are still being held and much good is being accomplished Rev. H. Cosman (Reformed Baptist) is holding a series of special meetings at Seal Cove. No special stir

has been yet created. At a revival meeting at White Head on the afternoon of the 2nd inst. Webster Morse dropped dead in the church, of heart disease.

Capt. Judson L. Guptill, jr., is to have a fine new boat built by Alward Harned of St. John. Capt. Warren Cheney is having a new boat built by Richardson of Deer Island. Our fleet of the finest fishing boats in Canada is increasing every year.

The Grand Manan Yacht club have revised their rules and regulations creating two classes of yachts. All under thirty-eight feet go in the second class and all others in the first class.

Mrs. Sarah Strong, sister of Isaac Newton, has sold her residence in Grand Harbor, and returned to Phoenix, Arizona J. Roland Benson, who moved to New Westminster, B. C., is running

a fish market there now. Mrs. Delhi McLaughlin has returned to St. Stephen. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. King are to make a tour of Nova Scotia, combining business with pleasure Burton Cheney has bought the fine little driving horse Flo of Ottawa Mc-Laughlin.

Schooner Ella and Jennie has sailed for Boston with bloaters for Lyon, Dupuy & Co., shipped by Capt. Irvin Ingalls, who preceded the vessel by

trip to Boston by st mer. G. P. Newton of Newton Bros. is away on a ss trip.

ing colts growing up on the island, and expect some good trotting in the near WELSHPOOL, Campobello, March

10 .- Last week a daring theft was attempted in open daylight in a store in Wilson's Beach, Campobello. The keeper of the store, who had been missing sums of money, gave out that he would be absent from his place of business till evening. Instead of leaving, he concealed himself. At noon a man who possessed a key that fitted the door, walked in, and prepared to help himself, when the proprietor suddenly confronted him. The would-be burglar escaped to Eastport.

On Monday evening the community was shocked to hear of the sudden death of Mrs. Edgar MacGowan, shortly after giving birth to a son, her second child. Mrs. MacGowan was the daughter of Burton Brown of Wilson's Beach, and was in the twenty-first year of her age. Her funeral yesterday was very largel; attended. Her infant child is alive and doing

On Monday afternoon, at Eastport. an operation for appendicitis was performed on Everett, the eleven-yearold son of William Lank of this place. The doctors were Messrs. Grady and Byron of Eastport and Duffey of Lubec. The boy is still living, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Joel Mitchell of Boothbay, Maine, came home on Tuesday to see his father, Albert Mitchell, sr., who for several weeks has been lying at the point of death from heart disease. Mrs. Luke Byron of the Byron house

sprained one of her ankles badly on Monday. Special religious services have been held in Indian Island by Rev. Mr. Bailey. Rev. Mr. Patterson is conducting similar meetings in Wilson's

GAGETOWN, Queens Co., March 10. -Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Gilbert entertained a few of their friends on Tuesday. A feature of the music was the

singing of Mrs. Gilbert.

On Wednesday about one hundred of the friends of the Rev. Neil Mc-Laughlin met at the parsonage and presented the rev. gentleman with a well filled purse. Among those present were Judge Ebbett, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Babbit, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Erb, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rubins, Mr. and Mrs. Corey, Mr. and Mrs. John Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, r. and Mrs. J. P. Belyea, Sheriff Reid. Wm. Cooper, Mrs. Geo. Simpson, Mrs. Ed. Simpson, Mrs. Dingee, Mrs. Wm. Belyea, Mrs. James Belyea and a large number of young folks. The presentation was made by R. T. Babbit. The purse contained thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents. A large number of those present were surprised to find that a purse had also been made up sum of twenty-two dollars, to the which Mr. Babbit, in a few well chosen words, presented to Mrs. Mc-Lauchlin. Mr. McLaughlin replied feelingly and thanked all for the kindness they had shown to him. He regretted more than the congregation fact that he soon must leave Gage- me. (Signed) own. One or two more short ad dresses were delivered, Sheriff Reid urging that an effort be made to have Mr. McLaughlin appointed to this cir-

cuit for another year. Joseph Rubins has purchased the house at present occupied by C. S. Babbit and will move in on the first of May. Mr. Babbit will probably build.

Geo. W. Dingee has so far recovered that he has again taken charge of the primary department of the Grammar school. J. Bridges is having his tug boat re-

paired. He is building a scow and expects to do a large business in towing WHITE'S COVE, Queen's Co., March .—The remains of the late Margaret

Cameron were laid to rest in the Baptist burying ground, Mill Cove, on Thursday. Revs. G. W. Springer and A. B. McDonald and C. W. Townsend conducted the obsequies.

Fred Springer, who has been suffering from lung trouble for the last few months, has gone to the general public hospital, St. John, for treatment.

HARVEY STATION, York Co., March 12.—The young people of the village gave a very successful musical and dramatic entertainment in Taylor's hall last evening, to a large audience. The proceeds are to be used towards starting a school library.

BENTON, Carleton Co., March 5 .- A most shocking fatal accident occurred here this morning. As the freight train was pulling out of the yard, Jas. McCue, a brakeman, slipped and fell from a car, to the track. The train passed over his body, mangling it frightfully. He died shortly after the accident. He was thirty years old and unmarried. He was conveyed to Houlton, where his people reside.

A party of eight young men from this vicinty left here on Tuesday Some of them purpose going only to Vancouver, while others will push further. A large crowd assembled at the station to say good bye. They carry with them the best wishes of a host of friends.

On Monday evening Rev. A. Lucas addressed a well attended meeting held in the Baptist church in the interest of S. S. work. Frank Mulis, superintendent of the Baptist S. S. presided.

superintendent of the Baptist S. S. presided.

MONCTON, March 13.—F. R. F. Brown, mechanical superintendent of the Intercolonial railway, has been removed from his position and will, it is understood, open an office in Montreal as consulting engineer. Mr. Brown is not a political partizan, and it appears that he is dismissed on general principles, as no charges, as far as known, have been laid against him. He has been a good citizen, taking a lively interest in curling and other sports, and the departure of himself and family will be greatly regretted. As a result of the new freight tariff on the I. C. R., teams are now hauling logs and other wood that formerly came in over the I. C. R., from points as much as ten and twelve miles distant. The people had made contracts for delivery on the basis of the usual freight rates, and will lose heavily on the operations. The Rhodes, Currey & Co. of Amherst are bringing a cargo of white oak from the United States and rather than pay the freight by rail from St. John under the new tariff, will take it direct by water to Sackville and thence rail it or haul by teams to Amherst.

Paul Lea of Moncton has the contract for \$10,000 worth of woodwork for the new academy at Windsor, N. S., and unless the I. C. R. tariff is revised will ship all the stuff by water round by the Bay of Fundy.

The civic elections take place on Monday and the contest, especially for the mayoralty

THAT HOUR OF DREAD.

A woman, whose letter I am about to lay before you, says that in an illness some years ago she would occasionally wake in the night with a feeling of suffocation.

The writer has, in his life, had perhaps five experiences of that kind from the same cause. It is one of the most alarming and appalling things imaginable. The time is apt to be in the dark hours of the morning, and the onset of the attack sudden. The sufferer gasps for breath, often springing from bed in excitement and fear. He seems to himself to be sinking into an invisible pit, and fancies his last moments are come. There is generally no pain, the horror of the situation being wholly mental. The sensation is that of a person who feels the water cover his face for the last time as (the struggle over) he sinks beneath the surface of the sea.

Thank God, when the case is not fatal in a few minutes—as is sometimes the case-it is usually over within an hour. Yet that hour! I would, for my part, scarcely consent to pass another such, even if bribed with the certainty of a whole year of happy days. What can be the cause? Let us read what Mrs. Davis has to say before suggest-

ing an answer. "In January, 1890," she writes, "after my confinement I could not get up my strength. I had no appetite, and what little food I took lay on my stomach like a heavy, dead weight. I was constantly belching up a sour fluid, and the wind pressed against my heart,

causing palpitation. "At night I got but little sleep and would wake up with a feeling of suffocation. Often my heart almost stopped beating, and I felt as if I were dying. I became dreadfully nervous, and was afraid to walk out

"What I suffered it is impossible to describe. I was brought so low I could barely crawl about the house. The doctor whom I consulted said my ailment was nervous debility, but his medicine failed to relieve me.

"One day a book was left at my house in which I read of a case like mine having been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. I used a bottle and it benefitted me greatly. My nerves were steadier and the pain at my heart less severe. I continued taking it and gained strength every day, for I could eat well and was free from pain. Soon I was able to go about as usual.

"Since that time if anything ails me a few doses sets me right. In February, 1891, my little girl, Eva, had an attack of measles, followed by inflammation of the lungs, and we feared we should lose her. She was at death's door. Two doctors attended her, but she got no better. I then gave her Mother Seigel's Syrup, and she was soon as strong and well as ever. I firmly believe that but for this remedy she would now be in her grave. You can publish this statement as you like, and refer anyone to me. (Signed) (Mrs.) Jane Davis, 25 Keere street, High street, Lewes, January 21st, 1897."

Now let us try to get to the bottom of those mysterious and frightful sinking spells. Bad and dangerous as they are, the explanation is simple. Her blood was full of poison from the rotting food in her stomach, for her real and only disease was dyspepsia. Some of these paralysing and deadly things had weakened the nerves which move the lungs and heart, thus causing those spells in which life's brief candle flickered to extinction. The reason why they came on near morning was that the body is always weakest and lowest at that hour. And they are-remember now!-only one of the many forms wherein dyspepsia produces local ailments and threatens life. It is ever a thief, a deceiver, a poisoner, a murderer.

Be on the lookout against it as against an enemy who has sworn to slay you on sight, and use Mother Seigel's Syrup the day you notice anything wrong with the digestion.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND HORSE SHIPMENTS.

The number of cattle, sheep and orses shipped from the port of Saint John during the month of December, 1896, as compared with those shipped during the same month 1897 is as fol-

December, 1896—Shipped 433 sheep, 1,937 cattle and 105 horses. December, 1897—Shipped 382 sheep, decrease of 51 sheep; 1,943 cattle, increase of 6 cattle; 71 horses, decrease of 34 horses.

lows:

The number of cattle, sheep and horses shipped from the port of St. John during the month of January, 1897, as compared with those shipped during the same month 1898, viz.: January, 1897.—Shipped 1,502 sheep. 727 cattle and 66 horses.

January, 1898.—Shipped 1,248 sheep, decrease of 254 sheep; 1,545 cattle, increase of 818 cattle; 85 horses, increase of 19 horses. The number of sheep, cattle

horses shipped from the port of St. John during the month of February, 1897, as compared with those shipped corresponding month 1898, viz.: February, 1897.—Shipped 882 sheep, ,624 cattle and 572 horses

February, 1898.—Shipped 1,402 sheep, increase of 520 sheep; 1,643 cattle, in crease of 19 cattle; 99 horses, decrease of 473 horses.

A SHELL BURST.

And He Thought the Buzzing in His Head Was Caused by It—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Undeceives Him and Cures a Case of Chronic Catarahi of Thirty Years Standing.

"I have had chronic catarrh ever since the war. The disease affected my hearing greatly. There was a disagreeable ringing in my ears which I had attributed to the fact of a shell bursting near me while in an engagement. I used three bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and my catarrh has entirely left me. The noises in my head have also ceased. It is a great medicine—so easy and pleasant to apply. I have no hesitation in recommending it as a quick and certain cure for catarrh in its most acute form." J. C. Taylor, 210 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton, N. J.

When I arrive Mannington, Mo maid had collect stood round the titudes denoting impatience. I a Mannington, in was of the grea head at me and I looked at th French maid, an miniature mount "The broughm two," I hinted. "Celeste can w nington. "I shall be gla

responded, polite Lady Manning doubtfully. "Pe age by the coac "His wife is n terposed, quickly "I should pref said Molly, with "Perhaps that

Mannington con "I am sure of i "If only your a nibus"--Lady M grievedly.

"It was most mitted instantly eye. She has a ing at nothing. So Molly and the crisp snow. tion I helped he may as well take served; "it is no er, and I have so

"What about?" I hesitated. "I mine," I replied "He is in the de gan, confidentia help."

"What can I do ing her eyes. "You can advis ing courage. Molly was Trevor." "I fear you wi particularly foolis fully.

"Very likely," ferently. "I assure you I points; but it hap to marry him." "What!" exclain "I can't think w I replied, uncomf "I hope," said going to tell me

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"You know quickly. "Oh, yes. It w who wanted to n was her mother. wanted the girl I hope I make m "I don't think ters," retorted Mo "She has a larg ters," I explained

"Go on," said M judicial air. "My friend was girl-a really nic quite splendid gir best," I said, kind "You know that Molly, a little col "Ye es."

"Well?" "My friend was try house and so and her mother, "Who?" asked "The girl whose to marry him. I She got him into somehow or other out she had hold

don't know how occurred." "How clever of it out," said Molly I went on hastily her head coming n shoulder, and he

"I wonder," said call for help." "You see," I wen she would propos might come. He was pretty near. the other girl, and ful panic. In fact "'It could not hav observed Molly, di "No-o; but it w had, and he was didn't know what he was already e

"Did he say 'alre "Yes." It was mopped my brow chief. Molly uttered laughter. "I am girl, but it served

"The girl didn" simply straighten asked to whom he "He blurted out other girl. He co other name." "To whom, of gaged?" "No: and I don'

have him. She is "Is that your wh "Very nearly. T and told her mot gushingly and She is a true sp ward she went body of the eng friend has had to tions ever since." "How awkward! tatively. "Has t of it?"

"Not yet. This day." "Yesterday?"

OF DREAD. letter I am about says that in an illo she would occanight with a feel-

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She was at loctors attended better. I then gel's Syrup, and ng and well as that but for now be in her olish this staterefer anyone to Jane Davis, 23 eet, Lewes, Jan-

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THE OTHER CIRL

SAME TOWNSHIP

SECOND PART.

When I arrived at the station Lady Mannington, Molly and the French maid had collected their chattels and stood round the immense heap, in attitudes denoting various degrees of impatience. I apologized.
"It is of no consequence," said Lady

Mannington, in a tone signifying it was of the greatest. Molly shook her head at me and smiled. I looked at the two ladies and the French maid, and then I looked at the

miniature mountain. "The broughman is only seated for two," I hinted. 'Celeste can walk," said Lady Man-

"I shall be glad of her company," I responded, politely. Lady Mannington glanced at me doubtfully. "Perhaps she could man-

age by the coachman," she suggested. 'His wife is most particular," I interposed, quickly. "I should prefer to walk, mamma." said Molly, with an air of much good

"Perhaps that will be best," Lady Mannington conceded reluctantly. "I am sure of it," I endorsed, hearti-

"If only your aunt had sent the omnibus"-Lady Mannington began, aggrievedly. "It was most careless of her," I ad-

mitted instantly. I caught Molly's eye. She has a curious way of smiling at nothing. So Molly and I started to walk over the crisp snow. Just outside the sta-

tion I helped her over the stile. "We may as well take the short cut," I observed; "it is not so very much longer, and I have so much to say to you. What about?" asked Molly. I hesitated. "It is about a friend of mine," I replied at length.

"Oh!" "He is in the deuce of a mess," I began, confidentially. "I want your

"What can I do," asked Molly, open-"You can advise me," I replied, taking courage. "A woman's wit--" Molly was pleased. "Go on, Mr.

"I fear you will think my friend particularly foolish," I said, sorrow-"Very likely," replied Molly, indif-

ferently. "I assure you he has many good points; but it happened a girl wanted

"What!" exclaimed Molly. "I can't think what she saw in him," I replied, uncomfortably. 'I hope," said Molly, "you are not going to tell me anything that is not

"Oh, no," I replied, earnestly. "The girl was quite respectable. All the parties are most respectable." "She could not have been quite nice," said Molly, decisively.

I stopped to test the strength of the ice over a pool.
"I have seen her look remarked, thoughtfully.

"You know her?" asked Molly, "Oh, yes. It wasn't really the girl who wanted to marry my friend; it was her mother. I mean the mother wanted the girl to marry my friend. I hope I make myself clear."

"I don't think that improves matters," retorted Molly. "She has a large family of daughters," I explained.

"Go on," said Molly, with a severely judicial air. "My friend was in love with another girl—a really nice girl. In fact, a

quite splendid girl. One of the very best," I said, kindling. 'You know that girl, too?" asked Molly, a little coldly. "Well?"

"My friend was staying at a country house and so were both the girl and her mother, and she-"Who?" asked Molly.

"The girl whose mother wanted her to marry him. I do hope I am clear. She got him into a quiet corner, and somehow or other my friend found out she had hold of his hand. I-I don't know how it happened. It just occurred."

"How clever of your friend to find it out," said Molly, sarcastically. I went on hastily-"And then he saw her head coming nearer and nearer his shoulder, and he didn't know what to

"I wonder," said Molly, "he did not call for help." "You see," I went on, "he was afraid she would propose or-or-the mother might come. He guessed the mother was pretty near. Then he thought of the other girl, and he got into a dreadful panic. In fact, he lost his head." "It could not have been a great loss," observed Molly, disdainfully.

"No-o; but it was the only one he had, and he was accustomed to it. He didn't know what to do. So he said he was already engaged."

"Did he say 'already?" "Yes." It was a cold day, but I mopped my brow with my handker-Molly uttered a peal of silvery

laughter. "I am really sorry for that girl, but it served her right." "The girl didn't turn a hair. She simply straightened herself up and asked to whom he was engaged.' "He blurted out the name of the other girl. He couldn't think of any other name."

"To whom, of course, he is not engaged?" "No: and I don't suppose she would have him. She is far, far too good

"Is that your whole story?" "Very nearly. The girl went away and told her mother, who came up gushingly and congratulated him. She is a true sportswoman. Afterward she went about telling everybody of the engagement, and my friend has had to receive congratulations ever since.' "How awkward!" said Molly, medi-

of it?"

tatively. "Has the other girl heard "Not yet. This all happened yester-"Yesterday?"

I nodded. "And the worst is the other girl is expected to arrive at the Towers almost immediately." "Dear me," said Molly. "So

riend is at the Towers now?" "I didn't mean to let it out," I reulied a trifle ahashed Molly began to laugh. "It is most amusing; but why did you tell me

"I want your advice." "Who is the other girl?" asked Molly, curiously, "Please don't ask for names." I im-"But my advice must depend on the

other girl's disposition." "She is everything that is perfect," replied, fervently.
"No doubt," retorted Molly, satiric-

"You might almost be the other girl yourself," I went on, with careful carlessness.
"Really!" said Molly. "I believe complithat must be considered a compli-

ment. Thank you very much." "What," I asked, with elaborate indifference, "would you do if you were the other girl?" Molly stop and broke off a sprig of

red berries. They were not so red as her lips. "Of course," she said, "I should be very annoyed." "Ah, of course," said I forlornly. "At any rate, I should pretend to

e very annoyed. "But really-" I began, delighted. "Oh, that would depend on the

"Supposing, for the sake of illustration," said I, surveying the wide expanse of a neighboring field, "I was the man," "This is nonsense," said Molly. "We

can't make believe to that extent." "Why (can't we?" "You never would be so foolish." "But if ---"

"Let us talk about something sensible," said Molly with decision. "But my poor friend is depending

on me for advice." She thought. "Of course your friend must get away from the Towers before the other girl arrives."

"You are quite clear he ought to get away?" I asked, mournfully. "There can be no doubt of that. Just fancy everybody rushing to congratulate the other girl and your friend being present at the time. There might be a dreadful scene." "I can picture it," said I, repressing

groan. We had arrived at the entrance to the avenue. I stopped and held out my hand. "Good-by," I said. "What do you mean?" she exclaim-

"I-I am going away. I am the I do not think I am mistaken. The color faded slightly from her face. "And the other girl?" she queried, faintly.

"You are the other girl." The red replaced the white. She stood quite still, with her eyes bentdownward, and then she began to trace figures in the snow with the toe of her tiny boot.

"Good by," I repeated. She looked up. "Of course, I am very angry," she said. And then she smiled and held out her hand. I took it humbly, and forgot to relinquish it. "Mamma will be getting anxious," she remarked. "We must hurry." But we did not hurry.-Pick-Me-Up.

DEATH OF DR. H. F. JARVIS.

(Charlotteto wn Guardian.) The announcement of the death of Dr. Henry F. Jarvis, which occurred

at Summerside about 11 o'clock Monday night, after an illness of nearly two years, while not wholly unexpected, was received with general sorrow. One of the oldest and best educated I ractitioners on the island, a gentleman of sterling character and of the broadest sympathies, he has been for many years the beloved physician in many a home in Prince county. Born in Malta May 20th, 1825, he came to the Island with his father, the late Chief Justice Jarvis, in 1828. began the study of medicine in 1844, and was graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1848, taking the degree of F. R. C. P. Edin. in 1849. He afterwards studied in Paris and London, and was for some years house surgeon to the Royal Maternity hos-

pital of Edinburgh. He began the practice of medicine in St. John and shortly afterwards returned to the Island, settling in St. Eleanor's in 1855, and some years later in Summerside, where he resided till his death. He was twice married. His first wife, nee Miss Frances Walker of Edinburgh, died within a year. In 1855 he married Miss Lucy Harding, daughter of Chas. A. Harding, barrister, of Gagetown, N. B., who with five sons, Edward in Chicago; Ernest, Ottawa: Charles at Fort William; Gerald, Parry Sound; William at Crow's Nest Pass, and one daughter, Miss Helen, at home, survive him. Mrs. Charles Palmer of Charlottetown is the only surviving sister of the deceased.

SUNBURY CO. COURT.

Judge Forbes has returned from Burton, where he had been holding the Sunbury county court, in place of Judge Steadman, who is now in Florida for his health. Three cases were

Murphy v. McCracken, a suit to recover over \$200 for a store account covering a number of years, resulted in a verdict of \$37.35 for the plaintiff. The case of G. H. Sewell v. E. Mc-Elvaney attracted a large crowd from the parish of Lincoln. The defendant secured a verdict.

Murray E. Gilbert v. Philip Goen was decidedly dramatic towards the finish. The defendant, who was sericusly ill, was brought into court lying in a bed, and gave his testimony with such effect that he won the case.

Descending Mercury.—"I have money to burn," he said. The young girl snuggled closer to his side and slipped one arm around his neck. "But," he continued, while she listened closely, "I am not an incendiary." Then she grew cold.—New York Evening Journal.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. 25c.

HALIFAX.

W. J. Stairs Retires from the Union Bank After Thirty Years Director.

Death of Charles M. Almon-The Army Reserve Men to be Called to Their Regiments.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 8.-The Beaver line steamer Lake Superior, Capt. Carey, arrived from Liverpool at 11.30 o'clock this morning, after a very fair passage. The only bad wea-ther encountered was during the first two days of the trip. The banks were crossed in lat. 43, and no ice was met. The steamer had about seventy-five tons of cargo to discharge here. She left for St. John at 3.30 p. m. The Superior had a good passenger list. landing here thirty-eight steerage and ten saloon passengers, who were forwarded at 2.30. Her passengers were: Mrs. Josephine Thowsen and child, Capt. Matthews, Lt. H. deBury, R. A., A. L. Huntsman, J. W. Riddle, J. W. Nutt, wife and two infants, Mr. Hogs. Mr. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, P. W. Jackson, R. C. Smith, W. R.

Broome, D. Sugden, 33 intermediate, 89 steerage and 19 cattlemen, Lieut. General Lord William Seymour will succeed General Montgom ery Moore in command of the troops in British North America. General Moore retires in August, his term having expired.

HALIFAX, March 9.-Sheriff Leander J. Crowe of Truro died today, at an advanced age, of heart trouble. The Allan steamer Touranian arrived tonight from Liverpool to receive the La Champagne's cargo for

New York. LAWRENCETOWN, N. S., March 4.—Miss Charlotte Saunders, died on Sunday at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Jonathan Woodbury, after a short illness. Two brothers and four sisters survive her.

Dr. D. Bruce and Miss Bella Mc-Leod of this town were married by Rev. J. H. Toole on Monday. Rev. Lewis Wallace is on the sick

list this week.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 11.—The local legislature was prorogued today. The bills passed number two houndred and sixty-four. Among the work of the legislature was an amendment to the liquor license act, in the legislative council, a day or two ago, by which any signer of an application for license to sell liquor in city, town or municipality, throughout the province, is disqualified from being a candidate for alderman and councillor during the term in which such license operates. The amendment in due course went to the house of assembly and passed. This amendment disqualifies all who signed applications for licenses for the current year. As the liquor license applications throughout the city are signed in all by probably more than a thousand ratepayers, of all classes, the sweep of disqualification is very wide. list this week.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 13.-Hon. W. J. Stairs, who has been a director of the Union Bank of Halifax for thirty-three years and president for fifteen years, has resigned these positions owing to advanced years. Wm. Rob-ertson has been elected president and Wm. Roche vice-president. Mr. Roche is the richest man in Halifax, worth Irobably three-quarters of a million dollars.

The death occurred today suddenly of Charles M. Almon, son of Senator Almon of Halifax. Mr. Almon has not been feeling well since Friday, but there was no alarm whatever. Saturday night he went to bed as usual. This morning the new servant, whose duty it was to call him, went into the room. On approaching the bed he was struck by the pallor of Mr. Almon's face, and looking more closely, concluded that death had entered the house. Bruce Almon, a nephew, who is a student of medicine, was at once called, and he found that Mr. Almon had been dead for some hours. The physicians pronounced it heart failure. The funeral takes place on Tues-

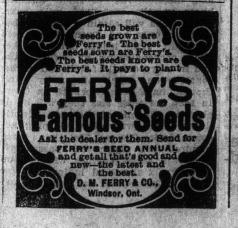
Dr. John Somers died this morning after an illness of some months, of throat trouble. It was known that he could not recover, but death was unexpected at the last.

Colonel J. J. Bremner recived word Saturday that his second son, James Alexander, had died of pneumonia in Montreal. The remains will be

brought to this city for interment. The military authorities received orders Saturday that the army reserves will be called to their respective regiments. 'A large number of exsoldiers are in Canada who have passed the army reserve stage, but are specially capable of service. For those who care to re-enlist a bounty of one hundred dollars is offered. England is evidently getting ready for possible emergencies.

THE LATE MRS. HANFORD.

Solemn funeral services were held in Christ church, this afternoon, over the remains of the late Mrs. F. S. Hanford, who, as noticed in the Press of yesterday, died at Fort Lawrance on last Sunday night. A large number attended the service, which was conducted by Rev. V. E. Harris, rector of the parish, and the Rev. C. F. Wig-gins of Sackville. After the usual hymns and prayers of the church, the casket was carried to the hearse by Messrs. E. Ratchford, J. M. Townsheld, Harvey Pipe and J. H. Morrison Barry D. Bent acting as director. The burial took place at the Church of England burying ground. The sor rowing family have the heartfelt sympathy of a large circle of friends acquaintances .-- Amherst Press, March 9th.



MR. BLAIR. With the railway's ministaire Mr. Blair, No other can compare,

am very well aware, You're the straightest fellow there,
Mr. Blair;
You know when a thing's done square,
You're the man to do it fair,
You're an individual rare,
Mr. Blair That Foster! Ain't he "quare, He's a devil of a snare,

How he questions, how he winks!
Looks so funny, when he blinks.
I wonder if he drinks, Mr. Blair ? As for quizzing, he don't spare Mr. Blair. Mr. Blair.

It's enough to make one swear,
Mr. Blair.

Enters question after question,
Offers this and that suggestion,
Hounds you clear throughout the sessi

Mr. Blair.

It's a piece of imposition, Questions without intermission,
Mr. Blair;
Wants the proof right on the spot
(Never heard such silly rot)
He's a saint and you are not,
Mr. Blair.

There's that Yukon railway deal, Some would rather call it "steal," Mr. Blair;
Truly "deal" does rhyme with "steal,"
Though conscientiously I feel,
This one's for the public weal,
Mr. Blair.

To the pure, all things are pure, Mr. Blair. Nothing ever said was truer, Mr. Blair. Your "deals" all bear your own inspection.

Seldom have you met detection, Seldom have you met uerestion, Though often rash is your selection, Mr. Blair.

There's that Drummond County schem Mr. Blair. That was not all a dream, Mr. Blair; But a ghastly, grim reality, Bare contract—no formality, Smelled strongly of rascality,

That was Tarte's work, though, I'm sure, Mr. Blair. You are far too pure—too pure—Mr. Blair; But "nothing is too good for Tarte,"
At deals like this he's over smart;
I vow again, you took no part,
Mr. Blair.

But the Tories seem to swear, Mr. Blair. That that Yukon deal 's a snare Tarte, it seems, they all declare, Is not implicated there; Then it must—it must be square,

Now that Foster—he's a fake,
Mr. Blair.
"What's the length to Taglish Lake,
Mr. Blair?"

What a vile interrogation, To a man of your station! Geographical location!

Next he asked "the probable cost," Mr. Blair. "The value of the land it crossed?"
Mr. Blair. Then made tangle after tangle,
On the "Stikeen" and "Fort Wrangel,"
Till I almost thought you'd strangle

You said nothing but "don't know," Mr. Blair; And were right in saying so, Mr. Blair. Who could answer all their folly,
Davin being likely folly,
While the Daily Star's a nolly,
Mr. Blair

"Piscatorial effluvium," That's what Davin said would What he means, I cannot think,
Rut if coupled with a wink,
Was likely "Have a drink, But that Star-the veteran fossil-

Says your "ignorance is Mr. Blair. But I don't believe its true; No I don't-I don't; do you No, I don't-I don't-I do,

N. Marquis, general trader and umberman, of Edmundston, has assigned to the sheriff of Victoria county. His liabilities are about \$12,000.

Mr. Blair.



proper treatment will save them from disease and death.

A run down constitution is always open to receive disease. The greatest

preventive and cure for disease known is Abbey's

It purifies the blood and builds up In this connection the Canada Lan-

Price 2/6 or focts. a bottle.
Trial size, 25 cts.
Send for free sample.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., LIMITED.
HONTREAL, CANADA.

"The Alaska-Yukon Gold Placer

And Quartz Mining Company.

Organized Under the Laws of the State of Washington. Authorized Capital, \$5,000.006. Shares fully paid up and non-assessable, par value, \$1.

The ALASKA-YUKON CO. owns the following valuable properties in the KICONDIKH," viz.: Claim "51," 500x1500 feet, on the Bonanza Creek; the "Buckley" claim, 500x1500 feet, at the junction of Forty-Mile Creek and Nugget Gulch; three quartz claims, the "Emma M.," Despondent" and Tenderfoot," and have had twenty men at Dawson City for six months.

This is not a speculation, is is the case with "prospecting" companies, for the value of the properties owned by the iska-Yukon Co., has already been demonstrated.

The present price of treasury stock is 25 cents per share, and we only ask the public to invest after they have fully satisfied themselves that there is nothing better in the market. A complete prospective, and an authentic map of Alaska, furnished free, upon application to the Company's authorized Brokers.

MOORE KELLY & CO.,

220 Board of Trade, MONTREAL. うろうろうろうろうのうのかのからればればればればればればると OPERATION Home Work for Family



The Flow of Milk



will be Increased.

THE CO-OPERATIVE KNITTING CO.,

Why go to all the trouble of keeping cows and get only about half the milk they should produce.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER strengthens the digestion and in-

vigorates the whole system so that the nutriment is all drawn from the food. It takes just the same trouble to care for a cow when she gives only three quarts as when she gives a pail. Dick's Blood Purifier will pay back its cost with good interest in a few weeks.

LEEMING, MILES & CO., AGENTS, MONTREAL.

50 CENTS KENT'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The Toronto Evening Telegram in. Sth says: George McInerney of Kent, N. B., is climbing to a foremost place among the heavy debaters of the house. Not least among his claims to attention is a disposition to be strictly fair. He has the happy faculty of advancing strong argument without stirring up antagonism among those whose political views are not along the same line as his own. Before all, McInerney is a gentlemanly debater. He is not one who rushes unnecessarily into print, and there is every reason to believe that before many sessions pass McInerney will have at tained the political honors his friends have declared shall ultimately be his. Today McInerney had a little to say. He spoke up for the stout fishermen

away rights which by the Frye bill the United States had asked should be surrendered.

of the provinces down by the sea, and

warned the government not to barter

CATTLE VIA ST. JOHN. W. W. Ogilvie of Montreal is importing from Sctoland by the s.s. Keemun of the Donaldson line, which sailed from Glasgow for this port on March 5th, twenty-five head of pure bred Ayrshire cattle. It is said this will be one of the finest importations of stock of this breed that has been imported into Canada, as Mr. Ogilvie sent his head farmer to Scotland with instructions to purchase the stock without limit to price. These animals will be a valuable acquisition to Mr. Ogilvie's herd. Mr. Hunter sailed from St. John on the Keemun about six weeks ago. The dominion law provides for a ninety days' quarentine, and Dr. Frink has provided, by direction of the department of agriculture, suitable accommodation for such importations. It is stated that the port of St. John posess special advantages for importations of this kind over Portland or Montreal, for receiving and reshipping, together with quarantine grounds and carticularly (in comparison with Montreal) as the season of the year is better than any other in view of the time required for quarantine, during which the stock are recovering from their ocean voyage ready for June pasturage, and before the heat of ummer.

WARDEN ORR OF YORK CO. Seizes Two Carcasses of Moose Meat Illegally Slaughtered Near

Forest City. VANCEBORO, Me., March 10. Samuel Orr of St. Croix, York Co., N. B., game warden, hearing that parties on the east side of the lakes were slaughtering moose, started on snow shoes, travelling a distance of about fifteen miles as near in the direction of Forest City, and when about three miles east from the mouth of Pirate brook came on to two toboggan rigged hand sleds on which was tied the carcasses of two moose, all ready dressed for the Boston market. It was in the afternoon of Monday, March 7th. Mr. Orr concealed himself in a bunch of woods, thinking that whoever owned the meat would soon be after it, but he was disappointed. After waiting in his hiding place until some time in the night, till almost benumbed by the cold, he had

to leave. Going to Forest City he got help and returned to the sleds next its Ottawa correspondence of March bired hered to the sleds next where it was sold at auction, sleds and all. Mr. Orr says there have been some deer killed lately up in that section of York county, and that should the unlawful slaughter of moose and deer continue the criminals will be promptly brought to justice.

DICK & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

A Corking Joke—Judge—What is the prisoner charged with? Policeman—Whiskey. Judge (grinning)—Put him back in the "jug."—St. Louis Post-Despatch.

SEED OFFER.

The Baird Company, Ltd., Wood-stock, N. B., on receipt of a wrapper of either of the following well-known

and reliable remedies, viz: Kendrick's White Liniment,
Baird's Balsam of Horehound,
McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup,
Bowman's Headache Powders,
Wheeler's Botanic Bitters.
Baird's Extract Jamaica Ginger,
Granger Condition Powders.

of the following lots of strictly firstclass seeds, the retail price of each lot is 60 cents. Both lots for two wrappers of either of the above remedies and 50 cents. LOT No. 1, VEGETABLE SEEDS Beans, Wax; Beet, Eclipse and Turnip; Cabbage, Fottlers; Carrot, Nautes: Cucumber, Long Green and Early

and 26 cents will send postpaid either

Student; Radish, Turnip; Squash, Hubbard; Turnip, Garden. LOT No. 2, FLOWER SEEDS. Aster, Large Flowering; Everlastings, mixed; Pink, Double China; Pansy, new large mixed; Petunia, mixed; Sweet Pea, mixed; Garden Wild Flower; Zinnia, double mixed; The seeds are selected for Maritime Provinces climate - lists cannot be

Frame; Lettuce, Drumhead; Parsnip,

changed. Address: THE PAIRD COMPANY, LIMITED.



Colic, Horse Ail and Spinal Diseases IN HORSES. For Men It will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Lame Back. Burns, Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Toothache, Earache, Stiir Neck, Contracted Cords, Frost Bifes, Chilblains, Corns, Buniens, Cold Sores and anything that requires a Liniment; also sure cure for Cough.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Sole Proprietor, Veterinary Surgeou.

\$5,000 Reward to the person who can prove this Testimonial bogus. ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 8th, 1897.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 8th, 1897.
Dr. S. A. Tuttle.
Dear Sir—I have much pleasure in recommending your Horse Elixir to all interested in horses. I have used it for several years and have found it to be all it is represented. I have used it on my running horses and also on my trotting Stallion "Special Blend," with the desired effect. It is undoubtedly a first-class article.

Puddington & Merritt, St J.hn. N. B., 55 CHARLOTT STREET.

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For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each Special contracts made for time

SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM.

THE WEEKLY SUN

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

THE WHEAT BONUS. The legislature has given the gov-

ernment authority to expend \$5,000 per year for a term of five years, in the form of bonuses to wheat mills. It was stated by Mr. Shaw that a flour mill to be successful should be on an extensive scale. To this Mr. Emmerson replied that if the present experiment were successful the government might be enabled to aid in the establishment of a very large mill at some central point. In other words, the premier would regard it as a reasonable proposition to bonus and encourage a number of small mills, and when they had got fairly established in business would bonus one on a very large scale, and which could consequently be operated at less relative cost, to compete with them. Mr. Emmerson's free trade danger. But when he gets ready to establish his big mill he will probably hear some wholesome truths from the promoters of the smaller ones, assuming of course that these are fairly successful. The commissioner for agriculture stated that the government would no doubt be careful to see that the mills are located at points best suited to the convenience and interests of the farmers. He might have added that their location will also be considered in connection with the political interests of the government. Mr. Emmerson has abandoned the idea of giving a boxus to farmers for wheat raising. The question of profit for the farmer will rest upon his ability in the first place to raise good wheat and plenty of it also his proximity to the mill, and in the second place upon what he will have to pay for having it ground in the mill of the bonused manufacturer. Everybody will hope for the success of the experiment, now that it has been determined on, but it is by no means free from doubt or criticism.

was very lightly treated by the government, and yet it is certainly percurrent revenue. The government ad- hopeful feature of a situation that is this year. It will not be expected by of a jingo spirit by the government anybody that Mr. Emmerson will reduce expenditure in any line pertaining to executive government. The credible that war will result from the money for the new venture, it is not unfair to assume, will have to be raised by starving some other branch hostilities. The United States and of the public service

(From Saturday's Daily Sun.) STRIKING DOWN THE UNIVER-SITY.

The proposition to vithdraw the provincial grant from the university. of which Mr. Fowler of Kings has given notice in the legislature, will if carried into effect, strike a leath blow to this ancient and honorable institute of learning. Mr. Fowler has raised an issue that should be determined at once and for all time, solely on its merits. The public cannot fail to see that this attack on the university means the serious mutilation and dismemberment of our non-sectarian free school system, of which it is the cap-stone. And we much mistake the temper of the people of New Brunswick if they do not stamp with vigorous disapproval any legislation in the direction proposed by the member for Kings, sugar coated though it may be with the pretence that the money is needed for an agricultural school or college. This is a matter into which party politics does not enter. If funds are required for agricultural education, the government that has devised ways and means for bonusing flour mills and securing the services as lecturers of some of the best cattle and dairy and farm experts in Canada, can be trusted to raise whatever amount may be needed for a school of agriculture, so soon as the legislature declares that the time for its establishment has arrived.

That the university has fallen short of accomplishing all that was expected of it is attributable in no small measure to the uncertainty that has for some time overshadowed its future. The very fact, however, that for the first time in the life of the present generation, its extinction has been threatened by a member of the legislature, affords an opportunity for its friends to rally to its defense and to demonstrate to the house and the country that it is not only worth every dollar it costs the taxpayer, but and other dives."

that it is capable of greater things than it has yet accomplished.

(From Tuesday's Daily Sun.) The withdrawal of Mr. Fowler's relution to starve out the university should not mislead the friends of the institution into believing that all anger has passed. The very fact that notice of such a resolution was entered on the motion paper of the egislature may go a long way to perpetuate the impression that Mr. Fowler and his ally, the Telegraph, desire to create, that the university has outlived its usefulness. To counteract this impression is the work not of days or weeks, but of years. Something more than spasmodically fallying to the defence of their Alma Mater is required of the graduates, and its friends. They must labor continuous ly and zealously to popularize the university throughout the province. St. John and Fredericton are not all New Brunswick. There are other centres in which much missionary and educative work remains to be done. The great heart of the country must be touched and the people generally

head of the free school system. It should be recognized that the university cannot stand still. It must go ahead, or it must go down. It has made some progress in very recent years in extending its influence, but it is not living up to the full measure of its opportunities. Speakers at Saturday's meetings were profuse in expressions of faith in the university's future. But "faith without works is

made to feel that they have a per-

sonal as well as a financial interest in

the success and permanency of the

THE WAR CLOUD. The cheerfulness with which the nations are pushing forward their preparations for the contingency of war is a grim illustration of the fighting instincts of the human race. The awful results of a general conflict are not, of course, lost sight of, but are overshadowed by the determination that if war come there will be no surrender of rights or of territory withcut an obstinate struggle. The jealously of nations is simply the jealousy of individuals projected on a gigantic scale, and the nations that go to war over a strip of territory or a fancied wrong are but exemplifying the spirit of the men who indulge in fisticuffs over a disputed boundary line or a personal affront. It is, however, to the credit of those in authority on both sides of the Atlantic, and notably so in the case of Britain and the United States, that whatever may be said of the utterances of a section of s or of irresponsible indi viduals, the gravity of the situation is recognized and the dignity of the tinent. The \$5,000 is to be paid out of nation upheld. Therein lies the most mit that the revenue from crown full of danger, for in the present temtimber lands will show a falling off per of the people the manifestation might easily result in acts that would precipitate war. It seems hardly present complications. There is not sufficient cause for an outbreak of Spain should be able to settle their differences. It has not yet been shown that Russian aggression in the far east has seriously threatened British interests. The situation in Africa is a source of anxiety, but it cannot be

> passed without an appeal to arms. Those upon whom the burden of the new I. C. R. freight tariff falls heavily are asking themselves what advantage it is to New Brunswick to have Mr. Blair in the cabinet, and what has happened to the liberal members of the house who represent this province, that they have no word of protest to offer. Some persons who declared that New Brunswick's representation in the conservative cabinet was weak, are now in a position to make instructive comparisons.

said that the relations between Bri-

tain and France are seriously strain-

ed. It is an easy matter for an im-

aginative journalist to draw a har-

rowing picture, and certainly we have

the facts of history show that war

sometimes arises from a very slight

cause when the spirit has once been

aroused. But there is still ground for

belief that the present crisis may be

That portion of the English press which expresses sympathy for the United States in the present critical state of the relations of that country with Spain, is heaping coals of fire on the heads of our jingo neighbors. Where Britain is concerned in any international difficulty the United States press invariably discovers at the very outset that Britain is in the

Temperance leaders representing nearly two thousand Good Templars of P. E. Island, have sent a letter to Sir Louis Davies, asking him to use his influence: "1st, to prevent any side issues being coupled with the prohibi-tion question when the plebiscite is called for, so that the question may simply be, Shall we or shall we not have prohibition; 2nd, to have the list now in use in each province used in the plebiscite election so as to save time and expense; 3rd, to secure in the Yukon district prohibition of the liquor and opium traffic, gambling

THE WEST PRINCE VACANCY. On the ninth day of March Si Charles Tupper asked in the house whether a returning officer had been appointed for the West Prince election. Sir Wilfrid replied that the gove ernment "received notice only today of the funeral of the late Mr. Perry and we thought it advisable to allow a few days at least to elapse before

the writ was issued." It would appear that Sir Louis Da vies does not take advantage of the opportunities that offer to hear from his island home. The funeral of the late Mr. Perry took place on the first day of March. It was described in the Charlottetown papers of the following day. On the third day of March Mr. Macdonald, one of the members for the province, had heard of the funeral and had brought the West Prince vacancy to the notice of the speaker. Yet it was six days later when Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies had learned that the funeral was over. One would have expected the minister of marine to take a deper interest in the colleague whom, as he told the house the other day, he had 'known so long and loved

But if the premier and Sir Louis Davies do not know what goes on in Prince Edward Island others are better posted. A week before the premier had heard of the funeral, and while the government was too delicate to take action, the home organ of Sir Louis Davies was getting in the campaign work of the party. The Patriot had already advised the electors of West Prince to support the government. In this connection the Patriot pointed out that public works required in the constituency had attracted the attention of the ministers. and told the people that they had nothing to expect from Sir Charles Tupper. It is a pity that Sir Louis has so much to do that he cannot read. his Patriot until it is a few weeks old. Otherwise he might rebuke this attempt to seduce the honest electors of West Prince with suggestions of re-

wards of this kind There is nothing unbecoming in the demand that the election for West Prince should take place at once. If it was worth while for the late member to proceed in mid-winter to Ottawa, while yet in feeble health, in order that the people of West Prince should not be unrepresented even for a few weeks, it is worth while for the government to take steps at once to sise one point. The board of the Dom-have the constituency represented. At inion Atlantic railway were wholly inthe best half the session will be over all nocent of any designs to compete with before the member can take his seat, doing was to encourage that spendid and if further delay takes place the stream of tourist travel. and if further delay takes purpose of bringing the matter to the attention of the speaker will not be served. An honest desire to pay due towards Halifax, and towards these respect to the late member would be commendable, but it is a poor tribute to him not to know that the funeral is over for a week and a half after the event, and to deprive his former constituents of their representation in the house of commons, as they remain without their representation in or in the maritime provinces of Can-

SPAIN AND U. S.

MADRID, March 13.—The view held in orficial circles is that Spain will not provoke
a war, because if she did, she would find
herself isolated; but if Ameroca gives the
provocation, Spain will not be alone in the
struggle. The general opinion is that in the
event of war Spain will not need to attack
American territory. It will suffice her to
pursue a war of privateering. As America's
commerce is sevenfold greater than Spain's,
American interests would suffer most. War
would be madness, benefitting neither nations and good sense therefore counsels
peace.

Spanish torpedo squadron has not left El Imperial says: "The government is nomentarily expecting to receive the report of the Spanish commission, which, it is understood, maintains that the Maine explosion was accidental.

"Although the American commission give nother explanation, the government nergetically uphold the Spanish report.

TO BOYCOTT THE C. P. R.

Mr. Blair and Mr. Harris are deternined to seize all the through traffic they can for the I. C. R. at low comretitive rates, at the same time that they squeeze the local patrons of the line in the provinces. St. John firms are now being asked to sign carefully repared printed instructions to western shippers to send all goods via the I. C. R. This is a direct slap at the C. P. R. Merchants, except those who are anxious to further Mr. Blair's schemes, will perhaps not relish this stand and deliver programme. The C. P. R., a merchant observed yesterday, was in a position to do a great deal for St. John, and he saw no reason why there should be a systematic boycott of the line at the instance of Blair and Harris.

The price of Canadian oil has gor ip one cent a gallon.

Great Advances

Have recently been made in method teaching commercial subjects—B keeping and Correspondence especi Our methods are not those of five or even two years ago, but the very latest, embracing the latest features at the close of 1897. Our Shorthand is also the best-the Isaac



TWO NEW STEAMERS

For Service in Maritime Provinces This Summer.

The Dominion Atlantic Railway Building Two Elegant Fast Vessels.

Statements Made at the Annual Meeting Held in London on Friday.

LONDON, March 13.-The annual ceting of the Dominion Atlantic Railway company was held on Friday, March 11, at the head office of the ompany here. The president was in the chair and there was a crowded attendance of shareholders. The chairman in his preliminary remarks referred to the satisfactory nature of the directors' report, for though in many respects the season was an adverse one, the failure of the fruit having affected freight receipts, yet the company's enterprise and zeal in en-gendering and facilitating the source of business had counterbalanced the inevitable results of a bad season. Everything was being done to secure a prosperous year, both for their company and the fine territory which they served with terminal points at the metropolitan cities of Halifax, St. John and Boston.

The traffic requirements of the approaching summer were having close attention. He moved that the report for the year be received and adopted, and this was unanimously agreed to

with applause. T. R. Ronald said that speaking with ample local knowledge of what the Dominion Atlantic railway had already achieved in building up a trunk service second to none on the continent of America, he thought the report of the directors to be very clear and intelligible. Of their train there could be only one opinion, it was as good as any and better than some, whatever railway system in Canada or the United States was put along-side of it. He believed that he had travelled on every railway line in the dominion, and as far south as Mexico, and that was his mature opinion, and the opinion of all with such travelling experience.

It was imperative not only in the interests of the railway proper, but in the interests of the many thousands of wealthy tourists, as well as the every-day travelling public, that their steamship system should be on the same plane of excellence as their fine railway service, and to this end the directors have placed an order for two superb twin screw nineteen knot steel steamers, which would be on service this summer, in addition to the company's ships already in operation. He wished before sitting down to emphaonly in its beginnings, was steadily flowing year after year towards the Land of Evangeline, towards St. John, unequalfed playgrounds of sportman, artist and healthseeker that formed the glory of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He would be a proud man if by the efforts of this company that splendid territory were made as populous and prosperous as Ontario or the most go ahead state in New England. He was a profound believada. The success of the maritime provirces was the success of the Domin ion Atlantic railway, and he looked to the maritime provinces to encourage the railway company to the utmost in the hard and successful work the di-rectors had already accomplished and were accomplishing.

The company last year disseminated throughout the States and Canada a very large number of pamphlets, guide books and other illustrated literature. This year that advertisemen cutput would probably be treabled, and arrangements were already far

forward towards that end. The next thing that must be done to begin to give more advertisement to both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in London and the British isles with a view to bringing their enormous natural resources before both capitalists and intending setflers, and he thought the Dominion Atlantic Railway company would have no difficulty in making the necessary arrangements. As a director and a large shareholder he could assure them that the company whose progressive policy was slow and sure, never made a ster backwards. He had recently been to Canada and wished to assure them his aspection of the property was most satisfactory. (Loud applause.)

General Manager Campbell said: wish cordially to endorse everything that has been said by Mr. Ronald. There is no doubt that the duty lies on us of giving the enormous crowds of our tourist and summer patrons the finest, most frequent and fastest possible daily service. The two steamers which are now in progress of construction, and are fast approaching ompletion, will be finer than anything Litherto seen on the North American eaboard. They are both identical in every respect, being built from the same plans and specifications, and some idea of the speed which we expect to obtain from them when actu-ally in service will be derived from the fact that the contract demands a speed of nineteen knots per hour on a long distance run of three hundred knots on the measured mile runs. These ships will attain a speed of between twenty and twenty-one knots per hour. Their length is 290 feet beween perpendiculars, by 38 feet beam and in every detail of hull and enginconstruction much ingenuity and thought have been expended on them. In fact, for their size they will be as good as any one of the best Atlantic liners. Each will afford sleeping accommodation for no less than three hundred and eighty-two passengers The twin screw engines will run up to over six thousand indicated horse power. The engines are balanced ac-



cording to the very latest and bestpractice, so that vibration will be reduced out of existence. Elaborate efforts are also being made to decorate and finish these ships in the handsomest possible manner. The name of the first to be delivered is Prince George, so named by the gracious peron of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who knows our territory well, where he had some capital sport a few years ago. These are the I lans being speedily accomplished for our future development," and I wish once for all to endorse what Mr. Ronald says as to our not having the least wish or intention to compete with any company or companies whatever. We have a first-class service on land, and we must have a first-class service on water, as we cannot hope otherwise to extend our large and ever-increasing tourist business. It is a truism in the business of all transportation companies that the finer and faster the facilities offered the larger the volume of travel. On our trains and

steamers last autumn I met strangers

from as far west as San Francisco

and as far south as New Orleans. En-

courage a man to travel, and he travels; offer him a slow service and he stays at home. So much for what we are doing; as to what we have done. Last year the directors' reports supplies a succinct narrative. You will perhaps have read in your newspapers that the prospect for the apple crop in England during the coming season is not good. Don't be discouraged thereby. (Laughter.) It means that if Nova Scotia has a fairly good crop this summer she will obtain larger sales and better prices in the Liverpool and London markets for her fruit. Last season's failure of the fruit crop in the Annapolis Valley was a misfortune to the well-doing and estimable farmers of that fine country. It was also a misfortune to us, for it meant that while the Nova Scotian farmer got a fairly good price in the English markets for the fruit which he could send, owing to the English crop having failed, we on the other hand had an unprofitable capiother hand had an unprofitable capi-tal locked up in the shape of cars. A. P. Have a colt, four years old which were lying idle because there this spring, that has had warts since travel which so far, which were lying idle he was so little fruit to carry. I consider we could have done much better had the weather not hurt the fruit and hindered tourist business. improvement in general trading has been of an encouraging description in spite of circumstances unusually adverse, and as to our trunk services, we are pleased to think these will be brought up this summer to a state of all round excellence. As to the question of encouraging immigration from Europe to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, that has long engaged my most devoted attention, and I trust the local government of each province may yet assist us in our intention to make a beginning in both provinces. I consider the chances for the industrious are of the very best, and there are scores of capitalists in London who only wait the opportunity to offer assistance. The repute and esteem in which our company is held reacts in the most beneficent fashion on the territory with which we are identified, but it is obvious what can be done will be retarded till three or four hundred thousand settlers can be

> What is more, the maritime provinces are next door to England and England's markets. The advantages of our company's position are such that we would be quite justified in starting a sort of emigration mission

induced to make their homes in these

regions, which are so far from being

hours' run of large cities like Halifax,

St. John, Boston, Montreal and New

olated that they are within a few

In conclusion, I will only say my constant instruction to the company's officers is to keep safety always first. In view of the fact that the road is being re-laid with heavier steel, the Pullman car service is much appreciated, and everything points to a very large volume of travel this coming season. (Applause.)

A very cordial vote of thanks to the general manager then carried unanimously.

Mr. Campbell in rising to respond was received with cheers, and said: I thank the meeting and accept this mark of confidence, not for myself alone, but also for my colleagues and the entire staff of the company. I desire to state that no company can be better served than we are, and that there is no one through every grade of the service but has the company's best interests at heart. (Applause.) After the re-election of directors and formal business disposed of, the Proceedings terminated.

LAURIER'S FREE TRADE. (Written by a Girl of Thirteen Years.) Sir Wilfrid Laurier Led the liberals all astray, Led the liberals all astray.

His promises were great and free—
He'd make a rich and grand country.
He said that he was grand and staid,
And always wanted "all free trade."
The tories ain't his "set" you know.
"I's true the're very glad 'tis so.
But this great man, so tall and lean,
He took a cent off 'kerosene.
His praise was sounded 'far and near
That all conservatives might hear,
How this great man the tariff dissect
And how our country was protected.
But all he's taken off when blent
Was seven-tenths of one per cent.

VETERINARY

DEPARTMENT.

Conducted By J. W. Manchester V. S., St. John, N. B.

THE WEEKLY SUN takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of THE SUN. All enquiries must be addressed:

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

Subscriber.-I have a two-year-old colt that looks well and is in good spirits, but has a scurf on his body that seems to rot the hair. Please advise me what to do.

Ans.-Give the colt one ounce daily of Sulphite of Soda, also one-half an ounce of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, Clip the colt and sponge the body over once a week with the following: Acid Boracic one ounce to water two quarts,

J. E. D.-My mare, eight years old, spirited and a good driver, seems lame when standing and spreads her feet out, but gets better when driven. She seems to be lame in the shoulder. Is her stomach wrong? Ans.—The trouble is novicular dis-

ease. The stomach is all right. You might try blister of mercury, but the only radical cure would be neurotomy or nerving.

Subscriber. - Helfer calved two weeks. When milked a white, curdlike substance came in the milk: Now it is mixed with blood. She appears well in every other way. Please prescribe.

Ans,-The trouble is garget. Bathe the udder with warm water and apply daily a little Belladona Salve, rubbing well in. Milk often and feed lightly for a few weeks.

a yearling. He has them on his breast, belly, etc. They chafe and look bloody. What had I better do for them? Ans. - Dress them daily with a strong solution of Nitrate of Silver, say twenty grains to the ounce of water. As the warts, are destroyed remove the upper deadened parts with a knife and apply the solution again.

P. E. ISLAND.

BEDEQUE, P. E. I., March 9.- A very happy event took place at Charottetown yesterday, when one of Jos. Rogers of Bedeque, was united in marriage with Mrs. Hyde. Miss Estella Schurman acted as bridesmaid, and Geo. Rogers supported the groom. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. W. Corey. After a sumptuous repast, the bridal party arrived in the evening by train at the residence of Mr. Rogers, where a reception was held. A very orderly serenade was conducted by many well wishers of the happy couple.

The new aboiteau at Ross' Corner is well under way. Over half the piling is completed and the sluices are being put in. The proposed aboiteau for Wilmot Creek is posponed for a year, as the season is too far advanced for work.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

On last Friday night a large gathering filled the hall at Upham, assembled there to take part in a temperance meeting under the control of the district division of Kings county. H. J. Evans, the D. W. P. of the county, acted as chairman, and after some remarks by the chairman, he called upon the following for addresses: Grand worthy associate, J. Munroe, St. John; Messrs. Bonney, Fowler, Upham, Ruddick; solo, Mr. Woods of Hampton; address, Mr. Stewart. A large choir from Lakeside division readered music during the evening, and a numbor of selections from the gramaphone helped to make the meeting interesting. Before their return the visitors were invited to the home of Miles Fowler, where a delightful supper awatted them, provided by the friends of Upham. All left with the best wishes for the inhabitants and the cause there. It is expected the division will be reorganized on Wednesday evening, with a large membership.

A CANDID ADMISSION

(New York Sun.)

The plain truth is that our efforts to invade Canada in the war of 1812 were disgraceful failures, and, although in duels between frigates, our naval officers gained great renown, our navy was virtually extinct at the time when the peace of Ghent was concluded.

Latest news in THE WERKLY SUN.

*********** To Cure an Obstinate Cough leading doctors

"GAMPBELL'S Wine of Beech Tree Greosote. It seldom falls to cure, and is sure to Sive relief.

Change of the contract of the

onst CURED CEL

No Othor

EPARTMENT. W. Manchester John, N. B.

UN takes pleasure ders that it has nents with J. W. whereby all questo diseases of the be answered by prescribed in those ted for through the

t be addressed: DEPARTMENT, in, St. John, N. B.

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., March 9.- A place at Charwhen one of Jos. was united in Hyde. Miss Es as bridesmaid orted the groom rformed by Rev. sumptuous rearrived in the ne residence of reception was serenade was well wishers of

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MPERANCE.

a large gathering assembled there to be meeting under division of kings of the particular of the parti

efforts to in of 1812 were dis-

EEKLY SUN.

**** Cough Wine

September 1

Pure Roots and Herbs with Celery - great digestive stimulant sold by all druggists. Large package, 25c. woodward Medicine Co., TORONTO, DAN.

CITY NEWS.

SECOND PART.

Recent Events in and Mr. Bruneau Withdrew His Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The following Travelling Agents of The Sun are now calling on Subscrib-

EDGAR CANNING, in Albert Co.

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

Frank Clark, son of D. W. Clark of Carleton, is mining at Dawson City, and is meeting with considerable suc-

"Canada for Mann & McKenzie!" is the cry now, instead of "Canada for the Canadians," as it used to be.-New Denver, B. C., Ledge.

The grocery and provision business heretofore carried on by J. S. Armstrong & Bro. at 32 Charlotte street, St. John, N. B., will hereafter be carried on under the firm name of J. S. Armstrong & Machum.

The London Daily Mail announces that Elder, Dempster & Co., the Liverpool ship owners, will build twenty-five new steamers to develop the new service to Montreal and the United States.

Rev. E. J. Grant, who has accepted the pastorate of the Summerside and Belmont Baptist churches, will preach in Belmont next Sunday morning, and in Summerside in the evening, a the usual hour .- Journal.

Mrs. Joseph Seely returns her sincere thanks to the people of St. Stephen for the kindness shown at the time of the death of her husband in that town on Friday last, especially Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ganong of the Windsor hotel; also Mrs. Dowling.

Thomas Brazh; late in the office of T. B. Grady, Summerside, and Norman Morrison of Cape Traverse, left Tuesday morning by the Capes for British Columbia, the former to Vancouver and the latter to Rossland.

W. M. Wallace, boot and shoe dealer, Union street, is in financial difficulties. His liabilities are about \$3,000 and assets about \$1,000. It is understood an offer of twenty cents on the dollar will be made the creditors.-Globe.

The board of health reports the following deaths, with causes, for the past week: Old age, 2; heart failure, 2; apoplexy, 1; pneumonia, 1; bronchitis, 1; meningitis, 1; consumption, 1; natural causes, 1; diphtheritic croup, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; strangulated hernia, 1; softening of brain, 1; total,

Mrs. Ingraham and George Brown were fined \$50 and costs each at St. Martins on Saturday for illegally selling liquor. They were tried before W. E. Skillen and W. H. Rourke, justices of the peace. They both pleaded guilty. Brown promised to go out of the business and the fine was allowed to stand. A. W. Baird prosecuted for the county inspector.

Besides his big lumber business A. H. Sawyer is carrying on in a quiet way a rather small but unique industry. It is the shipping of small cedar, fir and spruce saplings to Boston for manufacturing fancy rustic seats, summer houses and fences. Mr. Sawyer has four carloads of this stuff ready for shipment.-Hartland Adver-

Mr. Blair and "Lord" Harris are determined apparently that passenger business through this city to Nova Scotia from the west will be checked as much as possible. One day this week the C. P. R, train bound to Halifax was held at a siding one whole hour in order to give the Drummond county train a chance to pass and get into Halifax ahead of the C. P. R. The indignant travellers on the latter train would very much liked to have had Messrs. Blair and Harris on the

The death took place at Summerside, P. E. I., Tuesday, 16th inst., of Mrs. Clark, relict of the late Stephen W. Clark, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. P. Baker. The deceased, who was in the 82nd year of her age, emigrated to the Island from Ireland in the year 1819, at the age of three years, in the ship Three Brothers. Her daughter, Mrs. Baker, above named, Mrs. J. L. Lea of West Somerville, Mass., and her sons, John W. Clark, Linkletter road, S. H. Clark, Summerside, J. B. Clark, Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. M. C. Clark, Winnipeg, and A. Y. Clark, Moncton, survive her. Samuel Hall, Summerside, is her only surviving brother.

Constipation CURED CELERY KING

PARLIAMENT

Resignation from Speaker.

Motion in Regard to Appointment of Railway Commissioners.

D. C. Fraser Asked to Go Into Partnership With Joe Martin of British Columbia.

OTTAWA, March 11.-This afternoon's sitting was largely occupied with a discussion of rallway monopo-lies. It came up on motion of Mr. MacLean of Toronto, who proposed an adjournment, and dealt with the proposed Rainy river railway. He wanted the government to take up the question of railway competition and guard the people against railway nonopolies.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Sproule, Davin, Wallace and lamieson, when Hon. Mr. Blair threw out some suggestions. He feared that parliament could not devise a practical law to provide for all the equirements. The powers of the railway committee of the privy council were limited. The minister was favorably disposed toward the establishment of a railway commission to

deal with such matters, The resolution attached to the Yukon bill was passed in the house without discussion today, and the commons will go into committee on the details of the contract on Tues-

day. There is no sitting this evening. The minister of justice informed the senate today that the plebiscite bill would be introduced within a fortnight.

The relations between Mr. Bruneau, M. P. for Sorel, and Mr. Blair were strained yesterday. It is about some matter of patronage. Mr. Bruneau did not vote but wrote the resignation of his seat and sent it to the speaker. Mr. Edgar is said to have neglected to open the note, while the anger of Mr. Bruneau was kindled, and today the member for Richelieu got it back with the cover on.

Premier Warburton, with Messrs Richards and MacDonald of the Prince Edward Island government, arrived here today to press for a rearrangement of the financial relations of the province to the dominion. There is an election pending in West Prince, and it is expected that the federal government will take some-thing into consideration which will be useful in that connection.

L. P. Kribs, formerly news editor of the Toronto Empire, who was known later as agent of the liquor interest in connection with the royal commission nd still later as editor of the Victualler Advocate, spent the greater part of last night with his old friends of the press gallery, of which he was ex-president. He had recently been ill, and this morning on his return to is hotel he was seized with violent hemorrhages. It is not expected that he can last many hours.

OTTAWA, March 11.—The vote was taken at 4.30, when the amendment was lost by a vote of sixty-five yeas to one hundred and nineteen nayes, Costigan, Hale, Bethune and Hughes voting with the government.

The vote was then taken on the nain motion, which was carried by a vote of one hundred and eleven yeas to seventy-two-nays, Messrs. Hughes and Bethune, conservatives, voting with the government, while Mc Innnes, Oliver, Richards and Erb, liberals, voted with the opposition. Casey escaped the vote. Messrs. Costigan and Hale voted nay on both motions.

OTTAWA, March 14.—The first remarks made in the house today had reference to the late Mr. Dupont, to whose character and service Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Adolphe Caron testified. A beautiful wreath was on the late member's deak

Then Speaker Edgar addressed the house. On Saturday last the Sun announced that Mr. Bruneau, member for Richelieu, had become much displeased with the Tarte-Blair system of patronage and had sent his resignation to the speaker, who had subsequently returned the letter to him unopened, Mr. Bruneau's quarrel with the government having in some way been made up in the meantime. The government organ here, the

Free Press, on Saturday evening declared that there was not the slightest foundation for the story that Mr. Bruneau had resigned. Mr. Tarte's La Patrie, on the same

evening, asserted that the whole story was a canard, there was perfect har-mony and Mr. Bruneau had not sent in his resignation. The statement of Speaker Edgar today sets the matter at rest. He said: "I beg leave to report to the house a matter connected with the hon, member for Richelieu. It is stated in the press that I have received his resignation. If I had, I should have issued a warrant for a new election. The only occasion when Bruneau was Friday morning. I had just come into my office when Mr. I received a communication from Mr. Bruneau came in. He asked if I had received a letter from him' I told him no. He said he had called to get the letter back he had written to me. I told him to wait, as I had not yet opened my letters. I turned the unopened letters over in his presence and he pointed out the one with his frank upon it. I asked him if it was his writing on the address, ,and he assured me that it was. He told me nothing of its contents and I asked him nothing, but handed him the letter unopened, and he took it away. So far as I know it had come to my office through the post office. I mention this to avoid any mistakes as to facts as far as I am concerned." This ended the explanation, as the speaker did not think it necessary to say whether he had not been told about the resignation before the visit of Mr. Bru-neau, and had not a distinct idea before he discovered the unopened letter that it contained the resignation of a member, properly attested, as the

statute requires, by two other members. The fact is, however, established that if Mr. Speaker had opened his mail promptly the seat for Richelieu would now be vacant.

A run was made on the order paper and many motions for papers were passed. The house then took up the resolution of Mr. Jamieson of Winnipeg in favor of the appointment of a board of railway commissioners, with power to enforce the railway act and make general provisions in the public

interest The debate on Jamieson's resolution was continued in the evening, mainly by western members

Mr. Blair had no declaration of minsterial policy further than the question of regulating or controlling freight rates and other matters or private railways was under considertion. The government contemplated taking action, but would not introduce legislation this year. Incidentally the minister of railways expressed the opinion that the late government made a mistake in not building the Canadian Pacific as a government

The debate was adjourned and the house gave up work at ten o'clock.

NOTES. In the senate today Hon. Mr. Loughead moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate Hamilton Smith's Railway Co., and give power to build a road over the Daiton trail from Lynn

Canal into the Yukon. Hon. Mr. Mills, minister of justice, opposed the motion, stating that the bill came in conflict with the measure introduced by the government in the other chamber, as Hamilton Smith's company is not asking for a subsidy, but only for the privilege of building a railway at the expense of the shareholders, it appears that it is opposed as an infringement on the Mackenzie & Mann monopoly.

Mr. Loughead consented to allow the bill to stand over on the plea of Mr. Mills that he had not yet suffi-

ciently studied it. The papers about the fast steamship line brought down today are mostly old. About the only fresh matter is the discussion between the contractors and the British admiralty concerning the armament of the proposed ships. Mr. Petersen modified his plans to meet the admiralty objections.

D. C. Fraser, M. P., has been invited by Joe Martin of British Columbia to join him in a law partnership at Vanouver.

The Rideau River, which forms one oundary of Ottawa, is choked at the mouth with ice. The water rose ten feet last night in an hour, and some houses near the stream have most of the lower story under water. Families crawled out of the upper win-

BOUND FOR THE KLONDYKE. The Fredericton Gleaner of Saturday says: Word has been received of the safe arrival at Vancouver of Geo. Black and his associate Klondykers. Mr. Black telegraphed that he and

party were camping under canvas and waiting for an opportunity to go forward to the Yukon. Wm. Black last evening received a letter from his other son, John, who is also in the Yukon. He writes that he is attached to the engineering staff of Mackenzie & Mann, who are building the railway to the Klondyke region. One of the engineers of the

party is Guy Ballock, of Centreville, Carleton county, a cousin of Mrs. Geo. H. Clark of this city. Mr. Black's letter was dated at Fort Wrangel, Feb. 27. He writes that he expects to meet his brother, George, somewhere in the golden west

Stephen Higgins, Herb Humphrey, Frank Connors, Tremaine Best, Chas. Stewart and Frank Trites left for the Pacific coast last night. Tom Woodman and F. Moore, two moulders, leave tonight for the same destination.-Moneton Transcript, Thursday.

Creelman Macarthur, for many years in the employ of R. T. Holman, leaves on Thursday for British Columbia. He will remain two or three days in Montreal, where he will be joined by the following, who leave Sunday evening next, crossing the Capes Monday morning: Jos. Affleck and Thos. Stewart, for some years with Sinclair & Stewart; Harry Brehaut, with J. A. Gourlie; H. G. Gough, for the past two years policeman; Frank Mackenzie, son of John Mackenzie of the American Clothing House; and Russell Morris, son of Leonard Morris.—Summerside Journal

M'KINLEY TAKE WARNING.

The United States Could Not Count on Assistance from European Powers.

LONDON, March 15.-The Vienna correspondent of the Times telegraphs in abstract of an article in the St. Petershurg Novoe Vremya, which he thinks "deserves attention as giving an accurate account of the views and intentions of at least three of the great powers.

The correspondent says: "The article asserts that the United States is well aware that in declaring war against Spain they would not count upon the approval of any of the European powers. All, it alleges, would sympathize with Spain, if not actively certainly by categorical protest against President McKinley's conduct. This is also well known at Madrid.

"Therefore,' continues the writer, "it is hoped that Spain will not fall into the trap laid by Washington, for she has so far no serious grounds for declaring war, and measures should mmediately be taken in order that she may not have such grounds in the future

"The European representatives will notify the Washington government of their opinion that war is not desirable, and it is to be hoped that President McKinley will realize the disadvantage of such general censure as will not allow himself to be egged into war by American speculators."

Citizen—Yes, I have an umbrella that needs mending; but how am I to know that you will bring it back? Umbrella Mender—Have no fear. I always charge more for mending than I could sell the umprella for.—New York Weekly.

STRANGLING TRADE.

Short Haul Rates Increased on Some Instances as High as One Hnndred Per Cent.

How It Effects St. John's Wholesale Business - Complaints from Kings, Kent and Northumberland Counties - Manager Harris Diverting Our Business to Ontario and

"The "Harris" I. C. R. Tariff. To the Editor of The Sun:

Sir-The new I. C. R. freight tariff instituted by Mr. Harris has now been in operation for ten days. Mr. Harris when he appeared before the board of trade here stated that it would not be higher, on the whole, than the old tariff, He asked the people of St. John to wait and give it a fair trial,

Ten days of the new rates are quite enough to show that the increased rate on goods shipepd from St. John to points on the I. C. R. range from 10 per cent. to 100 per cent. higher than the old; that St. John will suffer, and that our trade will be diverted to Montreal and Quebec.

The winter port question has been the most important matter ever before our people, but, Mr. Editor, the question of local rates on the I. C. R. is of much greater importance. The business of every merchant and manufacturer in St. John will be adversely affected by this new tariff. Every mechanic and laborer is there fore deeply interested.

These increased rates on the I. C. R., If maintained, will hit hard the merchants of St. John, but it will also take out of the people of the lower provinces \$100,000 to \$150,000 per an cum. Every farmer and every consumer, out of whom the extra rates must come, should protest and let the government know, with no uncertain sound, that the increased rates are an imposition upon the people of New Brunswick and are inflicted upon them by an Ontario man for the benefit of the west,

I respectfully suggest, Mr. Editor, that the Sun request all interested in the traffic on the I. C. R. to write and give you particulars as to the effect of the new tariff, so that you may colect full information on the subject and lay it before your many thousands of readers.

The following letter was received to day by a merchant in St. John, which will give you an idea how it affects a large dealer in Richibucto:

a large dealer in Richibucto:

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., March 8th, 1898.

Sir-Your favor received; and I wish to thank you for the kind attention given to this car, and at the same time inform you that under the Blair-Harris management of the L. C. rallway on "business principles" they have salted me in the most shameful manner on the freight, and charged 20c. Fer 100 lbs. to Kent Junction, on every pound of freight in the car, the total freight to Kent Junction being about \$58.

I don't know exactly what to call this kind of business, but it is certainly discriminating against St. John if they do this sort of thing all round. I am going to mail the freight bill of this car to Ottawa and have the thing looked into, as it is certainly importion of the worst kind.

We can bring a car of flour from Western Ontario for the same money.

We can bring a car of flour from Western Ontario for the same money.

Yours truly,

While this man is charged 20 cts. per 100 lbs. car load rate to Kent Junction, goods are sent from Montreal to points on the I. C. R., 600 miles and upwards, at a lesser rate. Is this fair or just? Let the energetic president of the board of trade

call a meting of the board and take the matter up at once. No time should be lost. Yours, etc., MERCHANTS. Sussex Merchants Up in Arms.

(Sussex Record.) The new freight rates on the I. C. R. is causing a great amount of dissatisfaction to the people of the maritime provinces, but it is doubtful if there is any one county that it so seriously affects as Kings. On nearly everything the farmer produces and the articles of general consumption that we have to import the rates have been advanced.

So seriously has it affected the freight bills of the local merchants that they have now under consideration a scheme by which freight can be brought from St. John to Sussex at less cost than under the new tariff arrangement. The plan proposed is to ship to Hampton by water, for which a very low rate is available.

From Hampton to Sussex the transportation will be by wagons, as in the old days. This plan is to be thoroughly investigated, and men who have had experience in this mode of conveyance claim it will be cheaper than the present railway rates. A meeting of the merchants and manufacturers of the town will be held shortly and some definite action

The move of the new traffic manager in raising the local rates and lowering the through rates is to be very much regretted by all and by none so much as the friends and supporters of the government. The fact that the only protection our people have against the exorbitant charges of their own government road, is in establishing a transportation system such as outlined above, will be a matter of serious consideration in the next general election. The Record will have something more to say on this matter next week.

Newcastle Board of Trade"Alarmed. (Newcastle Advocate, March 8.) Last evening at 8.30 o'clock Presi-

Quebec Steamship Company could do a great deal better. The gentlemen present were Blair lobertson, E. A. McCurdy, Charles E. The Intercolonial Freight Tariff

Fish, T. W. Flett, W. A. Hickson, G.
A. Lounsbury, M. Bannon, Charles C.
Gates, J. D. Creaghan, C. D. Manny
and as guest C. E. Sherburne, Boston.

A prolonged discussion took place denouncing the unfair rates for local freight and was entered into by Messrs. Hickson, Creaghan, Morrison, Flett, Hennessy, Louisbury, Robertson and the other gentlemen present.
All agreed that Newcastle's interests were in a serious plight and some-thing must be done at once to make competition here, and were unanimous that the offer of the Quebec Steamship Company would take away from the L. C. R. considerable freight busi-

On motion of Mr. Creaghan the following committee was appointed to draw up Newcastle's grievances in the form of a memorial and to take any other necessary steps to protect her interests and to place the matter before our M. P. and the hon, minister of railways: Messrsr. Creaghan, Hickson, Lounsbury, Morrison and Hen-

The communication from Mr. Davis, the manager of the Quebec Steamship Co., together with his presence here and in Chatham the past week was opportunely and unanimously en-dorsed. Mr. Davis will report to the company favorably and further developments to the consummation of this important step will be taken at once. The steamer will, if terms are agreeable to all, make fortnightly trips. On motion of Mr. Creaghan, seconded by Mr. Hickson, the following gist of the resolve was carried: In view of the exorbitant and excessive freight rates charged by the I. C. R. to Newcastle's business men, that this beard of trade accept the quertures of the Quebec Steamship Company, if satisfactory, and that all shall patronize this company as far as practicable. The question of port charges, pilotage and other matters were freely discussed, and on motion of D. Morrison, srs. Creaghan and Fish were ap-

pointed to wait on R. R. Call and see

what can be done in regard to prices

of wharfage and other matters per-taining to this subject. The feeling against the I. C. R. for being so derelict to Newcastle's interest was bitter and several of the gentlemen present showed the excessive rates they are now paying under pro-test, and one of the largest industries in the town stated that they would have to locate elsewhere, unless immediate steps were taken to give a profit margin. All agreed that the contracts which were made before the increase the first instant, were undertaken in consideration of the freight charges and now that these had been so enormously raised that they could not fulfil their contracts except at a great loss. Many figures and arguments were put before the gentlemen which prove the sad neglect of all the industries in regard to being cared for by the I C. R. rates. Suggestions to work in connection with the boards of trade of the proince will be acted upon and every influence possible will have the rates evenly adjusted for this end as well as for the other end

of the country. (Editorial, Advocate.) It is evident to every citizen of Newcastle that her business interests will be much impaired if the Intercolonial railway persists in keeping in vogue the present high rate of freight charges, and it is needless to say at the board of trade meeting last night the action of the government railway management was severely and rightcously criticized by the merchants of this town and vicinity. The Hon. Mr. Blair, minister of railways and canals. has certainly neglected to care for his province's welfare, and as a result, whether he knows the present condition of affairs or not, he certainly must awake at once and remedy what is deemed an unfair schedule for freight charges or abide by the result. The upper provinces have been well cared for, especially beyond Montreal, but what has been done to our local prices? An injustice that eventually means the prohibiting of several large industries in this province especially, locally speaking. * The action of the board of trade in offering to support and do business with the Quebec Steamship company

was a move in the right direc-

tion. * * * From the farmers' view of the change what do we find? To all engaged in that pursuit in the maritime provinces the local freight rates are the principal ones with which they have to do, as they do not send any of their products westward or on long runs. The exporters of milk, butter, cheese, grains of all kinds, beef, pork, cattle, horses, sheep, potatoes and cord wood will have to contribute more to this railway than ever before, which, with the low prices of many of these articles, make it just so much more difficult for this class to compete even in our own markets. The new railway tariff is all one sided and must be changed immediately, or usiness will be given a set back that time and proper legislation can hardly restore. The increase of tariff is unpopular everywhere where its unjust charges are being paid, and seems to have been prepared for long distance hauling, regardless of local fairness and decency. The idea to weigh freight that has been in the past taken by estimation is, because of the exorbitant double or triple charge for exact weight, most de cidedly objectionable. The weighing process should be aplied to all freights moved or not. In the case of live animals, their weight is estimated at three or four times their real weight and then they charge on such an unjust basis for their transportation at very excessive estimates. Where is the business reasoning of such a tariff? Why should we suffer and thers reap the benefit? The business men in the upper provinces may be perfectly satisfied and no doubt are, but it must be thoroughly and forcibly understood that here in the dent Hennessy called the meeting to order and stated the importance of securing cheaper rates for freight and that the business men could not stand the increase of rates made by the Intercolonial railway and said that the selves. * * The lumbermen, too, 1888.*

The Grosery and Provision Business here-two corried on by JOHN S. ARMSTRONG. at 37 Charlotte street, under the name and style of J. S. Armstrong & Bro., will here-the increase of rates made by the Intercolonial railway and said that the selves. * * The lumbermen, too, 1888.*

who compose such an important busi-ness element on the Miramichi, are obliged to pay more for the hauling of deals or other lumber than ever before. Where will their profits be after paying the fabulous freight charges put upon them?

The working out of the new I. C. R. tariff The working out of the new I. C. R. taring presents some curious features. The first important fact made clear is that the rate is most increased for short distances. This is true of all the ten classes into which goods are divided. But the rate on goods of the first class is for longer distances rather less than it was before. Dry goods are almong the goods in this class. But on heavy goods, such as heavy hardware, the rate is higher. Speaking generally, most goods shipped come under classes three and five, and on these there is an increase.

A significant fact that the rate on goods less than cartoad lots from Montreal to Campbellton is 25c., while the rate from St. John to Campbellton is 27c. This is a clear discrimination against St. John.

The rate on trunks has been raised fifty per cent. But a carload of trunks can be brought from Montreal for less than one can be sent from here to Halifax. This discriminates against the St. John manufacturer.

criminates against the St. John manufacturer,
Another point is that if a carload of mixed goods is sent by St. John merchants to a provincial point, all the goods in the car have to pay the rate of the highest rated goods in it. Trat is, if all put a little of the freight is in say a twenty cent class, and the balance in a thirty cent class, the whole lot must pay the thirty cent rate.

Of course, as already shown in the Sun, the greatest hardship falls on the people slong the line, who want produce or lumber hauled short distances. The tariff takes no account whatever of the interests of the people who supply local traffic. They are to be bied in the interest of bigger schemes.

THE DEATH ROLL

The death occurred near Butte, Montana, on the 6th inst. of Joseph Short, a native of St. Stephen. Mr. Short had been in the western states

for several years. Advices received from Springfield, Mass., report the death of Wm. Mitchell who cormerly carried on business in this city as a painter. One daughter survives him, the wife of J. P. Flynn, printer. The remains of the late Mr. Mitchell will arrive on the

Boston train this afternoon. Thomas Kennedy, who died recently at Houlton, Me., was a former resident of this city. He came to this country from Ireland in 1842, when about twenty years of age, and landed at St. John, N. B., where he was married and lived for a few years. He afterwards went to Boston, and thence to Houlton in 1852, where he established himself in business as a merchant

Despa; ches received on Monday from Brooklyn announced the death there the previous day of Dr. Wm. P. Morrissey. The deceased gentleman was a son of Patrick Morrissy of Newcastle and a brother of John Morrissy of that place. He was 52 years of age and had practiced his profession in Brooklyn for a quarter of a century. He left a widow and four children John Morrissy and D. P. Doyle of Newcastle, who are now at the Vic-toria, leave for New York this morning to be present at the interment of the deceased gentleman's remains.

Isaac Brown, sr., died on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at the advanced age of 90 years. Mr. Brown was born at St. Martins in the year 1808, and married in 1831 Rosina Faulkner of Hammond Valo. mond Vale, Kings county, where they lived for a number of years. Mr. Brown carried on business as a blacksmith, and also farmed extensively. He was a deacon of the Baptist church at Hillsdale, and at the time of his death was a member of that church. His family consisted of fifteen children, eight girls and seven boys. His widow and nine of his family survive him, D. F. Brown of St. John city being the eldest. The funeral sermon was preached in the Seminary building, where Mr. Brown has resided for the past few years with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Isaac H. Brown, and the interment took place at Hillsdale on Friday, the 11th inst.

The division of the Sons of Temperance held an anniversary of their or-ganization Thursday evening in the Temperance hall. The meeting was addressed by quite a number of local speakers, and a supper was given by the society.

"Well, Tommy," said the visitor, "how do you like your baby brother?" "On, lots and lots only, I don't think he's very bright." "Why not?" "We've had him two weeks, now, and he hasn't said a werd to anybody."—Tid-Bits.

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OTTAWA LETTER.

Four Important Changes in the Yukon Framway Contract,

Which the Government Would Not Have Made But for the Insistence of the Opposition.

Hon, Mr. Blair Not Responsible in Any Great Degree for the Mammouth Gift to Mackenzie and Mann; the Speeches Showed That He Had Been Forced to Swallow It.

OTTAWA, March 7.-The last week of the Yukon debate, as far as the second reading is concerned, is commencing, and the discussion may be well through by the time this letter is printed. The ministers and the government press are beginning to charge the opposition with obstruction. The charge comes with only a moderately good grace from gentlemen who in the alleged interests of the country have been known to delay and discuss a governn ent measure for ten clear weeks. The Yukon bill is a measure of enormous importance, as in the opinion of its opponents it locks up from the public practically the whole mineral wealth of a district which the government's own officers have reported to be probably the richest in the world. It can hardly be said that three weeks' discussion of a measure like this in a house of over 200 members is an unduly "protracted meet-Besides, as the government thought proper to ask for an adjournment of a week to allow the members to go on the stump in Ontario, it seems hardly just that they should now get in such a panic about the loss

It may be that some of the speakers do not add much to what has been said, but the member who feels that he ought to be speak is obliged to be his own judge of that matter. He is the representative of a body of Canadian citizens, and it, is safe to say that every member of parliament has received many letters from his own constituents asking him to oppose this measure. Probably some mem ber will not carry out this request but those who do so will take their own way to give effect to the opinions of the people in their locality.

The action of the United States' senate is so embarrassing that the government takes refuge in blaming the Canadian opposition party for It It is, however, pretty safe to say that the liberal party in Canada has five friends in the United States' senate where the conservatives have one. have been hob-nobbing with the leaders of the party now in power at Ottawa. If the senators have formed the opinion that they can bluff this government into conceding all the privileges they want for their Atlantic fishermen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers have themselves to blame for it. The United States' senators learned long since that they could not play any such game with the late gov-

The ministers and their supporters are starting out to claim that the delay in passing the Yukon bill has led to the United States' threats of withholding bonded privileges on the Stikine river. But one would think that it is much better to know the worst that the United States congress proposes to do before the country is committed to the construction of this read. If the United States has the power to make that road useless, the best thing this country can do is to deprive them of the power by leaving the road unbuilt. It was mistaken tactics for the United States senators to show their hand too soon. After the country had given away the mineral wealth of the Yukon for the construction of the Stikine railway, the obstruction of traffic by that route would have been a heavy blow. Now, that parliament knows what it can expect, it can act accordingly. have heard the assurance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Sifton that our relations with the United States are better than they ever were before. It seems to be time for some convincing proof of this supposed state of af-

It would perhaps be a little risky to make a conjecture as to the vote. One conservative member has announced his intention of voting for it. Some government members intimate that they expect another supporter from the opposition ranks of Ontario. The two opposition members from the city of Victoria are said to be influenced to some extent by the fact that their cwn constituency will be the gainer, for the time being at least, by the early construction of the road, and that the people of Victoria are anxlous to secure a route from the Pacific coast, lest the country should decide on a railroad by way of Edmonton. On the other hand one opposition member has given notice of his opposition to the bill, and two other western liberals are known to be opposed to it. Whether they may feel free to vote against the second reading remains to be seen. There is also a good deal of jopposition among the Ontario supporters of the government, but while it finds ready expression in the lobbies and hotels, I rather expect that it will be inarticulate on the day the division is taken.

At all events the house will pass the second reading, and in due time, if the government does not withdraw the measure, it will reach the senate. Its fate there is absolutely uncertain. The majority of the senators are strongly opposed to the bill and the would seem to favor the six months' hoist. There are some conpatriotic as they ought to be in taking the ground that it would be good tac-tics to pass the bill and let the government take the consequences, which they believe will be disastrous to the ministry. But as yet the feeling would appear to be that it is the duty of the senate, as a branch of the legislature, to deal squarely with this measure as it affects the country.

Me nwhile Mr. Tarte is trying to frighten the members of that scarlet hamber. Every day the paper which Greenshields bought for Tarte's sons, is calling for a reform of the senate and scarcely an article is printed which does not suggest that the fate of the upper house depends upon the treatment of this bill by the senators Mr. Tarte, whatever his faults may

be, is no fool, and perhaps he has his eye on some particular senators from his own province, on whose timidity he feels that he may safely count. Of course there is no probability of carrying out Mr. Tarte's threats. On the centrary, he would himself be the most strenuous opponent of any scheme that would deprive the government of the power to sends its friends to the red room. It is to this patronage that Mr. Tarte owes his own seat. Where would he be himself if the senate had been so reformed that he could not have got a seat after his own defeat by appointing a member of the house of commons to the other chamber? Mr. Blair has the same reason for a kindly feeling toward the senate, and as there are probably a dozen members of parliament who have the promise of a senatorship, it is not likely that this valuable piece of patronage will be reck lessly flung away.

One of the members who occasional ly strolls over to the other end of the building and takes a look at the red upholstery, is Mr. Yeo of Prince Edward Island. Since the death of Mr. Perry the Prince Edward Island senatorship has come nearer to the other Prince county member, and when he surveys the premises he at least is of the opinion that he is viewing the place where he must shortly sit. The statement made in the government press that Mr. Perry had refused a senatorship is now explained by the announcement that the refusal took place long ago, when the conservatives were in power. It is possible that the late government may have offered Mr. Perry this honor, seeing that it was intended for an Acadian. But it is well known that Mr. Perry would gladly have accepted it on th death of Senator Arsenault and that the present government did not give

Meanwhile West Prince is vacant and the Speaker has done his part towards calling on the election. He could not do less than issue his writ. for the law requires this much of him. But the government is able to make delays. By refusing to appoint a returning officer and to fix the day of the voting. Sir Louis Davies can control the situation. It is supposed that the minister of marine is anxious for delay for two reasons. In the first place, there is the danger of los- million for 250 miles of ing the riding, which is a very close But before this Mr. Foster had his one. Again, the event will bring to a innings. He congratulated the precrisis the affair of the senatorship. Mr. Yeo will naturally want the two Princes to be dealt with at the same time, and if he allows the opportunity of the West Prince election to go by his own goose will be ready for the S. D. S.

OTTAWA, March 8.-Before the house met yesterday there was a whisper around the corridors that the opposition leader, the opposition members and the tories generally were about to receive a severe castigation. They were to be accused of inciting the United States congress to make trouble with Canada, and were to be thoroughly exposed and denounced and neade objects of contempt and shame to the country over. Nobody knew exactly how it was to come about, but the ministerial members were significantly intimating that the minister of marine was "loaded for bear." When the house met the method became apparent. Instead of waiting for the opposition, Mr. Russell of Halifax began to question the government about the bill before the United States senate. He quoted Senator Hansborough as saying that he was "Firmly of the opinion that the dominion government would yield on the fisheries question in view of the concessions made by the bill."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said there was no warrant for Hansborough's statement, as no negotiations had taken place. Then the leader of the opposition stated the position to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and asked him what he proposed to do about it. A few days ago the premier had said it was impossible to consider that the legislature of the United States would pass laws in violation of the treaty, but here was a fact with which the government was face to face, that the United States senate by a vote of 34 to 14 had adopted a resolution which might ender the Stikine route impassable to Canadian commerce. The senate bill also demanded that the Canadian government should amend its domestic regulations in several respects as the price of securing the Stikine highway. Sir Charles then wanted to know whether the government in tended to push on this measure which might place the country more at the mercy of such legislation as was proposed at Washington. He closed his remarks with these patriotic and dignified words: "I am quite certain that my right honorable friend and his colleagues will receive the hearty support of both sides of this house in taking that manly and independent course which is absolutely due to the character and position of this country, and in devising such means as will effectually prevent our being subjected to the base humiliation we shall be subjected to if we were "to submit to such terms as the senate of the United States proposes to dictate to the government and the

So far the proceedings were kindly enough, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier responded to Sir Charles Tupper with servatives who are perhaps not as the government of Canada would sub-

parliament of Canada."

mit to no imposition by the United States, and asserted that the right of free navigation on the Stikine belogned to this country and could not be taken away by any action of the United States. He did not propose to be diverted from his course, but would go on in his policy already declared. Sir Wilfrid up to this point was quite defiant, but before he finished he took another turn.

Though he declared the United States government could not interfere he seemed to be quite of the opinion that they might and would interfere. Though he contended that the senate bill could not close to Canadian commerce the approach to the Stikine river, he expressed a strong desire that the senate bill should not become law. Though he had declared that the Stikine route was all right, he immediately went on to say that the government did not intend to depend upon that, but would push on the road from its western terminus to a Canadian seaport, thus abandoning the river altogether.

Turning to the opposition leader, Sir Wilfrid said that parliament must go on with this bill, because there was nothing else to do. If the opposition nad an alternative he would be glad if they would present it. Sir Charles smilingly remarked that he was quite prepared, if the minister would give him a chance to state it. The premier gave him a chance, and Sir Charles observed that the only object this bill had was to give an all Canadian route as quickly as possible. It was now shown that the bill did not accomplish this, and therefore the urgency argument was at an end. This being so, it became necessary to secure a genuine all Canadian route in such time as might be necessary. He added: "I will undertake that for less than he proposes to pay for the construction of this short railway, he will get a road constructed on Canadian territory all the way from Teslin lake to the Pacific coast." Sir Wilfrid objected that this was not an alternative, because the government itself proposed to extend the road to the Pacific. But Sir Wilfrid omitted an essential part of Sir Charles Tupper's proposition. He proposed to do it for the same price that the government is paying for 150 miles of comparatively easy road on the Stikine. As the remaining part comprises from 250 to 300 miles of railway through a mountainous country, the propositions are so far different that Sir Wilfrid's involves at least three times the cost of the other. As there will be no nore gold lands in the Yukon that a company will be likely to accept after Mackenzie and Mann have spent six years selecting four million acres, the other subsidy must be paid in cash.

This point was brought out by Rufus Pope later in the discussion, when he remarked that if a company was given the six thousand square miles of the pick of the Yukon gold fields for 150 miles of tramway between one icicle and another, they would probably grant a good many mier on the patriotic tone adopted by him in relation to the United States, and reminded him that he needed to set himself right after having been for many years setting himself wrong. If a United States senator thought that Canada would make humiliating concessions it was Sir Wilfrid and his comrades who gave them that impression. For years they had assailed the late government for maintaining the rights of the Canadian fishermen on the Atlantic. Sir Wilfrid in public meetings denounced our treatment of the United States fishermen as uncivilized and barbarous. At St. Thomas he had declared that the treaty of 1818, which Canada was enforcing, was a relic of past ages which modern civilization ought to ignore. Still later, after he became premier, Sir Wilfrid had given out interviews to the Chicago press calculated to support Senator Hansborough's pro-

position. Mr. Foster and other members men tioned these interviews but did not quote fully. If they had done so they yould have shown that it was Sir Wilfrid himself who proposed to group the bonding privilege with the fishery question and to concede the United States claim on the Atlantic coast. Some years ago," he said, "when considerable friction had been created by the North American fishery trouble, I took the opportunity so say that the question should be adjusted in a friendly way becoming an enlightened and friendly people, by a simple process of give and take." Now the simple process of give and take, except that it is mostly take, has been proposed at Washington, and the senator has no less authority for it than Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself. In this interview Sir Wilfrid suggested giving the United States partial control of the Canadian canal system on the condition that they should assist in deepening the water. Then he concluded that "a trade arrangement might be made and a general settlement adopted in which the deep water ways, the fisheries, and the coasting trade of the lakes should be taken up and dealt with together," "I observe," he said, "that the bonding privilege had been recently discussed by the United States congress. That question should be taken up along with the rest, and the alien labor law should also be included."

Well, Senator Hansborough has taken the premier at his word and is grouping the bonding privilege and the coast fisheries together. And yet the premier regrets that the senators are misinformed as to the Canadian policy. But Mr. Foster was glad to find that the premier is now determined to stand by Canadian rights. 'Sir, he will have to," said Mr. Foster, "now that he is at the head of a government and is no longer irresponsible." "No man in his position," Mr. Foster said, "could afford to do otherwise. The country would be delighted to find the Canadian leaders of both parties agreed that Canadian rights must be upheld."

But, said Mr. Foster, it was only

two or three days ago that the three ministers told us how friendly the United States was. They scourged us with whips and would have scourged us with scorpions if they could have found them, for expressing some apprehensions. Now the premier omes and tells us that though we have a treaty he has doubts whether it can be made useful to us in this emergency, and he proposes to build long railroad because of that doubt. Still they will not give up Mackenzie and Mann. They lock up the mining lands, without knowing whether the price paid for them will do us any good. We pay the best part of our northern heritage for urgency, and obtain a road which may be useless and idle for a year after it is built. Give us your whole scheme. Let us know what we have to meet and what it will cost. You will find us as strong and resolute as you are in defence of our rights, but tell us the whole of it and let us deal with it at once.

his castigation. Sir Louis is always most entertaining when he is most terrible. No man can assume fiercer tones and denounce with a more tremendous manner than Sir Louis Davies. But there is something ineffective in his wrath. He is known to be a most amiable man, and does not take himself much more seriously in his rages than other people take him. So when he puts on the angry style the opposition are in the habit of laughing. They do not do it contemptuously, because they know that he will join them in the laugh when the thing is over. Another characteristic of Sir Louis is his utter contempt for truth when he is in one of the furious moods. To speak plainly, he will utter the most obvious falsehoods energetically, vehemently and repeatedly without giving the slightest outward sign of remorse. His scorn of the party across the house is deep reverence compared with his

Then came in Sir Louis Davies with

Sir Louis began his factious oration by declaring that the voice of faction should now be hushed. "The craven cry raised by the leader of the oppo-sition and his lieutenant that we should surrender our rights both diplomatically and otherwise," was unworthy of statesmen. Now of course Sir Charles had done nothing of the kind, and neither had Mr. Foster. Both had insisted that the government should preserve our rights. They only objected to the gift of the wealth of the country to Mackenzie and Mann, to place this country more or less under the control of the United States. But Sir Louis roared away, while the smile deepened across the room as he closed by shouting that Sir Charles and Mr. Foster were "giving aid and comfort to the enemy,' that they were "crying out surrender," and "playing into the hands of our

But before he got this far he gave feature of his character as an orator. He declared solemnly that in 1888 Sir Charles Tupper, returning from Washington after negotiating the Hibbert made a remar treaty of that year, had made a speech in this house in which he castigated Mr. Foster, then minister of marine and fisheries. According to Sir Louis, Sir Charles had accused Mr. Foster of improperly enforcing the treaty fishery laws. He had even gone so far as to tell Mr. Foster in the house that he had nearly brought the two countries to the verge of war. Some one suggested that Sir Louis should quote the words, but he declared hey were fixed in his memory and he did not need Hansard. He also remembered that Mr. Foster looked much cut up at the time.

When he was through, after having made a good deal of that point, Dr. Montague offered some observations. He remarked that many things had been charged against the leader of the opposition, but even his strongest opponents had always given him credit for upholding the interests of the country. The doctor remarked that the conservative leaders, in view of the record of the other party, did not require to be lectured on the subject of loyalty. Then he calmly took Sir Louis in hand, and read the language that Sir Charles Tupper had used in the speech of 1888 in regard to the administration of the department of marine and fisheries. Every time that Sir Charles in this speech had mentioned the department he did it to justify the action of the minister. While he did make the remark about the strained relations, he was careful to say that this was due to a misapprehension on the part of the United States, and not to any wrong action of the department of marine and fisheries. On the contrary, he declared Foster had enforced the treaty in the same spirit and manner as Mr. Mitchell under similar circumstances, and that both would have done wrong had they acted otherwise than they did. This exposure did not surprise house, because Sir Louis Davies is very well known to most of the mempers, but it led Sir Louis to call for the Hansard to justify himself.

This is what Sir Louis Davies read from Sir Charles Tupper's speech: "I would not like, I confess, to be tried pefore this house by the ground taken by my friend the minister of justice (Sir John Thompson) and the minister of marine and fisheries."

Now it will be remembered that Sir Charles Tupper was defending his own treaty, in which some things had been conceded, for which the two ministers mentioned had contended. The treaty obtained some concessions and made some, and therefore Sir Charles naturally made the remark that he would not care to have the treaty judged on all points on the grounds of the previous contention.

Now let us take the whole para graph from which Sir Louis Davies extracted this sentence, or rather part of a sentence: "I need not inform the house that in diplomatic intercourse it is customary, it is right, for representatives of the government to state the strongest and most advanced ground that they possibly can sustain in relation to every question, and I would not like, I confess, to be tried before this house on the ground taken by my honorable friends, the minister of justice and the minister of marine and fisheries. The ground they took was quite right. They were authorized by the strict terms of the treaty in taking the strong ground they did. They would have failed in their duty to this house if, called upon to deal with the question as a matter of diplomatic intercourse and discussion be tween the government of the United States and Canada, they had not taken the extreme contention that the literal terms of the treaty of 1818 would warrant. They did their duty in adopting that course."

Of course Dr. Montague was on his feet as soon as Sir Louis sat down, and of course he read the whole sentence, and of course the whole house joined in a burst of laughter, during which the minister of marine gave evidence of confusion. But after all, when we consider that Sir Louis Davies is a knight and a member of the government of Canada, and that he was discussing a grave international question, was it anything to laugh at? The debate went on and several interesting speeches followed, but that will have to be another story.

OTTAWA, March 9.-Returning to Monday's debate, it may be mentioned that Mr. Fitzpatrick announced another change in the contract. Originally there was no covenant for the operation of the road. When the amendment is made the con ctors will be obliged to operate. This is the fourth important change that the opposition has forced the government to adopt. Sir Richard Cartwright also addressed the house that evening in a vigorous manner. His speceh should be remembered perhaps as the one address by a minister which did not contain an announcement of a new change in the contract. It was notable also for the spirited tone in which he spoke of the United States. He declared "that the senate of the United States have utterly and entirely mistaken their position. They have gone utterly and entirely outside of any rights which can possibly accrue to them, and the government of Canada are not going to be drageoned." Sir Richard got into one or two little mistakes, as for instance when he accused the opposition members of "introducing a mischievous discussion." Mr. Davin reminded him that the discussion was introduced by his own follower. Mr. Russell, and Sir Richard then turned on Sir Charles Tupper and pitched into him for venturing "to give his advice to the government as to what they should do.' Sir Charles gravely reminded the minister that he had only made his proposition when the premier had invited him to do so. The premier had directly challenged him to produce an alternative scheme, and he had ventured to do it. Again Sir Richard said that Sir Charles "was perfectly aware the house an exhibition of the other that by the capitulation of the treaty of Washington we greatly departed from the rights which Canada had under the former treaty." Sir Charles Sir Richard said "Does the honorable gentleman contradict his venerable sire?" Sir Charles Hibbert replied "I was simply remarking to my friend beside me that the minister was contradicting his juvenile colleagues who took a different view of the question."

In a short address Mr. McInerney showed how vain had been the boasting of Mr. Sifton, who had been proved to be wrong in nearly all the contentions of his five hour speech. He strongly urged the government not to consider for a moment the idea of yielding any of the rights of the coast fishermen. Mr. Davin on commencing his speech deliberately announced his intention of outroaring Mr. Davies, and when the minister of marine seemed to be doubtful of his power to do it Mr. Davin introduced an appropriate quotation:

"Once on Afric's solitary shore, An angry lion made a dreadful roar; Another lion made another roar, And the first lion thought the last a bore."

The greater part of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's address was either a discussion of the international position in respect to treaties or a criticism of the terms of the contract. It was followed throughout by the house, and is regarded as a strong criticism of the government's position. He took the responsibility of | it. He was away at the time, as he stating, subject to the contradiction of explained, though Mr. Tarte declares Mr. Blair, who was present, that that he did not go until after all the neither Mr. Schreiber nor any other of the principal officers of the department of railways had anything to do with drafting this bill. If they had, the interests of the country would have been better guarded. Mr. Blair emphatically and repeatedly that Mr. offered no observations. Then Sir Charles Hibbert ventured to say to the solicitor general that neither he nor the leading men in the department of justice had assisted in preparing the contract. Otherwise it would have been more carefully drawn up. Mr. Fitzpatrick offered no contradiction. Again Sir Charles remarked that he would venture to say that neither Dr. Dawson nor Surveyor Ogilvie had been consulted in the grant of land to the company, although they knew more about the country than any one else. Here also he was not contradicted.

It was also pointed out that the whole argument of the ministers was contradictory. They urged the construction of the road as rapidly as cossible because of the great wealth of the region, yet they justified the grant of land by arguing for hour

COULDN'T WRITE HIS NAME. Nerves Shattered—Business Gone— Hope Gone—A Physical Wreck—Restored Complete y by South American Nervine.

"Two years ago I was completely pros-trated with nervous debility. I was so com-pletely wrecked that I had to quit business. I tried best physicians, and numerous treat-ments and proprietary remedies with no re-lief. Reading testimonials of wonderful cures effected by South American Nervine I decided to give it a trial. Before I had taken half a bottle I received great benefit. I have taken several bottles, and feel justi-fied in stating that it is a wonderful medi-cire. Before taking it my nerves were so cire. Before taking it my nerves were so badly shattered I could not sign my name legibly. I feel that too much can not be said in proise of it." E. Errett, Merrickville, Ont.

that the whole thing was a samble, and that probably the land of no value at all. They had brought down a contract which they were prepared to change in many particulars. They claimed the free use of the Stikine river, and denied the power of the United States to intervene, and yet proposed to build a new line of 200 miles to the coast, because they were not sure of the Stikine and were afraid of United States intervention. To show how utterly careless the ministers were, Sir Charles referred to Sifton's reply to the statement that Commissioner Walsh was snowed up somewhere in the mountain passes instead of being at Dawson. Mr. Sifton had said that Walsh was not sent to Dawson, but was between Dyea and Dawson, where he ought to be, and indignantly demanded what in the name of sense he would be doing at Dawson. After Mr. Sifton's announcement that Walsh was carrying out his instructions by not going to Dawson, the prime minister had come business to be, and has announced that he would have been there before if he had not been disappointed in making connections.

There was interest in Mr. Tarte's speech before he began, because Mr. Tarte has had an interesting career and because he very seldom speaks without talking about himself. When he does not speak of himself he talks of his two sons, the grateful friends of Mr. Greenshields. But Mr. Tarte was disappointing last night. He had very little to say about himself, except that he used to be a conservative and was sorry to see the conservatives departing from their progressive traditions. Mr. Tarte has a free and easy way of talking about public money, even as he has a free and easy way of dealing with it. As for public land, a few million acres here or there amount to nothing. Perhaps we might be giving too much land, he said, but think of the ten million dollars of trade and the hundred thousand men who are going into the country. If we did not build this road all this trade would go to the United

Neither Mr. Tarte nor the other ministers have explained how this railroad is going to take the trade away from the United States. Its ocean terminus is a United States port. It does not propose to refuse the carriage of American goods. No reason is shown or even hinted at why United States merchant cannot use the road as well as anybody else. On the contrary, he has advantages over the Canadians. He can store his goods at the American port at Wrangel and tranship to lighters under the American flag. The terminus of the road is nearer by hundreds of miles to the agricultural food supply of the northern states than to the farm lands of Canada, which produce a surplus of goods for export. Mr. Oliver made this clear enough in his address of last week. The action of the United States senate has made it still clearer, and the government now admits that this route cannot be relied upon as a Canof supply to the Yukon The admission is made in the pro-

But Mr. Tarte holds other terrors over the country. He says that we are liable to lose the country itself as well as the trade. Without this railway it would be impossible to retain the Yukon district under the British flag. If 40,000 American miners in that ccuntry should revolt against British rule, we would be utterly helpless. No man would attempt to say that we could control them. Mr. Tante did not explain how we could control them with a railroad leading through United States waters. The American miners would not be likely to hoist the United States flag in the Yukon without the sympathy of the country from which they came. If they had that sympathy we cannot suppose that Great Britain or Canada would be allowed to carry troops in through 100 miles of United States territory to get to this precious railroad of ours. The whole thing is utterly absurd, almost as absurd as Mr. Tarte himself.

gramme of the new railroad to Port

But then Mr. Tarte is not going to allow Mr. Blair to escape. Some remarks have been made to the effect that the minister of railways was opposed originally to this scheme and that the minister himself did not sign conditions were settled, and the whole scheme completed. In fact it was only on the day the contract was signed that he was called away. "Every member of the government is responsible for it," shouted Mr. Tarte, "and I tell you that it will be carried through." It is true enough that every member is responsible, but Mr. Tarte knows very well that not every member was originally in favor of it. He also would say if he told the whole truth that Mr. Blair was opposed to the contract until he was overborne by his colleagues. While these letters do not show any special favor to the minister of railways, there is every disposition to be absolutely fair to him, and it may be stated again that this is not Mr. Blair's scheme, and that he ought not to be blamed for it further than is involved in his allowing it to be forced upon him. It is true that he has spoken in the support, but here again fairness compels it to be said that he supported it in the two feeblest speeches that he has made in parliament since he came to Ottawa. He did it so badly that he may be excused for doing it at all.

Last night's debate closed with a controversy between Mr. Morrison of British Columbia and Mr. Oliver of the Northwest. Mr. Morrison is a bright young Cape Bretoner, who has een successful on the Pacific coast, and put up as good a defence as anybody of the proposed legislation. His 'scrap" with Mr. Oliver grew out of the remark of the latter that British Columbia did not produce much surplus food product. The New Westminster man insisted that his province had great farming possibilities, and that Mr. Oliver was maligning the coast through his own narrowness of view. The controversy waxed sharp through repeated interruptions and risings to explain, and finally termin-

Mr. Blair is no that he was a month ago. In peared a letter politicians in H tario, that a milli be placed in the Trent Valley can in the Ontario used for all it Friday when Mr know about the d'Or end of the minister of railw mentally a decisi at on the subject I doubt the expe able member will ing any more exp fore the estimates There is no electi Breton and conse Mr. Blair's with top of it is in cir Mr. Blair did no down with a sta structions were gi But Walsh ultima son, where Mr. Si incy before th brought down of sending telegrams tives at Kingston canal or any oth

time being. In th members are accu tice paper a nun which they propos to adopt. For ins poses a bonus of o creamery butter e wants the house faith on the part ernment would comove the duty of Mr. Moore propose oil should be redu Mr. Jamieson war board of railway Casgrain thinks vise the salaries I McNeill has a reso preferential custon tween Great Brita Mr. Rogers propos ernment house. the establishment ada. Mr. Belcourt museum. Mr. Ka resolution in favo bonus per quintal by Canadians in d sold to foreign conecessary to enable compete with the men of France. It all these resolution but a number of the teresting themes for the private member

The Yukon deba

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COAL TO

A Big Fleet of Coal Bo Ontario-Wants Son His Cars Returning

PITTSBURG, Pa., Pittsburg, Bessemer an built by Andrew Carne the lakes to his furne out to control the coal ada. This is said to b ada. This is said to be negie's great ambition indications he is likely alized. In the conduct E., as in the manage Steel company, nothing waste. The big steel he from the lakes loaded thing had to be found utilize the cars on to Therefore, the Carnegithat, gneral freight the able, coal should profreights.

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By this means about By this means about coal will be developed, tion of the Bessemer with plan io control the ket.

THE FEELINGS

PARIS, March 11. it thinks the reports newspapers of the British ambassad Pauncefote, with P were intended to of England, to which ericans are now r which strangely cor previous haughty their British cousin

RUSSIAN HATRE A war between Russ power would be regard luck by England. We we would find England try with which we wering, endeavoring thus t defeat or victory. For we do commencs a was second-rate power, we rect war as against St. Petersburg.

Raised in an Instal Dr. Agnew's Cur A Potent Liquid Case Too Acute folief and Certain C

"For fifteen years I from heart disease. All the hands of one of our whom the only encour was that I was liable moment. I had many made by Dr. Agnew's Was induced to try a be to my surprise the ver immediate relief. I persisted. Before the fithe dropsy, which had had disappeared, and we had disappeared and we had disappeared.

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losed with a Morrison of fr. Oliver of ner, who has Pacific coast. fence as anvrislation. His grew out of that British much sur-New Westt his province bilities, and aligning the waxed sharp uptions and inally termin-

ated by an adjournment of the house The dispute was enjoyed on the opposition side the more as the two con testants are ardent supporters of the ministry.

SECOND PART.

Mr. Blair is not the same man now that he was a fortnight ago or a month ago. In your recent issue appeared a letter of his promising the politicians in Hastings county. Ontario, that a million and a half would be placed in the estimates for the Trent Valley canal. This was for use in the Ontario elections and it was used for all it was worth. But on Friday when Mr. Gillies wanted to know about the repairs to the Bras d'Or end of the St. Peter's canal the minister of railways said: "Departmentally a decision has been arrived at on the subject of these repairs, but I doubt the expediency, if the honorable member will nardon me, of making any more explicit statements before the estimates are brought down." There is no election going on in Cape Breton and consequently no letter of Mr. Blair's with his picture over the top of it is in circulation there. But Mr. Blair did not doubt the expedidown with a statement that no instructions were given to Walsh at all. But Walsh ultimately arrived at Dawson where Mr. Sifton says he had no ency before the estimates were brought down of writing letters and sending telegrams concerning locomotives at Kingston or Trent Valley canal or any other works. The Yukon debate has taken away

the private members' days for the time being. In the meantime private members are accumulating on the notice paper a number of resolutions which they propose to ask the house to adopt. For instance, Mr. Reid proposes a bonus of one cent a pound on creamery butter exported. Mr. Davin wants the house to resolve that good faith on the part of the present government would compel them to remove the duty on farm machinery. Mr. Moore proposes that the duty on oil should be reduced to three cents. Mr. Jamieson wants to appoint a board of railway commissioners. Mr. Casgrain thinks it experient to revise the salaries paid to judges. Mr. McNeill has a resolution in favor of a preferential customs arrangement beween Great Britain and her colonies. Mr. Rogers proposes to abolish government house. Mr. McInnes asks for the establishment of a mint in Canada. Mr. Belcourt demands a national museum. Mr. Kaulbach proposes a resolution in favor of granting a bonus per quintal on all fish caught by Canadians in deep sea waters and sold to foreign countries, this being necessary to enable our fishermen to compete with the bounty-fed fishermen of France. It is not likely that all these resolutions will be de but a number of them will afford interesting themes for discussion when the private members get their day

COAL TO BURN.

Andrew Carnegie After the Upper Canadian Trade.

A Big Fleet of Coal Boats from Conneaut to Ontario-Wants Something to Ship on His Cars Returning Empty for Ore.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 8.—The new Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie railroad, built by Andrew Carnegie to bring ore from the lakes to his furnaces here, is reaching out to control the coal trade of Upper Carnegie's great ambitions, and from present indications he is likely to see his hopes realized. In the conduct of the P. B. and L. E., as in the management of the Carnegie Steel company, nothing is allowed to go to waste. The big steel hopper cars come here from the lakes loaded with ore and something had to be found to ship that would utilize the cars on their return journey. Therefore, the Carnegie interest determined that, gneral freight traffic rot being available, coal should provide the necessary freights.

The Bessemer line from the Pittsburg coal and when I made the statement that district to Conneaut lake is a short and direct one, and thence a fleet of coal boats will carry the coal straight across the lake to the

carry the coal straight across the lake to the Canadian shore.

The coal is to be obtained in part from the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company's mines, near Turtle creek, and yesterday the Bessemer officials completed a deal whereby they purchased the Monongahela Southern railroad. This road, when completed, will tap one of the richest and largest coal fields near Pittsburg.

By this means about 20,000 acres of virgin coal will be developed, and the new acquisition of the Bessemer will help considerably the plan io control the Canadian coal market.

THE FEELINGS OF ENGLAND.

PARIS, March 11.—The Temps says it thinks the reports in the American newspapers of the interview of the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, with President McKinley "were intended to sound the feeling of England, to which country the Am ericans are now making advances which strangely contrasts with their previous haughty attitude towards their British cousins."

RUSSIAN HATRED OF BRITAIN.

A war between Russia and another great power would be regarded as a sort of good luck by England. We may be certain that we would find England backing up the country with which we were then engaged fighting, endeavoring thus to profit either by our defeat or victory. For this reason, if ever we do commencs a war campaign against a second-rate power, we must push and direct rect war as against England.—Viedomosti, St. Petersburg.

HEART HOPE Raised in an Instant After the Use of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—A Potent Liquid Remedy—And No Case Too Acute for Immediate Relief and Certain Cure.

"For fifteen years I was a great suffered from heart disease. All this while I was in the hands of one of our best physicians, from whom the only encouragement I could obtain was that I was liable to drop off at any was that I was liable to drop off at any moment. I had many times read of cures made by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Was induced to try a bottle of this cure, and to my surprise the very first dose gave me immediate relief. I felt encouraged and persisted. Before the first bottle was taken the dropsy, which had sorely troubled me, had disappeared, and when I had completed my second bottle I felt as well as I had ever felt." Mrs. John A. James, Wiarton.

THE LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 8 .-Hon. Mr. Dunn recommitted a bill amending the game law, Mr. Carpenter in the chair. Mr. Hill moved an amendment providing a penalty upon boys under fif-teen years of age, who, unless accom-

panied by parents or guardians, carry guns. The amendment was lost, the vote being: Yeas—Pitts, Shaw, Lockhart, Al-ward, Howe, Russell, Hill, O'Brien

(Charlotte), Porter-9. Navs-Tweedie, Dunn, Labillois, Farris, Stockton, Sumner, Poirier, Johnson, Paulin, Leger, Osman-11. The bill was then agreed to with

Dr. Stockton moved the following resolution (of which he had given notice), seconded by Mr. Shaw: Resolved, That authority be given, and is hereby given to the committee on public accounts to call for persons and papers and to examine witner under oath touching the transactions of the executive government, or any member thereof, as such, with any

bank or banks during the last fiscal

year, and from the close of the last

fiscal year to February 8th, 1898. Dr. Stockton said he could not see why the government should interpose any objection to this resolution. It was customary even before he (Stockton) came to the legislature to give the public accounts committee the power asked in this resolution. In 1879, as will be seen by page 13 of the journals of that year, a resolution was moved by Mr. Blair and seconded by Mr. Wedderburn, that a committee be appointed, consisting of seven members, to whom shall be referred the public accounts and all matters connected therewith, and that such committee shall have and exercise all the powers conferred by act of assembly, 33 Victoria, cap. 33, intituled "an act to provide for the attendance and examination on oath of witnesses

before the legislature or committees thereof. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-Will the hon. nember now say that his resolution similar to the resolutions to which

he has made reference? Dr. Stockton-The resolutions which I have referred are more comprehensive than the one I have just noved and give the committee greater powers than we ask. The resolution moved in this house in 1880 was made by Mr. Gillespie and seconded by Mr. Willis, and that of the session of 1881 was made by Mr. Lynott and seconded by Mr. Hill. It was natural to suppose that in referring the accounts of the province to the public accounts committee that the banking transactions of the government had some-thing to do with the account, and therefore that the present motion would be quite in order. Dr. Stockton read from the journals for 1879, 1880 and 1881 in support of his statement as to what had been done so far as giving power to the public accounts committees during the years named. There should be no objection on the part of the government the passage of the present resolution. If he (Stockton) wished to draw inferences, he might say that if the transactions of the government were all that should be, then the government had nothing to conceal and should have no objection to the passage of the resolution. It might be asked if anything had occurred since the public accounts committee was appointed this year to justify the introduction of a resolution of this kind. He would say that several things had occurred to justify the bringing forward this resolution. The leader of the government had stated that the government did not accept drafts, and that that system had been abolished. Hon. Mr. Emmerson—The statement that I made was with reference to the department of public works. It had been said that the department had acrepted time drafts. I was speaking of public works, and the question which I answered had reference to

Hon. Mr. White took the point that the resolution was out of order. The hon, leader of the opposition in his support of his resolution gave evidence of the fact that he was conscious that it was out of order. The leader of the opposition had told the people of Albert to closely watch the proceedings of the legislature, and they would see how the opposition was denied information. The hon, member therefore comes and makes a resolution which he knows is entirely out of order. After considerable further discussion

public works. I was speaking of mat-

ters entirely in my own department,

about which I had positive knowledge,

between Messrs. White and Stockton, Mr. Speaker gave a lengthy ruling. A point of order had been raised, he said, and his ruling asked in respect thereto on the ground that the resolu tion was out of order because it askid that the public accounts committee do semething with respect to a matter which had not been referred to them. He read Dr. Stockton's resolution, just moved, and said that the resolution cn its face assumes that the papers of which the committee are to base their inquirit are already before them. He then read from the journals of the present year, page 35, wherein it appeared that the public accounts and the auditor general's report for 1897 were all that had been reterred to the public accounts committee. He also read from Bourinot, page 510, to show that committees bound by the references that have ben made to them. It was quite clear ben made to them. It was quite clear that the resolution moved by the leader of the opposition made reference to papers that had not been referred to the committee. All the authorities were against his acceptance of the resolution, and he would therefore rule that it was out of order. Mr. Pinder said he wished to refer to some matters, and in order that he might be perfectly in order he desired to state that he would have a motion

to make before he sat down. The to his mind was very narrow legislation. mentary sense. The fact was that St.

general's report the debit balance would have been larger than the fignamed. Now, what do we find? We find that \$1,500 for consolidating the statutes had been paid, and that this amount, as well as \$1,500 paid Mr. Hannay, and \$1,000 paid Mr. Inches to get him out of the agricultural office, had been carried over by draft or otherwise, and that these accounts had not appeared as having been paid during the last fiscal year, as they ought to have been paid. Various reasons had been given for getting Mr. Inches out of the agricultural office. was that Mr. Inches was too old, another was that he (Pinder) was seen too frequently in Inches' office, and still another that he was not able to move about and do the work. It was said that the \$1,000 paid Mr. Inches was paid because of an arran made with him by the late Mr. Mitchell. That was not correct. Mr. Inches had been asked to give up his office, and the government would pay ducing the number of grammar school him a half year's salary. He had deteachers entitled to the government grant to one for each school. That clined to get out unless he was paid a full year's salary. The arrangement was made between Mr. Inches and the commissioner of agriculture. Mr. vince. Inches got his money by means of a

draft through the bank on the receiver general. Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that it apeared to him that the longer' the ouse sat the greater was the disposition on the part of some membe debate at length on matters of trifling importance. He (Tweedie) could not permit the member for York (Pinder) to go on in his reckless statements. The government took the fullest responsibility in reference to the payment to Mr. Allen, Mr. Inches and Mr. Hannay. No member of the government had ever denied that these payments had been made.

Mr. Pinder-Will you deny that Mr. Inches made a draft on the receiver

Mr. Tweedle-That is not so: the government paid Mr. Inches \$1,000. and what member of the government ever denied the fact? The government, as he had stated, took the fullest responsibility with respect to this matter and the other payments. The mind of the hon, member for York was so constructed that he could not see anything except what was immediate and dishonest about every transaction to which he made reference. The return which had been brought down showed when the payment had been made to Mr. Allen. The hon. member for York went nosing about in the hope of finding something wrong, and mud throwing formed

most of his stock in trade. Dr. Stockton said he objected to such language. Hon. Mr. Tweedie said it was as gravating to have insinuations made that the government were desirous of withholding information, when everybody knew that the disposition of the government was to give the committee of the public accounts and the house and country the very fullest information with respect to every transaction. The house knew that the stat utes had been consolidated, and the members of the house knew that Mr.

Allen had been pard for doing the . Pinder-I have not found fault with the paying of Mr. Allen for consolidating the statutes. What I found fault with was that the payment had

not appeared in the report. Hon. Mr. Tweedie The hon. men ber thought he had found a mare's nest in connection with the \$43,000 received just after the close of the fiscal year, yet he had to admit that the meeting of the public accounts committee that everything was all right In respect to that matter.

Mr. Pinder-Yes, that is so, and I am always ready to admit what is ment of the poor, Mr. Legere in the

Hon. Mr. Tweedle-Yes, and you will find that the payment of Mr. Allen was quite regular, that it was made by warrant in the usual way, and that it does not appear in last year's accounts because it was not paid till after the close of the fiscal year.

Mr. Lockhart said that it had been claimed that Mr. Inches had been arranged with previous to the 31st of October, and that this had been done by draft, notwithstanding the statement of the leader of the government that no payments were made by draft. The statement of the provincial secretary was calculated to mislead Fault was found in these matters not so much because the amounts should not be paid as the fact that they had been carried over after the close of the fiscal year, in order that the debit balance might not appear as large as it really was.

The motion was withdrawn. Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed a bill further amending chapter 56 of Con. Stats. of schools, Mr. Hill in the chair; Hon. Mr. Tweedie explained that the bill intended to empower the premier

of the province to act as chairman of the board of education in the absence of the lieutenant governor. Mr. Lockhart found fault with subction 32 of section 3, which reads as

(2) To every teacher of a county grammar school holding a grammar school license and doing grammar school work, as determined by examinations under the direction of the chief superintendent, a sum not exceeding three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, subject to such concitions as to local and otherwise as the board of education may deem proper for the particular county in which the school is established. Provided however, that not more than four teachers in any one grammar schoo shall receive the grammar school grant provided for in this section. He (Lockhart) thought that as St. John was the only place having more than four grammar school teachers, this bill was intended to discriminate against St. John. If it was necessary to economize by reducing the grants to the grammar schools, why not take one per cent off the whole grammar school grant instead of in this way striking at St. John. Such legislation

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said that the hon. member's reference to what he called narrow legislation was quite in keeping with his way of discussing I-ublic questions. Such conduct was childish, using the words in a parlia-

grammar school teachers, and the gentleman who was superintendent of the St. John schools, although holding grammar school license, was not doing the duties of a grammar school teacher. This section was not aimed especially at St. John. If Dr. Bridges was able to perform the duties of a grammar school teacher in St. John, or rather if his duties as superintendent did not prevent him from doing so, there would be no occasion to have more than four gram mar school teachers in St. John. Unless the law was amended as proposed, the government would be contributing just that much money to wards paying the salary of the superntendent. There must be some limit in the number of grammar school teachers. And the bill was intended to apply to Moncton and other parts of the province as well as to St. John. Mr. Fowler said he would be for re-

would be fair to the rest of the pro-Mr. Alward and Mr. Lockhart spoke of the excellent work being done in the St. John grammar school, and Mr. Shaw spoke also of the excellent work

of that school. Mr. Davidson asked if the law proposed contained anything with respect to the superior schools, and Hon. Mr. Tweedle read the law with respect to such schools.

Mr. Chipman spoke at some length in advocacy of providing superannuation for teachers who spent a considerable portion of their lives in instructing the youth of the province. The teachers were performing an excellent service, and some provision should be made looking towards the care of such persons in their old age. Mr. Veniot said he was glad to hear Mr. Chipman speak in the way he had

spoken. He (Veniot) had last year advocated the providing of a system of superannuation for the teachers, and now that he had the assistance of the hon, member for Charlotte in that direction he looked for good results.

Mr. Porter thought that grammar school teachers should be able to teach French. The bill was agreed to with amend ments.-The house adjourned.

FREDERICTON, March 9.-MA. Hill, from the standing rules committee, submitted a report. There was quite a discussion over the matter of the introduction of private bills.

After speeches by Premier Emmeron, Stockton and Hill, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that the seventy-eighth rule of the rules and practice of this house be suspended during the 9th, 10th and 11th days of March instant, and no longer.

Bills were then introduced as follows: By Dr. Stockton, in addition to and amendment of the act incorporating the new St. Stephen church, St. John; by Mr. Dibblee, amending an act incorporating and relating to the sonal property of William Parks & sl Sons (limited), in the city of St. John. for taxation purposes; by Mr. O'Brien (Charlotte), authorizing the school trustees of district No. 1, parish of St. George, to retire certain debentures and issue other debentures in lieu thereof; by Dr. Alward, amending the law incorporating the Musquash Anthracite Coal Mining company; by

Fredericton to issue debentures for certain purposes. Mr. Russell committed a bill amending the law relating to the settle-

After a lengthy discussion progress was reported. Hon. Mr. Dunn committed a bill to enable the rector of St. Luke's church, in the parish of Portland, to issue debentures and for other purposes, Mr.

Davidson in the chair. Agreed to with amendments. Hon. Mr. Dunn committed a bill in addition to certain acts relating to public slaughter houses in the city and

county of St. John, Mr. Davidson in the chair. Hon. Mr. Emmerson said he must

protest against such legislation. It was against the public interests. The province spends large sums in connection with the public health, and we might as well wipe away all such legislation if such a bill as this present were allowed to pass. The board of health, he understood, was strongly opposed to this measure, which proposed the erection of slaughter houses within the limits of the city of St.

Hon. Mr. Dunn said the board of slaughter house commissioners pro-moted this bill. They had met the recorder of St. John, who was the advising officer of the common council and that gentleman had agreed to the bill, providing the common council had the say in reference to the location of

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HAVE YOU A few doses A COLD will remove it TRY IT ALSO FOR Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis

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"THE ESSENCE OF THE VIRGINIA PINE" THE HARVEY MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL. (4)

John did not require more than four any establishment which might be erected. The recorder and the slaughter house commissioners had been heard before the committee, and an agreement had been reached and some amendments had been decided upon. All the commissioners ask is the power to license such establishment. The common council shall have the right to decide the location.

Mr. Shaw—Do you think such a measure desirable or necessary? Hon. Mr. Dunn said if this bill passed it was proposed to erect an abattoir in the city of St. John costing from \$50,000 to \$60,000. Such an establishment would be so located and constructel as to in no way interfere with the public health. The slaughter house commissioners would see to

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-The board of realth is the body charged with the sustody of the public health, and that body is opposed to this bill.

Dr. Alward said the board of health was opposed to the passage of the bill as printed. That body wanted to have all to say regarding the location of any such establishment. Already there were two slaughter houses within the limits of the city of St. John. Under the proposed act there would be a modern establishment which would in no way interfere with the public health: The slaughter house mmission, composed of two doctors and other citizens of St. John, and as much interested in the public, asked for such legislation. again, the city council, elected by the people, had the right to decide the

cuestion of location. Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the board of health was charged with the matter of the public health. If we divide the authority between that body and some other we might as well do away with that board of health altogether. Dr. Stockton-I agree with the chief commissioner. In any case this matter should be under the supervision of the board of health.

Mr. Shaw said the only power given the common council was with respect to the site. If slaughter houses were permitted to be erected in the city proper, as the bill provided, it would means of driving people out of St. John, and he (Shaw) was very glad to see the premier take the stand he had taken with respect to the bill. Mr. Lockhart said he thoroughly agreed with his colleague (Shaw) with

espect to this bill. Dr. Alward thought there was unecessary alarm with respect to this bill. He understood that a proposition was on foot to build a costly abbatoir within the city limits in St. John. Already there were two slaughter houses within the city limits. The proposed establishment would be built where there is flowing or running water, would be constructed on the most modern plaans and there would be no danger from offensive odors, as some hon, members seemed

to fear. Hon. Mr. Dunn said there seemed to be some mistake about this bill. town of Woodstock; by Dr. Alward, had been entrusted with it by the pro-He had urged its adoption because he fixing the value of the real and per- moters of the bill, who were the who had equally the matter of public health as much as heart as the board of health. If cattle were to be slaughtered at the port of St. John for shipment from the winter port, such a bill as the present seemed to be considered as a necessity, without interfering with the public health or existing slaughter houses. The abbatoir, if er-Mr. Pitts, authorizing the city of ected at all, would be where there would be plenty of water and drainage-perhaps at Sand Point. As constructed there would be no offensive odors, and no alarm need be felt on this score, as the commissioners have an inspector of their own.

Hon, Mr. Dunn said he was willing to report progress so that an understanding might be arrived at with the board of health

Progress was reported with leave to Mr. Fowler introduced a bill further extending the charter of the St. Lawrence and Maritime Province Railway

company. Mr. Fowler recommitted a bill to incorporate the Provincial Coal com-

pany, Mr. Smith in the chair. Messrs. Pitts, Hill, Stockton and Emmerson were opposed to the bill on the ground that it conferred too great powers on the company, while Messrs. Fowler and Alward strongly supported the bill. Mr. Mott explained what had taken place before the corporations committee, and an understanding arrived at there with respect to the bill.

Sections 9, 10, 11 and 12, referring to the expropriation powers of the company, were struck out. The bill was agreed to with amend-

Mr. Mott re-committed a bill further relating to the town of Campbellton, Mr. Fowler chairman. Dr. Stockton said section 17 involv-

ed a principle which this legislature should not adopt. It proposed to make every employer of labor a tax collec-tor, and if this bill passed other towns and cities would be asking for imilar legislation.

Messrs. Hill, Osman and Pitts also pposed the section. Mr. Mott said this section was intended to enable the town of Campcellton to collect taxes from persons who came from Maine and worked a few months in the town, mostly as shingle sawyers, and then left without paying their taxes. No interest would suffer under the bill. The same principle was contained in the garnishee aw. It might be said that if this sec tion carried it would establish a precedent, but that was no reason why the section should not pass. Every case should be treated on its merits,

Mr. Porter opposed the section. The shingle sawyers came from the Aroostook, and if we passed legislation making it compulsory that they pay taxes, they will not come into the prounless their employers paid the taxes in addition to their regular

regardless of precedent.

Section 17 was struck out and the bill was agreed to with amendment. House adjourned shortly after mid-FREDERICTON, March 10.-Mr.

Mott submitted a report from the law Mr. Russell submitted the following ington Star.

report from the committee on agricul-

Committee Room, Feb. 22, 1898. The committee on agriculture met

at 10.30 a. m. On motion of Mr. Porter it wastranimously agreed that the government be requested to make an importation of seed wheat.

On motion of Mr. Shaw it was unanimously agreed that the government be requested to sell the said seed at cost price. On motion of Mr. Porter it was

unanimously agreed that the govern-ment be requested to make an importation from Sweden of purple top Swede turnin seed. On motion of Mr. Morrow it was

unanimously agreed that the govern-

ment be requested to make an importation of grass seeds of different varieties, especially armless brome. Committee Room, March 9th, 1898.

The committee on agriculture met at 10.30 a. m. . On motion, resolved that the following be the varieties of seed wheat that

the government had been requested to import: Red Fife, White Russian, Wellman Fife, Harrison Bearded. And your committe ask leave to make a further report. JAS. RUSSELL, (Signed)

Dr. Stockton thought the committee should make some recommendation in regard to the importation of seed oats. The report was adopted.

Chairman

Hon. Mr. Emmerson, in the absence of the provincial secretary, committed a bill to consolidate and amend the public health act and acts in amendment thereof, Mr. Robinson in the chair. Mr. Emmerson explained that the bill was chiefly a consolidation, but it included amendments intended by the Provincial Board of Health to make the law more workable throughcut the province.

Mr. Black objected to section 19, on he ground that it took away from the municipal councils the right to appoint the chairman of the local board of health

Hon. Mr. Emmerson suggested that the section stand over. Progress was reported, with leave

to sit again. Hon. Mr. Emmerson committed a bill consolidating and amending the law relating to municipalities, Mr.

Chipman in the chair. Mr. Robinson read a petition from many residents of Moncton asking for an increase of that city's representation at the county council. The bill proposes that there shall be three county councillors for the parish of Moncton, of whom two shall be elected by that partion of the parish not included in the city of Moneton, and that one county councillor shall be elected by the city council of the city of Moncton each year from the memters of the city council. He (Robinson) thought that Moneton was entitled to at least one more representative at the county council board. The law now proposed was the same as passed in 1878. Moneton had made wonderful progress in the meantime, and there was no reason why that city's representation at the county Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the bill

had been prepared with the view of following the old lines so far as representation was concerned. Later, Mencton wanted greater representation at the county council board, a bill could be promoted from Moncton, and in that way all the interested parties could be heard ...

Mr. Sumner thought the present was the proper time to make the propreed change. It was absurd that Mencton's representation in the county council should remain at one. A Monoton bill asking for increased representation had been sent here. The bill did not come before the committee of the whole of this house, but the law clerk had recommended that the bill now being considered should be amended to give Moncton increased representation. He (Sumner) now moved an amendment to that effect, which amendment was seconded by

Mr. Robinson. Messrs. Richard and Wells said that as a town meeting in Moncton had voted down the Moncton bill, to which the hon. member (Sumner) had referred, they could not support the proposed amendments. They agreed with the view taken by the leader of the government, that if Moncton wanted greater representation at the county council a bill promoted by the people of Moncton should be sent here. Then all interested persons would be given a chance to be heard, and no injustice would be done any-

Dr. Alward agreed with the position taken by the leader of the govern-ment, while Messrs. Pitts and Black upported the amendment of Messrs. After recess consideration of the

bill was resumed, and the section dealing with the Moncton representaion was allowed to stand.

All sections up to 59 having been assed, progress was reported with eave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. White introduced a bill to amend the act relating to registration of births, deaths and marriages.

Mr. Fowler gave notice of the fol-lowing motion for Monday next: "Whereas, there are in these mari-time provinces six well equipped col-leges exclusive of the University of New Brunswick; and "Whereas, it is advisable that an in-

stitution be established in this prov-ince for the teaching of the science of

"Therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this house the amount of the annual grant of \$8,844.48 to the university of New Brunswick should be discontinued with a view to the better enabling the government to pro-vide for the establishment of a school of agriculture.

Hon. Mr. White committed the bill mending chapter 45, Consolidated Statutes, of juries, Mr. Osman in the chair.—Agreed to. Adjourned at 12.25 o'clock this Fri-

lay morning.

"Young Mr. Enjee is quite statuesque," remarked one young woman. "Yes," was the answer. "He strikes attitudes all the time he is awake. All he does is to pose and repose."-Wash-

SHIP NEWS

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

March 11—Str Taymouth Castle, 1172, Forbes, from West Indies, Schofield and Co, mails, mase and pass.
Sch Carrie C Ware, 155, Bagley, from Jonesport, J H Scammell and Co, bal.
Coastwise—Schs Louisa, 15, Hargrave, from Point Lepresux; Lennie and Edna, 30, Hains, from Presport; Harry Morris, 98, McLean, from Quaco.
March 12.—Sch Stephen Bennett, Glass, from New York, wire.
Coastwise—Schs Trader, 72, Benjamin, from Parreboro; Lida Gretta, 67, Ells, from Quaco; Evelyn, 62, McDonough, from do; Rex, 65, Sweet, from Quaco; Magic, 26, Thompson, from westport; Dora, 63, Canning, from Parreboro; Satellite, 5, Poland, from West Isles; Annie Blanche, 68, Randall, from Parreboro; Helena M., 55, George, from do. Arrived. ch 13.—Sch Tra D Sturgies, Kerrigan

Portland, bal. Charles J Willard, York, from Bosderived the control of the control o King, bal. Sch Advance, 99, Stevens, from Quaco to

11th-Sch Genesta, Priest, for Vineyard Haven, f o.

Sch E H Foster, Wilcox, for Boston.
Coestwise—Schs Maniba, Margarvey, for Annapolis; Susie Prescott, Gough, for Quaco; Willie D, Ogilvie, for Parrsboro.
March 12.—Sch Hunter, Kelson, for City

March 12.—Sch Hunter, news.

March 12.—Sch Hunter, news.

Island f o.,

Sch Mollie Rhodes, Dobbin, for New

Hargrave, for York.

Coastwise—Sohs Louisa, Hargrave, for Point Lepreaux; Evelyn, McDonough, for Quaco; Lennie and Edna, Hains, for Freeport; Yarmouth Packet, Shaw, for Yarmouth; Essie C, Whelpley, for Quaco; Restless, Graham, for Sandy Cove; Friendship, Seely, for Quaco; Havelock, James, for Campobello.

March 14.—Str Dunmore Head, for Dublin Str Glen Head, Kennedy, for Belfast via Sch Hattie Muriel, Wasson, for Salem f Sch Roger Drury, Dixon, for New York, Sch Three Sisters, Price, for New York.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived. At Yarmouth, March 11, s s Prince Edward, from Boston; s s Evangeline, from Parrisboro; sch W A Louis, from fishing; sch Vexta Pearl, from fishing.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 13.—Ard, stnir Halifax, Pys, from Boston; brigt Lee, Matson, from St Johns, PR.

Cleared. At Yarmouth, March 11, sch Grace Rice, for Baltimore; s s Prince Edward, for Boston; s s Letour, for Barrington; s s Wilfrod C, for Barrington; s s Warreline, for Bar-

From Yarmouth, March 9, sch Opal, Foote,

BRITISH PORTS Arrived

At Turk's Island, Feb 19, schs Tacoma, Hatch, from Macoris for New York (repaired pumps and sailed 27th); 20th, Rosemeath, Thomas, from Porto Rico (and sailed 21st for Shelburne); March 1, Circassian, Carty, from Trinided (and sailed 3rd for Yarmouth). At Barbados, Feb 19, brig Edward D, Mc-Lean, from Arroyo, to load for United States port north of Hatteras; 26th, bark Hornet, Holt, from St. Johns, P. R., and Delaware Breakwater.

Breakwater,
From Ardrossan, March 14, stmr Teelin
Head, for St John.
LIVERPOOL, Match 13.—Ard, strs Numidian, from Portland via Halifax; Ulunda,
from Halifax via St Johns, N.F.

bourne, Jan 28, bark Star of the Bast, Rogers, for Bostom or New York.
BELFAST, March 12.—Sailed, str Teelin
Head, for St John, N B.
MOYILLE, Murch 12.—Sailed, str Lake
Ontario (from Liverpool), for Halifax and St
John, N B.
ARDROSSAN, March 12.—Sailer, str Teelin Head, for St John.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived eiro, March 8, ship Ruby, Rob-At Porto Rico, March 7, previously, sch Rrances A. Rice, Marshell, from Dominica (to load for Halifax or Boston.) At New York, March 12, strs New York, from Southampton; Efruria, from Liverpool; St. Louis, from Newport News; Scotis, from Hamburg. St. Louis, from Newport News; Scotia, from Hamburg.

At Mantia, March 12, bark Mary A Troop, Batcer, from Newcastle.

At St. Thomas, Feb 13, schs Josie, Duffy, from Barbados; 20th, Pearline, Berry, from St Vincent (and sailed 26th for Ponce to load for N. of Hatteras); Bartholdi, Gratton, from Go, 25th, Vamoore, Growell, from Tragani (and sailed 17th for Glouoster).

At Pascagouia, March 10, schr Gladstone, Read, from Mobile.

At Salem, March 9, sch Alfaretta S Snare, from St John, NB, for New York.

At Bahia Blanca, March 7, stmr Kelvingrove, Ryder, from Montevideo.

BOSTON, March 13, Ard, stre Boston, from Yarmouth, N S, Prince Edward, from Yarmouth, N S, VINEYARD HAVEN, March 13, Ard, sch Tay, from New York for St. John.

Passed, sch Vamoose, from Trapani, Dec 12, for Gloucester.

At Brunswick, Ga., March 10, bark Thos Faulkner, Faulkner, from Montevideo.

At New York, March 11, brigt Clyde, Strum, from Humacoa; sch Edna, Donovan, from St. Johns, PR; 12th, barks Strathern, Fleming, from Manila; Strathisla, Urquhart, from Manila, Africa, Davidson, from Rosario; Osberga, Morris, from Rio Janeiro (and ordered to Boston); Unanima, Rabidan, from Barbadoe; Douglas, Crosby, from Savanna La Mar; Edith Sheraton, Mitchell, from San Domingo; schs Exception, Barteaux, from Buenos Ayres; Newburgh, Marsters, from Macoris; Patonac, Hemeon, from San Blas.

At Mobile, March 11, sch Harold Borden,

Mobile, March 11, sch Herold Borden.

At Mobile, March 11, sch Harold Borden, Barkhouse, from Rustan.

At Delaware Breakwater, March 11, stmr Sterling, from Boston, towing barge Ring-leader, for Philadelphia (and steamer sailed for Baltimore); ships Walter H Wilson, Dcty, from Samarang; Armida, Oraig, from Scubrays

Dcty, from Samerang; Armida, Oraig, from Scubraya.

At Para, March 11, str Grangense, Spèdding, from New York, etc, for Mansos; bark Siddartha, Gerard, from Liverpool.

At Philadelphia, March 12, bark Iodine, Moore, from Exmouth.

At Perth Amboy, March 12, sch Cathle C Berry, Dayton, from New York.

MACHIAS, Me, March 14.—Ard, schs Genesta, from St John for Vineyard Haven; E H Foster, from St John for Boston.

Sailed, sch Hortensia, for Sand River, NS. PORTLAND, Me, March 14.—Ard, schr Jeannette Dixoa, from Porte Rico for St. John, N B (put in for provisions and proceeded). seded).
Sailed, str Cape Breton, for Louisburg.
BOSTON, March 14.—Ard, str Tyrian, from

Inyti.
Cleared, bark Stranger, for Buenos Ayres.
Sailed, str. Prince Edward, for Yarmouth;
chs Muriel, for Lunenburg; Komeo, for St
John; Valdare; for do; Annie M Allen, for
lo; Une, for Halifax; Cymbeline, for Bridgewater, N.S.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, March 14—
Ard, sch Arona, from Buenos Ayres via Barbados—71 days for Boston.
Salled, sch Tay,
Passed, sch Clayola, from Hoboken for St
John

Cleared.

At New York, March 9, achs Atrato, Watt, for Colon; Blanca, Lambert, for St Croix.

At Mobile, March 10, barks Linwood, Douglass, and Northern Empire, Ellis, for Buenos Ayres.

At Ship Island, March 10, ship W H Corsar, Slocomb, for Belfast.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Cld, schs Eric, for St John; Mary, for do.

Cleared, schs Clayola, for Halifax; Avalon, for St John, NB.

At New York, March 10, bark Emma R

Smith, Smith, for Santos; sch Shenandoah Gibson, for Santo Domingo. At New York, March 12, bark Glenrosa Gard, for Bahia.

Salled From Pensacola, March 9, sch Blomidon, Lockhart, for St Pierre.
From Perth Amboy, March 9, sch E V Glover, for Portsmouth.
From Macoris, Feb. 27, sch Newburg, Marsters, for New York.
Frong St. Thomas, Feb. 17, schs Edna, Donovan, for St. Johna, P.R.; 26th, Canaria, Brown, from Naguabo to load for North of Hatterss. From Manila, Feb 22, bark Highlands, wen, for Port Blakely, to load for Buenos Owen, for Port Blakely, to load for Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, March 12.—Cld, stre Prussian, for Glasgow; sch Muriel, for Lunenburg and Shelburne, N S.

Sailed, str Halifax, for Halifax.

From Macoris, about March 6, brig Venturer, Kemp, for New York.

From Point-a-Pitre, March 5, schr John S Parker, Gesner, for Macoris to load for New York.

From Hayti, March 7, str Tyrian, Angrove, for Boston and Halifax.

From St Lucia, bark Alkaline, Houghton, for Trinidad, Cuba, to load for Delaware Breakwater for orders.

From Buenos Ayres, Jan 21, barks Hillside, Morrell, and Strathome, Dougall, for the Roads (both for orders).

NEW YORK, March 12.—Sailed, strs Lucanis, for Liverpool. canie, for Liverpool.

EASTPORT, Me, March 14.—Sailed, schr
Mary F. Pike, for New York.

LISBON, March 10.—Sailed, bark Pados,
for Halifax. for Halifax.

BOOTHBAY, Me., March 14.—Salled, schs
Ruth Robinson, for New York; Charles L
Jeffrey, for do.

MEMORANDA.

In port at Bermuda, March 7, sch Syan-ara, from Jacksonville for Monte Christi, discharging lumber. In port at Macoris, Feb 23, brig Venturer, Kemp, from San Domingo City, arrived 16th, to sail for New York about March 15; sch Lewanika, Crane, for New York about March 10. March 10.

In port at Rio Grand do Sul, Jan 31, bark Glenafton, Mundy, for New York; brig Osburgha, Cook, from Cadiz.

In port at Barbados, Feb 28, sch Minnie Fortier, for Boston, idg.

ROCHE'S POINT, March 12.—Passed, str Ulunda, from Halifax via St Johns, NF., for Liverpool. Ulunda, from Halifax via St Johns, NF., for Liverpool.

BASTPORT, Me., March 13.—Passed, sch Clifford I White, from Calais for Shulee, NS. PORTLAND BILL, March 14.—Passed, str Cervona, from Portland for London.

CITY ISLAND, N Y, Merch 14.—Passed east, bark Robert Ewing, from Carteret for St Andrews, N B.

Ship Avon, Brady, from Ship Island for Queensborough, Feb 27, lat. 41, lon. 49.
Ship Anaurus, Davidson, from San Francisco for Queenstown, March 6, lat. 46 N., lon. 20 W.
Bark Valora, Murray, from Dariem for Liverpool, March 5, lat. 34.03, lon. 71.
Schr Alert, Burns, from New York for Macoris, Feb. 28, lat. 27.58, lon. 65.52 (with chronometer broken).

REPORTS.

CHATHAM, Mass., March 13.—The three-masted sohr. Arona of Windsor, N S, with a cargo of hides from Buenos Ayres to Boston, went ashore on Handkerchief Shoal this morning, but was floated later in the day, with the help of the Monomoy Saving crew. The tug Herald towed her back to Vineyard Haven, as she was leaking. She will repair and proceed to Boston when the gale moderates. ale moderates. SOUTHAMPTON, March 13.—The Ameri

SOUTHAMPTON, March 13.—The American liner Paris, from New York, March 2, and was due here Mar. 9, arrived this morning reports her delay due to the breaking of the starboard shaft March 4, when 375 miles from Sandy Hook. The steamer was stopped for three hours to secure the disabled propellor, after which she proceeded with the disabled propeller. All on board are well.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ring in the familles of subs be published FREE in THE SUN. In all cases, however, the name of the sender must accompany the notice.

BIRTHS.

NEALE—At Chatham, N. B., on Manch 9th, the wife of F. E. Neale, of a daughter.

QUICK—At Oakland, Carleton Co., March 1st, to the wife of Henry H. Quick, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—MILLER — At the Hall, Fredericton Junction, on Wednesday, March 9th, 1898, by the Rev. Horace E. Dibblee, M. A., rector of Burton, etc., Sterling Lauderdale Alexander and Amanda Fitzallen, daughter of I. Henry Miller, both of the parish of Gladstone. BELYEA-MacDONALD.—At the home of the bride, MacDonald's Point, on the 9th March, by Rev. A. B. MacDonald, William A. C. Belyea and Bessie J. MacDonald, second daughter of the late Nehemiah MacDonald, all of Wickham, Q. C. BROWN-COLWEILL—At the Free Baptist parsonage, Victoria street, on March 9th, by Rev. David Long, Herbert E. Brown to Edith M. Colwell, both of St. John. ALEXANDER-MILLER - At

DEATHS.

CARR.—At his residence, in Compton, P. Q., March 7th, in the 90th year of his age, Albert Carr, father of the late Rev. J. Frederic Carr, Kingsclear, New Brunswick, FAIRWEATHER—At Rothesay, March 10th, Florence S., second daughter of Dr. W. A. and the late Elizabeth Fairweather, aged 20 years.

NTGOMERY.—On March 14th., at the sidence of his son, at Hammond River, homas Montgomery, in the 72nd year of

ARGENT.—In this city, on March 12th, of paralysis of the brain, Edward Sargent, in the 72nd year of his age, leaving a widow, two daughters, one son and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their sad

GRAND MANAN.

GRAN MANAN, March 11.-The Reormed Baptist are holding revival eetings at North Head and Seal cove. Their methods of revival work peculiar in many ways as that of the Salvation Army. They continue their meetings to very late hours in the night in their extreme anxiety to reclaim sinners. Rev. Aaron Hart, the singing evangelist, has arrived. From all reports they are doing a good work. The Free Baptists at White work. The Free Baptists at White Head are carrying on a revival and have added many converts to their church thereby. Hev. W. H. Perry has commenced a series of meetings at Grand Harbor.

Webster Morse of White Head dropped dead in church at White Head a few days ago. Mr. Morse was a young man, but had been troubled with hearts disease for a long time.

with hearts disease for a long time. The weather is very soft with us; the snow is leaving very fast and the roads are in a very bad state, there being neither sleighing or waggoning. A number of new weirs are to be built around the island this spring. Some of the local fish merchants are contemplating sending vessels to the

OTTAWA LETTER.

Powell of Westmorland Repeatedly Inturrupted by Cheers.

lamilton Smith Working on a Road Into the Yukon, While Mackenzie and Mann's Tramway is Not Yet Started.

Line Could be Established from Edmonton at Less Cost to the Country Than is Involved in the Government's Plan to Run to a Canadian Seaport on the Pacific.

OTTAWA, March 10 -- You will be appy to hear that we are now drawnear the end of the Yukon debate. The interest, however, continues by reason of the new developments that are constantly coming in, and though it would seem that almost everything might have been said on the subject that is worth saying, occasionally a clever man comes in who presents the case with freshness and originality. Such, for instance, was the address of Powell of Westmorland last evening. It was quite late in the evening when he got the floor, after a somewhat unctuous speech by the Rev. Mr. Maxwell of British Columbia. Mr. Maxwell has abandoned the clerical profession, but he has not yet got clear of the habit of exhortation, and he usually falls to lecturing the house as though he were still in the pulpit. On this occasion he was exceedingly pat-riotic and remarkably hortatory even

Mr. Powell made a passing refernce to this feature of Mr. Maxwell's address, recalling Pitt's dying advice to Canning, as Let forth in Landor's Imaginary Conversations. "Above all things, when you are in difficulties with your measures be patriotic, and if that fails, be plous," was the substance of this advice. Mr. Powell began by observing that the discussion had been to him a series of surprises First, it was astonishing to observe the extraordinary wealth of ignorance displayed by Mr. Blair, who, after supporting this important measure chiefly on the grounds that the gov-ernment knew nothing about it, turned from the matter in hand to discuss the manners which Mr. Foster dis-played when he was a boy. Mr. Tarte had tried to show that Mr. Blair was responsible with the rest of them for this contract, but Mr. Powell observed that he had too long known the minister of railways as a lawyer to accept for a moment the idea that he had anything to do with drafting so unworkmanlike an agreement. There ently knighted minister of marine came before the house trying to prove a state of facts by reading extracts garbled out of a speech, the whole of which directly contradicted statements that Davies was making. Again it was a surprise when Sir Richard Cartwright, whose ability all recognized, and who had been considered a man of strong convictions, came before the parliament with nothing to support a measure like this but stale wittiefsms, which were when the country was young.

In one thing Mr. Powell agreed with some of the ministers. This was, a turning point in the history of the country. The great gold discovery in the Yukon was an event of national importance. Australia was changed from a convict settlement to a gree nation by the discovery of gold fornia became the centre of attraction when gold was discovered there. If the gold discoveries in British Cotambia, a lifetime ago, had not produced so striking a result it was because geography was against that province. Shut in by the barricade of mountains and a long stretch of plain from the rest of British America, the country became tributary commercially to the Pacific States.

But the present circumstances are different. The gold fields, now the attraction of the world, are shut in from the coast by mountain ranges and lie contiguous to the great pro ducing part of the Dominion of Canada. Nature placed this great wealth and this growing trade within the Canadian sphere of commercial influence. Here is a trade which may be worth ten million dollars this year and twenty millions next year. Five millions of this will be agricultural roduce. Who will get this trade? shall it go to Canadian farmers or to Oregon and the other States? This is the question, with all its far-reachin nces, that the house has t determine. If we open the road to the Pacific Coast we make it easier for the United States business men, who have already stolen nine-tenths of the trade, to hold what they have and capture the rest. If, on the contrary, we open up a course on the Canadian side of the Rocky Mountains and connect the Yukon, with its natural source of supply, we gain this trade to Canada. Nature has placed this coast range as a barrier to our rivals and a protection to ourselves. It is like the river that surrounded Baby-lon and kept the city safe. Cyrus turned the course of the river and captured the city, but our government is itself taking away the barrier by cutting a road through it to let the enemy in. Such was the argument of Mr. Powell

After arguing that it would be impossible for the food products of Can-ada to reach the Yukon by the proposed route, and that of the manufactured goods all the heavier class must

lible. But he is so arranging things that he must carry his goods across the mountains and back again in order to get them to the market he is after. Put your road straight from your great farming and pastoral country to the place where your market is, and no foreign power will ever be able to take it away from you."

Mr. Powell was not so seriously im pressed with the question of urgency. He maintains that it is better to get the road in the right place than to have it this year. The gold that is there now, if it is not taken out, will not rot, or sink. It will be there when we get to it. But if we let the market go, by leaving a barricade between us and the Yukon while we open a highway for others, we will lose an advantage that can never be got back.

Moreover, Mr. Powell is convinced that the new road can not be made available for carrying this year the supplies for next winter. It is only to be finished one month before the close of navigation, and therefore, as more than a week is required between the terminus of the road and Dawson City, three weeks will be left to transport the fifty thousand tons or one hundred thousand tons which it is proposed to deliver into the Yukon. Mr. Powell computes that it would recuire about twenty trains a day to do this work, and that several hundred vessels on the Stikine and Yukon would be needed to complete the

As to the lands, he pointed out that there was a great deception in the ministers statements. Their own engineer told them that 175 miles would be the length of the trail between the two terminal points. A railway in this country, with the curvatures allowed, would probably be 200 miles Yet the ministers talk as if they were only granting 3,750,000 acres at 25,000 acres a mile, instead of five millions which is the right quantity. this five million the contractors had not only all the gold but all the timber and all the coal, and they would be very poorly advised if by the pri-vilege of choice given them they could not pick out about all the gold and coal and timber in the district

Mr. Powell closed one of the finest speeches in the debate by declaring that this house should never sanction the proposition which took away from Canada a market which naturally be onged to it, and which proposed to pay for this bad service four times as much as it could be done for by another contractor. After describing the oppressions and annoyances that yould be caused in the Yukon by the stablishment of this monopoly, he closed by declaring that the most horrible thing about it was the thought that the people of Canada would be bound by this contract to throw the aegis of law around this oppressive creation and protect the monopolists in their villany.

Mr. Powell was repeatedly interrupted by cheers from the members, who had filled the opposition side of the chamber while he was speaking and was heard with attention from the government benches. The only interruptions that occurred was one at the beginning of his speech, when Mr. Gibson, one of the government managers, induced half a dozen or so of the liberal members to leave the chamber as a sort of demonstration. and a little later, when Mr. McMullen offered a remark. Mr. Powell paid no attention to the first uncivil proceed-ing, and to Mr. McMullen he made a laughing remark that he (Mc-M.) had shared the labor of the con-nict, but had been forgotten in the division of the spoils.

The ministers are angry with Mr. Morrison, the young Nova Scotian member for New Westminster. Mr. Merrison made an attack upon Mr. Oliver of the same side. This resulted in a second speech from Mr. Oliver, who took a great deal stronger ground against the government this time than he did before. Other speakers were Mr. Quinn, the eloquent Irish member from Montreal, Mr. Maxwell, mentioned above, and Mr. Clancy, a new member to whom the senate is inbedted for the presence of its leader, the Hon. David Mills. Mr. Mills had represented Bothwell for many terms, and as a commoner had taken many opportunities to sneer at the senate He has been persuaded by Mr. Clancy and the electors of Bothwell to change chambers, and it is only because the senate has not been "reformed" that Mr. Mills is in parliament at all.

The last speaker was Mr. Edwards, the popular liberal member for Ruswho makes great quantities of lumber and a small quantity of speeches. Mr. Edwards is quite sure that the land granted to the contractors is not worth much, and says he would rather have a few acres of good lumber land in Quebec than the whole of it. He does not make it quite clear why a railway should be built into a country for the sake of the gold when the pick of the gold lands have no gold in them. In closing, he declared that no member on the opposition side could be found today to take the con-tract off the hands of Mackenzie and Mann. A movement on the part of Mr. Osler and a chorus from the other side convinced Mr. Edwards that this was a dangerous proposition. So he instantly changed it by demanding: "Is there a man across the house who is worth a million dollars that will take this centract off their hands?" Mr. Osler subsided. He is probably not worth a million dollars. In fact no nember to the speaker's left would own up to that wealth. So the limit. ing clause of Mr. Edwards' offer shut the conservatives out of a chance to make money. If he had stood at his first offer, somebody might have made a clear three million acres by taking the job and transferring it to Hamil-

Concerning Hamilton Smith it may be remarked that he has been ill, but is getting better, and intends coming back to Ottawa. While the government is talking of building a railway tured goods all the heavier class must tome from the United States, Mr. Powell said: "Some one has called the premier 'a Napoleon of strategy.' At all events he is not a Napoleon of commercial strategy. If he were he would endeavor to get his base of sup-

plies as near the scene of action as Dyea. So far as American territory goes, he has the right to build, but on Canadian soil it is said that his charter may require legislation. There is a charter, but it probably does not serve his purpose. The statement is now made that Hamilton Smith will push his Dalton trail road through, if he gets the right to do it, with subsidy. And so far as is now known this road will be not much more under American control than Mr. Sifton's all Canadian highway.

This at least is clear, that the government while making professions of security, does not feel secure. Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared the government policy when he said that the intention was to push on as far as possible to a Canadian sea port near Simpson. This means 400 miles of railway construction and probably a cash grant of a few millions in addition to these lands. Mr. Powell declared that a road from Edmonton to the Yukon could be built for less money than this 400 miles.

Meanwhile the ministers and their supporters are amusing themselves by saying that Hamilton Smith is working up the hostile legislation of Washington. The poor man is in bed at New York and is therefore not work-ing up anything. And while Dr. Landerkin suggests the opposition leaders are the "paid agents of the United States," it turns out that the man who gave Senator Hansborough the evidence which he used was Edward Farrer, whose last public mone: was earned no longer ago than last year as assistant to the costly penitentiary investigation committee appointed by the Laurier government

Mr. McMullen proposes a drastic law. Under his bill, introduced yesterday, no alien until until he has lived a year in Canada, can own mining property or belong to a company that owns it. This is a milder law than exists in the United States, and so far as the Yukon is concerned there can be no proper objection to it. The Yukon mines are under the control of the dominion government. But I should imagine that in British Columbia and Nova Scotia the local legislatures might have something to say about this matter.

Official announcement is now made about the dredging leases in the bed of the Yukon rivers. The list of names is a long one, because a number are put in to cover one lease and meet the terms of the regulation. For instance the Mercier leases are in the name of about twelve members of the Mercler family. But the properties have gone to the same persons and on the same terms as was stated long ago in the columns of your paper through this correspondence. All the contradictions made at the time, however they may have been authorized, were temporary concealments of the facts.

S. D. S. HOT SHOT FOR BLAIR.

W. A. Weir, M. L. A., Calls Him a Traitor to the Liberal Party. MONTREAL, March 6 .- "You are a traitor to the liberal party, and I will denounce you as such on the hustings the first opportunity that presents itself," was the language used some time ago in a letter written by W. A. Weir, M.L.A. for Argenteuil, to the Hon. Andrew G. Blair, minister of railways and canals. This is a pretty stiff compliment for a prominent member of the liberal party to address to one of his leaders, all will admit, yet it took place, all right enough, for being askd yesterday if the above were the exact words he had penned, Mr. Weir replied in the affirmative. It appears that the member for Argenteuil had nad a good deal of correspondence with the minister of railways and anals, and he considered the latter's conduct so terribly unsatisfactory from a party point of view that the

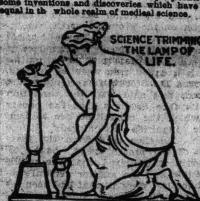
letter in question was the result. It appears that the famous epistle created a panic in the ranks of the government, and that Hon. Messrs.

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Tarte and Fisher were moved, for they realized that Mr. Weir was one of the most prominent English members of the Quebec legisature, and a faithful party man as well. Before sending the famous letter to Hon. Mr. Blair Mr. Weir showed it to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who asked what good he expected to accomplish.

"Well," replied the member for Argenteuil, "this letter will in the first place please my constituents, and, secondly, it will afford me a great deal of mental satisfaction."

MARINE MATTERS.

MARINE MATTERS.

The following charters are reported: Str. H. M. Pollock, Mobille to p. p. U. K., grain, 3s. 6d., berth terms—March; barks Emma R. Smith, New York to Santos, gen. cargo, 71 cents per bbl.; Veronica, Savannah to Santos, lumber, \$14; Glenrosa, New York to Bahla, gen. cargo, 65c. per bbl.; Abyssinia, New York to Buenos Ayres, lumber, \$8; Misteletoe, Buenos Ayres, lumber, \$8; Misteletoe, Buenos Ayres, to Delaware Breakwater, f. o., bomes, \$3.75; Athlon, London to New York chalk, 4s. 6d. Angara, New York to Santos, case oil, 22c., and lumber, \$11; schs. Shenandoah, New York to San Domingo, gen. cargo, and back, sugar, \$4.75 for the round and port charges; L. A. Plummer, York River, Va., to New York, piling, \$1,000 and loaded; Elwood Burton, Baltimore to Boston, 55c. and b. m.; Nugget, New York to Yarmouth, N. S., corn, 2½c. per bush; Sierra, New York to St. John, Sorap fron, \$1.25; Tay, same; Georgia, same; Avalon, New York to St. John, wire, \$1; E. V. Glover, Perth Amboy to Portsmouth, coal, 75c. A letter from Rio Janeiro gives the situation there as very bad from yellow fever. The master of a Baltimore vessel, writing to his owners, says that one of the crew of the bark Baltimore dropped dead on deck from the disease. One of the crew of the barkentine Glad Tidings was in the hospital, and it looked as though other members of the crew from both vessels would have to be sent there. The Baltimore Ealled from Rio Janeiro Feb. 6, the Glad Tidings Feb. 12, and the Priscilla Feb. 20, all bound to Baltimore—Boston Advertiser.

Brig Alice Bradshaw, Capt. Lauro, from Cadiz for Rio Grande do Sul, has put into Montevideo with sundry losses and damages, sustained in heavy weather.

Capt. Geo. A. Morris of Advocate, has sold his sch. Corinto to J. Kinnie of Hopewell. She is a schooner of 98 tons burden and was built in 1896.

Isaac Filmore and C. Edward Corbett of Five Ielands, N. S., have purchased from

Base Filmore and C. Edward Corbett of Five Islands, N. S., have purchased from Paul Wood of Parrisboro the sch. Wood

Paul Wood of Parrisboro the sch. Wood Bros.
Sch. Herbert Rice, from Weymouth for Barbados, recently sahore at Sandy Cove, is nearly ready for see, having received considerable retair work, and will leave for destination in about a week.
Ship Andora, Capt. Passmore, which arrived at Dunkirk Feb. 12 from Junin, after having been stranded for some time near the entrance to former port, as before reported, is now in a dry dock and a survey is being made.

made.

The cargo saved from the wrecked brigt. Louil, lately lost at Burin, was sold at St. Johns, Nfid., March 2. Good prices were realized. Whitewood sold for four cents a foot, walnut for sixteen cents and a quantity of marble considerably stained and damaged went for \$130.

Capt. G. E. Bentley of Port Greville, has purchased from E. Churchill & Sons of Hantsport, the brigt, Lily, and he is now at that place converting her into a three-masted schooner. He will put her into the placter trade between Windsor and New York.

Sch. Tacoma, Capt. Hatch, from Maconia.

York.

Sch. Tacoma, Capt. Hatch, from Macoris for New York, with sugar, which put into Turk's Island on Feb. 19, leaking, was urveyed on the 21st and recommended that a portion of her cargo be discharged. In accordance therewith 490 bags were landed. Some slight repairs were made to the pumps and the schooner sailed for New York on Feb. 27.

A new schooner, recently built by John A. McGowan, was successfully launched at Shelburne, N. S., the other day, and named Phyllis D. She is about 130 tons register, so feet long on keel, 24 feet beam, and is now being rigged. She has been ordered by Halifax parties for a trip to West Indies. Capt. George Thorbourn will command her. Sch. F. A. Pike, sunk last November by steamer Menemsha in Boston harbor, has been sold as she lies on the flats at Governor's Island, and will probably be converted into a lighter.

Bark White Wings, at Baltimore from Rio Janeiro, reports on Thursday passed a lot of wreckage of hull, rigging and cargo of lumber in Gulf Stream; among flotsam was a quarter board with name "Simpson," which was the last name. The board was marked with first name and an initial, which could not be made out.

A Halifax despatch of the 10th says: Definite information concerning the shaft for French steamer Champagne is not yet known, but it is thought steamer Lake Winnipeg will bring it out. Steamer Turanian, it is expected, will leave here 11th, with Champagne's cargo, for New York.

NOVA SCOTIA. The Lobster Catch at Digby Light-Parisbore News,

PARRSBORO, N. S., March 11.—A large number of people went from here to New-ville yesterday to witness the trotting races on Halfway Lake. The whole countryside was represented, but the lee was in bad condition, owing to the water upon it. There were only three starters in the free-for-all, which was won by Jos. Younghart, owned by M. Walsh of Parrsboro, with Northpert Chief second and Kate Derrick third. The 2.50 class was won by the Springhill horse Motto, with Monutt's horse, also from Springhill, second, and Almont M. of Parrsboro, third.

The sohr Lattie McKay, which was on the rocks below Quaco, arrived here yesterday,

springhill, second, and Almont M. of Parraborr, third.

The schr. Lattle McKay, which was on the rocks below Quaco, arrived here yesterday, and discharged her cargo. The greater part of the goods was badly damaged, and some articles were totally destroyed. The vessel will be repaired here.

The steamer Evangeline arrived here from Kingsport on Tuesday, bringing the rotary mill, orew and teams of Bigelow & Walker, who have been operating at Blomidon during the winter. The Evangeline sailed for Yarmouth on Wednesday, and will be employed along the south shore about, a mouth collecting freight for s. s. Prince Edward, after which she will go on the route between Kingsport and Parrsboro.

Dr. J. C. McDonald went to Truro yesterday. He has purchased the eye, ear and throat business of Dr. M. G. Atkinson of that town.

F. R. Eaten, who for a number of years terday. He has purchased the ere ear and throat business of Dr. M. G. Atkinson of that town.

F. R. Eaten, who for a number of years has carried on lumbering and shipbuilding on this shore, has sold his residence here to S. W. McCurdy. Mr. Eaton will leave shortly for New York, where he will enter the firm of McKay & Dix, who are engaged in importing cryolite from Greenland.

Schr. Phoenix is ready for sea with a cargo of laths, shipped by Huntley & Epps, and schr. Laketa is loading laths, for the Nowville Lumber Co. Three large schooners are loading piling at Port Greville.

DIGBY, N. S., March 12.—D. D. Grand Master Dunham and thirty-five members of Digby lodge, f. O. O. F., went to Weymouth yesterday to take part in organizing a lodge. H. Tupper Warne, general merchant of Hillgrove, was married this week in Digby to Miss Alice Wilcon of the same place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. L. Parker, assisted by Rev. B. H. Thomas, The happy couple left for St. John by the Prince Rupert on their wedding trip.

William Oliver and Heber Bishoo, two young men of this town, left on Thursday for Regina, where they have appointments on the Mounted Police force.

The catch of losseers about Digby has been very light so far this season. Twenty-four barrels and crates, shipped to Boston on Wedneeday, brought the shippers \$470, and advices say the price is on the increase, owing to the scarcity.

Bishop Jaggar returned today from his trip to the United States.

There were 5,078 packages of lobsters shipped from Yarmouth to Bos-ton, during the months of January and February, the value of which nounted to \$60,868. For the same onths last year there were 4,774 packages shipped, the value of whith

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

VOL:

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ness Principles" plains Heelf: Will pass through Monday. Will be given tion, also any of your any of your friends desire me to see.

As a result of t

our industries freight rates, as our columns last Lounsbury, W. Manny, D. Morris A. McCurdy, P. H C. Gates boarded car 'Montreal' a day and journey Harris treated all a manner which was courteous, made concessions men aver will be this community. I first to state his traffic manager a the assurance giv would not be't gard to his freigh and the New En Manny, in a bus manner, wanted t ernment would li-ment which he ha and Mr. Harris could not say a year, Mr. Mann

but what is right

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