

May 2, 80th St. to St. John.

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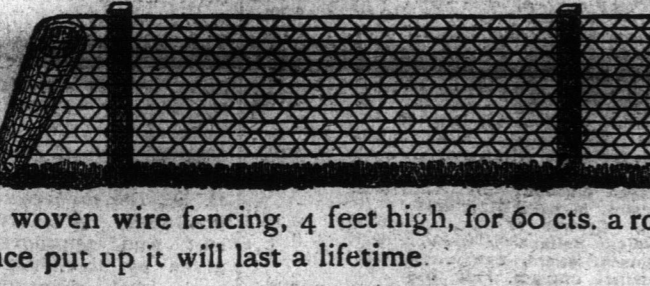
DON'T PAY BIG PRICES

for your clothing. Frasers' Clothing cannot be beaten in quality, or lowness of price...

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

Queer Economy

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



When once put up it will last a lifetime

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

RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY. Financial Statement Submitted at Annual Meeting Yesterday.

A Little More Than Thirty-six Thousand Still to the Credit of the Society— Old Officers Re-elected.

The annual meeting of the Relief and Aid Society was held yesterday afternoon, James Reynolds, the president, in the chair.

The directors' report, presented to the meeting, was as follows: To His Worship the Mayor and Common Council of the City of St. John.

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HE MAY BE SHOT.

A Spanish Spy Captured and Will Be Tried by Court Martial.

How It is Proposed to Divide One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Troops.

Arms, Ammunition and Supplies to be Sent Forward to the Cubans by the United States

VICKSBURG AND MORRILL UNDER FIRE

KEY WEST, May 8.—Only poor marksmanship on the part of the Spanish gunners saved the Vicksburg and the cutter Morrill from destruction off Havana yesterday morning.

The schooner immediately put up a signal to the Americans, and the Americans worked like a charm.

Friday evening the Vicksburg and the Morrill, cruising to the west of Morro Castle, were fired upon by the big guns of the Colimar batteries.

The old board of directors were re-elected, with the exception that Mayor Sears' name was substituted for George Robertson.

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the great heat, the men having been at quarters since ten o'clock on the previous night.

A conference of captains was held and it was found that no one had been killed, but that several had been Spanish wounded by splinters.

There was an act of treachery on the part of a Spanish vessel which lowered her flag and then fired at a boat crew sent to take possession of her.

The officers of the gunboat McCulloch, with whom I conversed today, bear testimony to the bravery of the crew of the gunboat.

The English war office has called the governor, Sir Herbert Murray, as to the condition of the forts and barracks belonging to the imperial government.

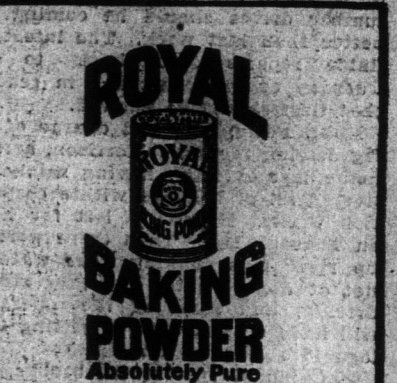
WASHINGTON, May 7.—Secretary Long at 10:30 o'clock read the following to newspaper men as Dewey's despatch.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—A second despatch from Admiral Dewey announces that he has taken the fortifications and had effected a landing at Cavite.

HONG KONG, May 8.—It is stated that the Spanish ships did not get under steam until after the alarm was given.

THE LONDON TIMES' ACCOUNT. LONDON, May 8.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times, describing the fight at Manila, says:

The cable from the Bay of Manila having been cut by the rebels, the city was then taken by surprise by the appearance of the American fleet.



that today having passed without a report from Admiral Sampson, the navy department does not expect to hear from him within several days.

The authority for this statement is that of a Spanish vessel which lowered her flag and then fired at a boat crew sent to take possession of her.

The only loss of the American vessels was of Chief Engineer Randall of the McCulloch, who died of heat and apoplexy as the squadron was entering the harbor.

TO FORTIFY ST. JOHN. ST. JOHN, N.S., May 8.—Owing to the serious international complications growing out of the war between the United States and Spain, the British government is arranging to fortify St. John.

SPANISH SPY ARRESTED. WASHINGTON, May 7.—An alleged Spanish spy was arrested here tonight and is now confined at the arsenal.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Chief Wicks of the treasury secret service today expressed his unqualified belief in the guilt of the man arrested at Cavite last night as a Spanish spy.

Likewise in the case of Pennsylvania, five regiments, two battalions and two troops are assigned to duty in the department of the east, which will place them along the shores of Delaware bay and river as coast guards to protect the important shipping interests of that section.

(Continued on page twelve.)



D PART.

NEWS.

Rev. James Gray Morning.

Price Death of...

The funeral of the...

The Italian cruiser...

HALIFAX, N. S., May 8.—A drowning accident occurred...

ART LOAN EXHIBITION.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., May 2.—The work here is going on successfully...

Among the attraction of the closing week will be an art loan exhibition...

NEW CHICAGO CONNECTION VIA C. P. R. AND DETROIT.

NEW INVENTIONS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

An American Private Yacht Would Not be Allowed to Coal on Sunday.

An Alleged New York Murderer Escapes—Nine Year Old Child Burned to Death.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 2.—A drowning accident occurred...

The Italian cruiser...

HALIFAX, N. S., May 8.—The American steam yacht...

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I. C. R. MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Joughins, the new mechanical superintendent of the I. C. R., reached Moncton on Tuesday afternoon...

COAST DEFENCES OF ENGLAND.

Linked Protection by Wires Which Centre in London.

It can no longer be said that Great Britain is unprotected.

Several years ago a large sum of money was sent out to China from England in relief of an appalling famine.

BRITAIN'S "TRIBUTE MONEY."

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NEW CHICAGO CONNECTION VIA C. P. R. AND DETROIT.

NEW INVENTIONS.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

MECHANICAL SETTLEMENT.

Cardwell, Kings Co., May 6. To the Editor of The Sun:—

There was a pleasant gathering at Lang's dining rooms, Charlotte street, Saturday evening...

Major and Adjutant Edwards proposed the Non-commissioned Officers, speeches in reply being made by Col. Serjts. Rogers, Goodrich and McCarthy...

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THE FUSILIERS.

Lt. Col. McLean Entertains the Non-Commissioned Officers at Supper.

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ELECTRICITY IS THE LIFE OF THE BLOOD.

For Rheumatism, Open Rheumatic Sores, Neuralgia AND ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS

Such as Migraine, Restlessness, Neuralgia, Muscular Tremors, Nervous Headache, Uneasiness, Irritability, Congestion and Insomnia...



WINTER'S GALVANIC-ELECTRIC HEALTH CHAINS OF STETTIN, GERMANY

Paint for Everything. Almost everything about the house is improved by paint—if the right kind is used.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION. Com. Windfall Scott Schley, in his book, The Rescue of Greeley, describes the finding of the explorer and the other frozen men...

DEPARTURE OF LEINSTERS. HALIFAX, N. S., May 6.—Colonel Collard, chief transport officer, told me this afternoon that the troopship Elvina left her moorings at the dockyard for Jamaica...

SAWDUST AS FOOD. Some time ago, at the depot at Havre, the government seized a consignment of 10,000 pound of finely ground sawdust.

INDIGESTION. CURED BY GELERY KING. Strengthens the stomach, aids digestion; acts on the bowels, cures constipation, etc.

Leave Your Old Self Behind. Men who are weak, nervous, despondent—whose future seems dark and hopeless—can rise up from their weakness and be strong and vigorous again in every portion and organ of the body.

Advertisement for 'Leave Your Old Self Behind' featuring an illustration of a man and text describing a medical trial.

Advertisement for 'Free Trial' with text describing a medical trial and contact information for Erie Medical Co.

Advertisement for 'Indigestion Cured by Gelery King' with text describing the benefits of the medicine.

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

**SUN PRINTING COMPANY,**  
 ALFRED MARKEHAM,  
 Manager.

**THE WEEKLY SUN**  
 ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 11, 1898.

**THE PRINCIPAL NAVIES.**  
 Kindly let me know the number of ships in the English navy, also, Spain, France and United States. Also the largest in each navy, giving tonnage. I would also like to know the fastest ship of each nation.  
 And oblige,  
 Amherst, May 5, '98.

**CONSTANT READER.**  
 Unfortunately no uniform classification of the vessels of the navies of the world exists, and it is consequently difficult to compare the relative naval strength of the navies in this way with exactness. The New York Maritime Register, however, recently published a tabulated statement of the principal fleets which gives some of the information asked for by our correspondent. The Register groups the vessels, completed and building, under five heads, namely, "fit for line of battle," in which it includes, first, second and third-class battle ships, sea-going coast defence ironclads and armored cruisers; then, "commerce protecting and scouting" vessels, including protected and unprotected, cruisers of various classes; next "coast defence" vessels, including non-sea-going ironclads and gun vessels of the third-class; mounting heavy guns; next "torpedo attack and defence" boats, including torpedo boat destroyers, and, lastly, unclassified vessels.

Classified in this way Great Britain has 88 ships fit for line of battle, 136 cruisers, 60 coast defenders, a torpedo flotilla 320 strong, and 76 unclassified vessels.  
 France has 57 battleships, 50 cruisers, 26 coast defenders, 295 torpedo boats and 35 unclassified vessels.  
 Spain has, or rather had before the battle of Manila, 12 battle ships, 18 cruisers, 13 coast defenders, 65 torpedo boats and 96 unclassified vessels.  
 The United States has 18 battle ships, 27 cruisers, 13 coast defenders, 23 torpedo boats and 24 unclassified vessels.

The Statesman's Year Book for 1898 gives the Iowa, 11,940 tons, as the largest ship of the American navy, and the Pelayo, 9,900 tons, as the largest Spanish vessel. The largest French war ship is the Bouvet, 12,012 tons, while Great Britain has nine vessels of the majestic type with a displacement of 14,900 tons each. These nine are the largest afloat with two exceptions, the Italia, 15,654 tons, and the Lepanto, 15,900 tons, both of the Italian navy. The Powerful and Terrible, British first-class cruisers, are formidable ships of about 14,000 tons and are far superior to any other first-class cruisers afloat. With 25,000 horse power, during four hours their speeds were 21.8 and 22.4 knots respectively, a strong wind blowing at the time. The Iowa of the United States fleet is credited with doing 16 knots, while the British Magnificent has done 17.1-2 knots. The fastest American vessel is the protected cruiser Minneapolis, 7,375 tons, with on her official trial off the coast of Massachusetts made an average speed of 23.07 knots over a course of 88 nautical miles. Her sister ship, the Columbia, averaged 22.81 knots. These figures, it may be remarked, are taken from the Statesman's Year-Book for 1898.

The fastest Spanish vessel is only capable of about 20 knots, while France claims at least one first-class cruiser, the Jeanne d'Arc, with a speed of 23 knots.  
 But it is in torpedo boat destroyers that Britain distances the world. More than 50 were constructed last year and but for the engineering strike the whole 92 contracted for by the navy department would have been delivered by April of this year. They vary in speed from 26 to 33 knots. The Albatross, 7,500 h. p., is guaranteed by her builders to make 32 knots, and the Express will do 33 knots. Were these two vessels, the fastest in the world, opposed to one another in warfare, says Whitaker's Almanack, owing to their lowliness in the water, they would not be likely to sight one another at a greater distance than ten miles. If they did this, and if at the instant of sighting, the commander of each headed at full speed for his opponent, the two vessels might be in actual collision within the space of ten minutes, and they would be within easy gunshot of each other in six minutes.

Sir W. H. White, writing in the Nineteenth Century on great English ships and the different classes into which they are divided, says:  
 "The proportion of ships of very large tonnage to the total number built is not nearly so great as it often assumed. Taking the 196 ships of the English navy in commission, it may be interesting to arrange them according to displacement tonnage. There are 23 ships over 14,000 tons, all but two are battleships, the exceptions are the Powerful and the Terrible, cruisers. Between 12,000

and 15,000 tons there are eleven ships, seven battleships and four cruisers; between 10,000 and 12,000 tons there are two battleships. Twelve cruisers are from 6,000 to 8,100 tons; twenty-four between 4,000 and 5,900 tons; forty-six between 2,000 and 4,000 tons. Between 1,000 and 2,000 tons there are twenty-two vessels, and forty-three are less than 1,000 tons. Little more than one-fifth of the total number are over 5,000 tons.  
 A single illustration will show the gains incident to the use of quick-firing guns. Prior to 1887 the six-inch breech-loading gun of the royal navy was five tons in weight, had a powder charge of forty-eight pounds, and fired 100 pounds projectile, with a muzzle velocity of rather less than 2,000 feet per second, or at the rate of one aimed round in fifty seconds. The penetrating power, in wrought iron armor, was rather less than twelve and a half inches. The six-inch quick-firing now carries weight seven tons, has a powder charge of 134 pounds, and fires 100 pounds projectile, with a muzzle velocity of over 2,200 feet per second, at the rate of four or five aimed shots per minute. Its penetrating power is estimated at sixteen inches of wrought iron. The modern gun has greater range and accuracy and fires about four times as fast. In the Royal Arthur on one station fifteen rounds were fired in three minutes and nine hits were scored. A still more formidable weapon has just been added for the naval service.

**HE MAY BE SHOT.**  
 (Continued from page nine.)  
 tary Alger for improvement. The responses so far received from the mustering officers continue to be very encouraging. The following telegram today from Gen. Clayton Adjutant Gen. Corbin shows the state of feeling in the west:  
 "State Camp, St. Paul, Minn.—Troops all mustered in, and I believe we have three regiments that are second and none—the 12th, 15th and 16th regiments. All anxiously waiting to go to the front. Please do not overlook Minnesota, the star state."

**WASHINGTON, May 9.**—By direction of the president the Adjutant Secretary Melkheoff, of the war department, has been placed in charge of the military secret service of the government during the continuance of the war with Spain. The entire secret service of the treasury department has been placed under his direction. The first evidence of the vigilance work done under the assistant secretary's supervision was the arrest of George Dowling in Washington Saturday, charged with being a Spanish spy. A court martial will be appointed to try the prisoner. Two charges are preferred against him. The first is that of acting as a spy in violation of section 1343 of the revised statutes. The second is giving intelligence to the enemy in violation of the 46th article of war.

**THE DRUMMOND DEAL.**  
 It may have been noticed that the account which the valued Telegraph gave in the evidence in the Drummond inquiry differed essentially from that which appeared in the Hall-fax and St. John organs of the government. The public that Mr. Farwell had testified that he had seen a letter from Sir Charles Tupper to Rufus Pope, M. P., promising to buy the railway for two and a half million dollars. As a matter of fact, no such evidence was given by Farwell. The Telegraph and others papers which have built up a fine case on the strength of these despatches, which are now admitted to be false, must re-construct their arguments, and revise their countercharges. Sir Charles not only did not make this offer, but made no other offer.  
 The evidence shows that Mr. Farwell, Mr. Greenshields and other promoters tried to make a million or two out of the late government and failed. They got along better with the Tarte-Blair government and stood to make a clear million out of last year's deal when the senate intervened.

**MADE A LUCKY FIGHT.**  
 The battle of Manila Bay will go down in history as an event creditable to the men engaged on both sides. Commodore Dewey deserved the victory that he won. His attack was bold, dashing and magnificently executed, and the fact that he did not lose a single vessel, or even a single life, enhances rather than detracts from the glory of the affair.  
 All accounts agree that the Spaniards fought bravely, and the officers of the American despatch boat which brought to Hong Kong official news of the fight describe the crew of the Castilla as "the bravest men ever sacrificed in battle." It is the old story of Spanish blundering and incompetence in high places. When properly equipped and ably led the Spanish sailors have always given a good account of themselves. Those who account the Spaniards as cowards rob the American commander and his men of much of their justly earned renown.

A writer in a recent issue of the London Daily Mail thus describes the difference in the personnel of the American and Spanish navies:  
 "I do not hesitate to say that in natural as well as in acquired qualifications, the American naval officer is miles ahead of his Spanish rival. There is, indeed, no room for comparison between them. They are different orders of beings. The Spanish is brave; but his bravery is the short, sharp bravery of the rocket, that mounts and bursts with splendid display, and then dies into darkness. The American is brave, and can endure. Moreover, the American officer has for years steadily faced and carefully studied the peculiar problems that are now his to grapple with; the Spaniard has shirked the disagreeable subject, and has murmured Manana. Conceding even—which I cannot—that the Spanish ships are better prepared for fighting than the American, one would have to admit that the American officers are better prepared for fighting than the Spanish. Concerning the men, a casual observer is liable to be woefully deceived. The American discipline seems, at first sight, to be slack, and the men appear to lack smartness. But when there is hard work to be done, the Americans do it with an intelligence and 'go' to which the Spaniards are absolute strangers. As regards the human material, therefore, I am confident that in every respect the Americans are immeasurably the better of the two. And this is equivalent, in the circumstances, to saying that Spain is without a chance of winning; though, of course, she may gain an isolated success or two."

**LONDON, May 10.**—The Daily Mail hears from Hong Kong that the Spaniards at Manila are still arrogant. They are unlikely to surrender until the city is blown to pieces.  
**MADRID, May 9, 5 p. m.**—The Queen Regent consulted late this afternoon with Senor Montero Rios, president of the senate, who advises a reconstruction of the cabinet. It is increasingly probable that the cabinet will be reformed with Senor Gamazo included, after the lower house has adopted the indemnity bill.  
**MADRID, May 9, 9 p. m.**—An official despatch from Havana asserts that an American cruiser and a large torpedo boat attempted to force the Garsia channel and opened fire on the Spanish gunboats Antonio Lopez, Liguria and Olarta. After a half hour's engagement the American warships, the despatch says, were forced to retreat.

**TAMPA, Fla., May 9.**—The steamer Gussie, one of the Mallory line, chartered by the government for use as a transport, will sail for Cuba before morning, loaded with arms, ammunition and supplies, furnished by the United States government for the use of the Cuban insurgents. A company of one hundred United States troops from the 1st regiment of Infantry will accompany the expedition and aid in guarding the landing of the valuable cargo, and will, if necessary, penetrate inland to the factor for enough to place the supplies in the hands of the insurgents. The expedition will be in charge of Captain W. H. Dorst, Gen. Miles' aide, who has just returned from Cuba. The Gussie has on board between six and seven thousand Springfield rifles, about 200,000 rounds of ammunition, and several hundred boxes of provisions, consisting principally of canned meats and hard tack. In view of Capt. Dorst's recent landing near Havana, where he communicated with the insurgent leader, Gen. Delgado. It is believed that the expedition will be headed for a point not far from Havana. The Gussie has mounted on her forward deck today a one-pounder rapid fire gun. It is understood, however, that she will be met at some point not far from Key West by a gunboat from the blockading squadron and escorted to the designated landing place.  
 The Whitney, the sister ship of the Gussie, which sailed for Dry Tortugas Saturday with two companies of the 5th infantry, returned today. It is rumored that she will follow the Gussie to Cuba as soon as the arms, ammunition and supplies can be loaded. Before a week has passed, it is believed that the insurgent leaders will have been furnished with arms enough for at least 15,000 men, and with a base of supplies established on the coast, a vigorous campaign against the Spanish forces will be inaugurated.  
 Large amounts of powder and projectiles for the blockading squadron

**SHORTHAND.**  
 Our system is the ISAAC PITMAN—the best and fastest. The system, although an English one, taught to the exclusion of all other systems in the public schools of New York and in leading institutions all over the United States.

**BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.**  
**LATEST ACTUAL BUSINESS METHODS. BEST COURSE OF STUDY. BEST RESULTS.**  
 This, required for graduating, 4 months and upwards, according to ability of student. SEND TODAY for Catalogue, giving terms, etc.  
**S. KERR & SON.**

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 All accounts agree that the Spaniards fought bravely, and the officers of the American despatch boat which brought to Hong Kong official news of the fight describe the crew of the Castilla as "the bravest men ever sacrificed in battle." It is the old story of Spanish blundering and incompetence in high places. When properly equipped and ably led the Spanish sailors have always given a good account of themselves. Those who account the Spaniards as cowards rob the American commander and his men of much of their justly earned renown.

A writer in a recent issue of the London Daily Mail thus describes the difference in the personnel of the American and Spanish navies:  
 "I do not hesitate to say that in natural as well as in acquired qualifications, the American naval officer is miles ahead of his Spanish rival. There is, indeed, no room for comparison between them. They are different orders of beings. The Spanish is brave; but his bravery is the short, sharp bravery of the rocket, that mounts and bursts with splendid display, and then dies into darkness. The American is brave, and can endure. Moreover, the American officer has for years steadily faced and carefully studied the peculiar problems that are now his to grapple with; the Spaniard has shirked the disagreeable subject, and has murmured Manana. Conceding even—which I cannot—that the Spanish ships are better prepared for fighting than the American, one would have to admit that the American officers are better prepared for fighting than the Spanish. Concerning the men, a casual observer is liable to be woefully deceived. The American discipline seems, at first sight, to be slack, and the men appear to lack smartness. But when there is hard work to be done, the Americans do it with an intelligence and 'go' to which the Spaniards are absolute strangers. As regards the human material, therefore, I am confident that in every respect the Americans are immeasurably the better of the two. And this is equivalent, in the circumstances, to saying that Spain is without a chance of winning; though, of course, she may gain an isolated success or two."

**LONDON, May 10.**—The Daily Mail hears from Hong Kong that the Spaniards at Manila are still arrogant. They are unlikely to surrender until the city is blown to pieces.  
**MADRID, May 9, 5 p. m.**—The Queen Regent consulted late this afternoon with Senor Montero Rios, president of the senate, who advises a reconstruction of the cabinet. It is increasingly probable that the cabinet will be reformed with Senor Gamazo included, after the lower house has adopted the indemnity bill.  
**MADRID, May 9, 9 p. m.**—An official despatch from Havana asserts that an American cruiser and a large torpedo boat attempted to force the Garsia channel and opened fire on the Spanish gunboats Antonio Lopez, Liguria and Olarta. After a half hour's engagement the American warships, the despatch says, were forced to retreat.

**TAMPA, Fla., May 9.**—The steamer Gussie, one of the Mallory line, chartered by the government for use as a transport, will sail for Cuba before morning, loaded with arms, ammunition and supplies, furnished by the United States government for the use of the Cuban insurgents. A company of one hundred United States troops from the 1st regiment of Infantry will accompany the expedition and aid in guarding the landing of the valuable cargo, and will, if necessary, penetrate inland to the factor for enough to place the supplies in the hands of the insurgents. The expedition will be in charge of Captain W. H. Dorst, Gen. Miles' aide, who has just returned from Cuba. The Gussie has on board between six and seven thousand Springfield rifles, about 200,000 rounds of ammunition, and several hundred boxes of provisions, consisting principally of canned meats and hard tack. In view of Capt. Dorst's recent landing near Havana, where he communicated with the insurgent leader, Gen. Delgado. It is believed that the expedition will be headed for a point not far from Havana. The Gussie has mounted on her forward deck today a one-pounder rapid fire gun. It is understood, however, that she will be met at some point not far from Key West by a gunboat from the blockading squadron and escorted to the designated landing place.  
 The Whitney, the sister ship of the Gussie, which sailed for Dry Tortugas Saturday with two companies of the 5th infantry, returned today. It is rumored that she will follow the Gussie to Cuba as soon as the arms, ammunition and supplies can be loaded. Before a week has passed, it is believed that the insurgent leaders will have been furnished with arms enough for at least 15,000 men, and with a base of supplies established on the coast, a vigorous campaign against the Spanish forces will be inaugurated.  
 Large amounts of powder and projectiles for the blockading squadron

**SHORTHAND.**  
 Our system is the ISAAC PITMAN—the best and fastest. The system, although an English one, taught to the exclusion of all other systems in the public schools of New York and in leading institutions all over the United States.

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**LATEST ACTUAL BUSINESS METHODS. BEST COURSE OF STUDY. BEST RESULTS.**  
 This, required for graduating, 4 months and upwards, according to ability of student. SEND TODAY for Catalogue, giving terms, etc.  
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are now arriving here. On Picnic Island there are twelve carloads of dynamite, torpedoes, powder and other munitions, which will soon be sent to Key West, and as many more cars are on the way to Havana. An extra freight guard has been placed around the cars. Hundreds of carpenters are at work today fitting up the big transports, and it is believed now that all of the boats here will be in readiness for leaving by Wednesday night.

**WASHINGTON, May 9.**—A fitting tribute was paid by the senate today to Commodore Dewey for the magnificent victory he achieved in the battle on Manila bay. A message from the president, in recognition of the feat, stating that a vote of thanks be extended by congress to Commodore Dewey and the gallant officers and men of his command. Without a word of debate and without a dissenting voice the senate agreed to the resolution carrying into effect the recommendation of the president. A bill was introduced increasing the number of rear admirals in the navy from six to seven, in order that the president might nominate Commodore Dewey to the highest position in the navy within his grade and that, too, was passed with but dissent. In addition to the resolution was unanimously agreed to directing the secretary of the navy to present to Commodore Dewey a sword of honor and to have struck in commemoration of the battle of Manila a bronze medal for each of the officers and men who participated in the victory. The resolution appropriates \$10,000 to enable the secretary to carry its provisions into effect.

**WASHINGTON, May 9.**—The following is the text of the order sent to Admiral Dewey under which he acted in the attack upon Manila:  
**WASHINGTON, April 24.**  
 Dewey, Hong Kong, China.  
 War has commenced between the United States and Spain. Proceed to the Philippine Islands. Commence operations at once, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture vessels or destroy them. Use utmost endeavors.

It may be noted that this message was sent the day before the approval by the president.  
**KINGSTON, Ja., May 9, 6 p. m.**—The Spaniards are trying to provision the forts of eastern Cuba before the Americans get possession of the island. Today shipping merchants here received cable requests from Santiago and Manzanillo for cargoes of food. It is represented that there is time yet to market large quantities of provisions. Two schooners have been chartered here, and one has been chartered at Montego bay.

**KEY WEST, Fla., May 9.**—The Spanish fishing smack Santiago Apostol was captured by the gunboat Mayflower off Havana yesterday and brought in by a prize crew this afternoon. She was found to be heavily laden for Havana with a cargo of fish and a crew of ten men. She was rounded with one blank shot.  
 This was the only incident of the day, which was largely devoted to the circulation of alarming rumors of the sinking of the American fleet in the Cuban coast. Up to midnight nothing approaching definite knowledge of the blockading fleet has reached here. The story flourishing at that hour was of heavy firing heard off Havana. This was brought in by small boats, and was much in need of verification as the others.

Naval men here, however, incline to the belief that the Spanish batteries on the north coast will seize every chance to fire on the American ships, and would not be surprised to hear at any moment of a battle at or off Havana. Intelligence of Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron was also eagerly looked for. It is believed that it has already reached its destination, and that news of an engagement should soon arrive.

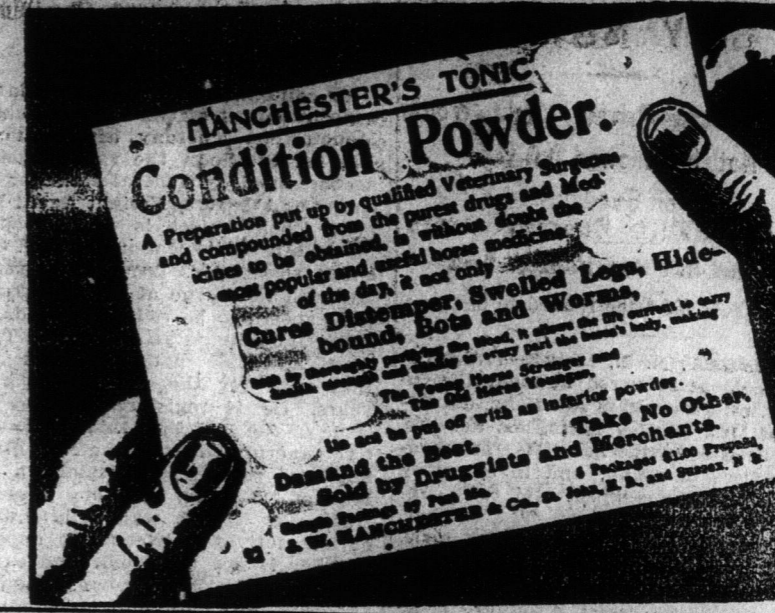
**LONDON, May 10.**—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says:  
 "The British in Manila have forwarded a petition through the British consul to Vice-Consul Seymour (commander-in-chief of the China station) for further naval assistance, and it is anticipated that additional vessels will be sent there on Wednesday. The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt that the over-reliance on British commercial interests requires supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.  
 "There is a desire here to advocate a British acquisition of the Philippines, thus completing the chain of British possessions from the Straits settlements by Borneo to the Pacific. It is felt here that the occupation of the Philippines by any other great European power would be most dangerous to British interests.  
 "Business at Manila is at a complete standstill, but the Spaniards are not likely to surrender until the city is blown to pieces. The British inhabitants, however, are confident that the trouble will soon be over."

**LONDON, May 10.**—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong says that a communication from Manila asserts that the Spaniards are still arrogant and not likely to surrender until the city is blown up. A telegraph operator has gone with the McCulloch to see what can be done with the cable.

**MADRID, May 9, 4 p. m.**—A cable despatch has been received here from the captain general of Porto Rico saying that three suspicious looking vessels are hovering in the ofing. He adds that he has confidential information to the effect that the United States fleet is approaching Porto Rico.

**MADRID, May 9.**—Port Mahon, the capital of the island of Minorca (Balearic Islands) is being prepared for possible attack upon the part of a United States squadron. The Spanish war department has reinforced the garrison there considerably. It is said that torpedoes are being placed in all the ports, and the artillery on the mole has been prepared for service.

**CAPE HATTEN, Hayti, May 9.**—Julius G. Tucker, United States consul at Martinique, says there is no foundation for the report that a Span-



ish fleet has been sighted off that island.  
**MADRID, May 9.**—Macias wires from Porto Rico that good fighting spirit prevails there, thanks to munitions brought by Alfonso XIII, and strong fortifications.

**PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, May 9.** It is reported that the United States cruiser Montgomery is off the Mole St. Nicholas apparently with the view of the windward passage between Hayti and Cuba.

**No Uncertain Verdict**

**The Ladies Are Continually Praising Diamond Dyes.**

The strong assertion can be made, without fear of contradiction, that no other package dye for home dyeing ever commanded the praise and admiration of the millions as have the wonderful and popular Diamond Dyes.  
 Mrs. W. F. Curtis, Albany, P. E. I., says: "Have used Diamond Dyes for seven years, and have always had success with them."  
 Mrs. J. H. Johnston, Mantoulin Island, Ont., says: "I have used your Diamond Dyes for a great many years, and they have proved good and true."  
 Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Arden Station, Man., says: "I am a farmer's wife and have used lots of Diamond Dyes in my time; they always make old clothes look as good as new."  
 Mrs. W. J. Porter, Peterboro, Ont., says: "I have been using your Diamond Dyes for years, and they do all that is claimed for them."  
 Miss Aubin, Sheffield, Va., P. O., says: "Have used Diamond Dyes for many years and think they are the best; do not wish to try any other make."  
 Mrs. Chas. Gange, St. Chrysostome, P. O., says: "Your Diamond Dyes are splendid and should be kept in every home."  
 Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Hamilton, Ont., says: "The Diamond Dyes are far ahead of other dyes I have tried; they give the clearest and brightest colors. No wonder your dyes are the most popular."

**GRIT HARMONY.**

Messrs. Ellis and Tucker Called to Account.—There will be a Political Picnic.  
 There was a very good attendance at the meeting of the Liberal association last evening in McLaughlin's hall, over fifty members being present.  
 A sharp rap over the knuckles for Messrs. Ellis and Tucker, M. P., and the decision to hold a political picnic during the summer were the chief matters of business.

In reply to a request made by the meeting, the president, M. McDade, gave an account of the efforts made by the executive committee to induce Dr. Ellis and Col. Tucker to give effect to the resolution of last January, believing the executive should be an advisory board with them in the matter of the distribution of patronage. He explained how the committee had sought to meet the members in the most friendly spirit, but that the latter, after treating the communication as a matter of course, had finally refused to recognize the resolution of the club. He said the short frisky pair had taken the bits in their teeth and would not be guided by the rein of the association. The president presented the case forcibly and was heartily applauded. Messrs. McKeown, T. H. Hall, Col. Cunard, James Barry, P. Gleeson, E. H. Kenney and others also spoke nearly all of them expressing dissatisfaction at the manner in which the St. John team at Ottawa had kicked over the traces.  
 The following resolution, moved by Col. Cunard and seconded by Geo. K. Berton, was adopted unanimously:  
 "That the association having heard the report of the president as to the treatment of the executive committee by our representatives in parliament, expresses its disappointment at the action of the members in that regard, and affirms its conviction that the opinion of the club as to the executive being an advisory board to the representatives in the matter of patronage is the proper and satisfactory liberal policy in that matter.

Messrs. Lantnam and R. O'Brien, who were present, did not dissent from this expression of the views of the association.  
 H. A. McKeown spoke of the desirability of rallying the faithful during the summer, and if possible getting Sir Whitfield Laurier, Hon. Mr. Blair and other ministers to address the multitude. The following resolution, moved by Mr. McKeown and seconded by T. H. Hall, was unanimously adopted:  
 "That in the opinion of this club it is desirable that a political picnic be held during the summer, under the auspices of the executive committee.

**THE PROBATE COURT.**  
 In the probate court yesterday letters of administration of the estate of Mrs. Julia Desmond were granted to her sons, James and Timothy Desmond. The estate consists of \$1,400 real and \$808 personal property. G. Sidener Smith, executor.  
 Letters of administration of the late William T. Millar were granted to E. J. Armstrong, a brother-in-law, the brother, brothers and sisters having renounced their rights. The value of the estate is \$1,525. John Willet, probator.  
 Advertise in the WEEKLY SUN.

**MANCHESTER'S TONIC**

**Condition Powder.**  
 A Preparation put up by qualified Veterinary Surgeons and compounded from the purest Drugs and Medicines to be obtained in Canada. It is the most popular and useful home medicine. The best of the day, it not only cures the most prevalent ailments, but also acts as a powerful tonic. It is used by the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons. It is sold by all Druggists and Grocers. A. MANCHESTER & Co., Sole Proprietors, 104, N. B. Street, St. John, N. B.

and that steps be taken to secure the attendance of Premier Laurier, the minister of railways and other cabinet ministers on that occasion.  
 Whether Messrs. Ellis and Tucker will on that occasion be invited to give an account of their stewardship has not yet been decided. It would certainly be an interesting feature of such an occasion.

**THE P. O. ASYLUM.**

The Annual Meeting Held Yesterday Morning in Y. M. C. A. Parlors.

The Financial Statement for the Past Year—Election of Directors.

The annual meeting of the subscribers of the St. John Protestant Orphan asylum was held yesterday morning in the Y. M. C. A. parlor. Thomas A. Rankine presided. The other directors were: Ven. Archdeacon Brigstocke, Rev. Dr. Bruce, John M. Taylor, A. E. Irvine Rankine, Robert Marshall, O. H. Warwick and E. L. Whittaker.

The report of the directors was read by Mr. Whittaker, the secretary. It showed that there were 18 boys and 11 girls in the house. During the year 4 boys and 9 girls were admitted. Four boys and four girls were placed out, which left now twenty-eight inmates. The general health was excellent. The following bequests were received:  
 Estate of Rachael L. Stephenson (balance), \$340.  
 Estate of Susan L. Robertson, \$287.75.  
 Estate of LeBaron Botsford (interest), \$20.  
 The subscriptions for the year amounted to \$350.35.  
 The committee regretted the loss of John H. Rankine, treasurer, though pleased that he is still on the board.  
 The following report of the treasurer, O. H. Warwick, was then received:

Balance on hand	\$372.90
Subscriptions	\$320.35
Trinity Church, grant Bote	200.00
Last charity fund	200.00
From friends of children	96.00
	628.95
Expenses	628.95
Balance on hand	\$350.35

Present Investments:  
 Bonds bearing 5 and 6 per cent interest ... \$1,000.00  
 Mortgages bearing 5 p. c. ... 10,000.00  
 Bank of N. B. stock ... 1,700.00  
 Insurance on building, \$5,000 ... \$2,870.00  
 Insurance on furniture, \$1,500 ... 420.00  
 Interest due, \$75 ... 75.00  
**O. H. WARWICK, Treasurer.**

The report of the ladies' committee showed a balance on hand of \$123.34. The election of directors then took place and resulted as follows: W. W. Turnbull, John E. Irvine, Rev. Dr. Bruce, Silas McDiarmid, W. S. Fisher, James Manchester, Rev. J. de Soyres, Ven. Archdeacon Brigstocke, Alexander Rankine, Thomas A. Rankine, John M. Taylor, Robert Marshall, Joseph Allison, E. I. Whittaker, O. H. Warwick.  
 Votes of thanks to the ladies' committee, the Y. M. C. A., the press, were passed, and also to the secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and John Knight.  
 The meeting then adjourned.

**THE PROBATE COURT.**  
 In the probate court yesterday letters of administration of the estate of Mrs. Julia Desmond were granted to her sons, James and Timothy Desmond. The estate consists of \$1,400 real and \$808 personal property. G. Sidener Smith, executor.  
 Letters of administration of the late William T. Millar were granted to E. J. Armstrong, a brother-in-law, the brother, brothers and sisters having renounced their rights. The value of the estate is \$1,525. John Willet, probator.  
 Advertise in the WEEKLY SUN.

**CITY**

Recent Around Together W from Cor E

When order WEEKLY SUN which the NAME of the party that of the Remember! Office must ensure prompt request.

The liabilities are estimated \$2,500.  
 Capt. J. W. for Savannah bank Veronice coming home.  
 H. Horton & Co. clearly in possession, saddle No. 11 Market one of the last in all Canada.  
 The Storm & ed brig Plover water to New yard Haven S.  
 The causes of board of health ending May pneumonia, 2, betes, 1; bronch tral hemorrhagic gitis, 1; total, 1.  
 D. H. Reswin on Grand River at 11:30 a.m. stream, and all cupping seven done by that Wright.  
 The School B. offer for a about 150 seats and chairs, in—See advt. in

Word has been dealt at Dr. Robert Neil at Aspen, Colo. Neil was a Dr. Nelson of Tru age.  
 The D. A. L. cert, which let midnight for yesterday afternoon, making fast time of hours.—Halifax

The Forester intend having on Tuesday, come down to railway, then and will cross Rupert. A big ed.  
 At Sunday Trinity church Brigstocke par the Christian Mrs. Charles Canon Medley years past a city congregat

At the meet pital commis John W. A. C. St. John's physicia The old staff that J. H. M of Dr. Bruce

A despatch River, N. B., that C. T. Wh destroyed by a fine one, and about \$20,000. 400 in the John E. Moon mill in this ci

With a vie protection to H. Thomas been appointe March 21st, a county of St. exercise their of the peace poses of the

Last Frid Kingdom vice at Millish. He was Chev. R. P. M. Bacon of St. church were the service. was admitt

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

The liabilities of Mrs. M. L. Bonnell are estimated at \$6,000 and assets at \$2,500.

Capt. J. W. McLeod left on Friday for Savannah to take command of the bark Veronia. Captain Robinson is coming home.

H. Horton & Son, wholesale and retail dealers in horse furnishings, harness, saddlery, etc., have removed to No. 11 Market Square, and have now one of the largest stores of the kind in all Canada.

The Storm King, with the dismasted brig Flower, bound from Bridgewater to New York, arrived at Vineyard Haven Saturday.

The causes of death reported at the board of health office for the week ending May 7th were: Old age, 2; pneumonia, 2; heart disease, 3; diabetes, 1; broncho pneumonia, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; total, 10.

D. H. Keswick has finished driving on Grand River, Madawaska Co. This is the earliest on record for that stream, and also the shortest, only occupying seven days. The driving was done by that veteran boss, Anthony Wright.

The School Trustees of St. John, N. B., offer for sale on reasonable terms about 150 second hand double desks and chairs, in lots to suit purchasers. -See advt. in this paper.

Word has been received of the death at Truro, Nova Scotia, of Robert Nell by a mining accident at Aspen, Colorado, on April 30th. Mr. Nell was a brother of Mrs. Onslow Nelson of Truro, and was 31 years of age.

The D. A. railway flyer Prince Rupert, which left here on Wednesday midnight for St. John, arrived there yesterday afternoon at 2.45 (standard), making the trip around in the fast time of fifteen and three-quarter hours. -Halifax Herald.

The Foresters in and around Cody's intend having an excursion to Digby on Tuesday, June 21st. They will come down to Norton on the Central railway, thence by special to St. John and will cross the bay in the Prince Rupert. A big attendance is expected.

At Sunday's morning service in Trinity church Ven. Archdeacon Brigstocke paid a fervent tribute to the Christian virtues and noble life of Mrs. Charles Medley, relict of the late Canon Medley of Sussex, and for some years past a devoted member of Trinity congregation.

At the meeting of the General Hospital commissioners yesterday afternoon W. A. Christie was elected resident physician and superintendent. The old staff were re-elected except that J. H. Morrison takes the place of Dr. Bruce and Dr. Daniel the place of Dr. J. D. White.

A despatch received from Apple River, N. S., Saturday morning, says that C. T. White's steam saw mill was destroyed by fire. The mill was a very fine one, and the loss will amount to about \$20,000. It was insured for \$7,400 in the Union and \$2,600 in the Sun. John E. Moore was the agent for the mill in this city.

With a view of affording greater protection to the lobster fisheries, G. H. Thomas of Point Lepreau has been appointed by order-in-council of March 21st, a fishery overseer for the county of St. John, with authority to exercise therein the power of a justice of the peace ex-officio for all the purposes of the Fisheries Act.

Last Friday his lordship Bishop Kingston conducted a confirmation service at Millidgeville, in St. Luke's parish. He was assisted in the service by Rev. P. McKim and Rev. F. W. M. Bacon of St. Luke's. The choir of the church were present and assisted in the service. The rite of confirmation was administered to ten candidates.

The work of erecting a handsome brick residence at the corner of Canterbury and Duke streets, for L. B. Knight will be begun at once. The plans were prepared by R. C. John Dunn, and the following contractors will do the work: Masonry, Mooney & Sons; carpenter work, E. Bates; plumbing, Thos. Campbell.

On Thursday fire destroyed 300,000 feet of clear pine piled at Patterson Bros' mills at Starkey's. It is supposed the fire caught from a spark from a Central railway locomotive. As soon as the flames were seen the mill whistle sounded an alarm and the crowd that responded by an abundant use of water saved the mill buildings and the balance of the lumber.

Dr. Arthur B. Williams, a son of Charles H. Williams, the well known bandmaster, was married in Memphis, Tennessee, on April 20th to Miss Emma Irene Arnold, daughter of Hermann Arnold of Memphis. Dr. Williams, who was prominent in musical circles here, is now practicing dental surgery in St. Francis, Arkansas. Many friends in St. John will wish him every success.

Notice to Subscribers in Queens County, N. B.

Our collector, E. P. DYKEMAN, will call on you shortly. Please be prepared to pay him any arrears due on your subscription.

In Albert County, N. B. EDGAR CANNING, is in Albert Co. N. B. in the interests of the Sun.

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

At the police court yesterday three persons were fined for drunkenness. Dr. Varian, the horse doctor, who was arrested for an assault on Emma Sloan, was fined \$100. D. Mullin appeared for him, and it was on his advice he pleaded guilty. Eva Morrell was arrested for keeping a disorderly house on Sheffield street, and Lewis Lawson was arrested for being an inmate. Eva was fined \$50 and Lawson \$15.

The Taymouth Castle arrived from the West Indies on Saturday afternoon. The following is the passenger list: Capt. C. Norbury, Mrs. and Miss Puddington, Mrs. McNanana and two children, Miss Gould, Bishop Jones, of Newfoundland, wife and two children, Mr. Shepherd, G. S. Jardine, G. H. Vail, Mrs. R. D. Bosl, F. T. Baker, Mr. Murphy, Capt. F. Smith, Wm. Godridge, J. Bustace, Mrs. Toppin and four children and servant, Miss Lindsay, Miss McGarry, J. Swan Smith, R. Ballois, J. H. Williams.

The results of the examinations recently held in this city by King's College Law school have been posted. In the third year, Reginald R. Fairweather, Lucian Y. de Bury and Charles S. Hanington passed all the subjects successfully. These students will receive the degree of B. C. L. at Windsor in June. Mr. Fairweather led his class and wins the B. C. L. hood, offered by Judge Hodgson of Fredericton. The other students passed the law of the island, chancellor of the college, W. J. Mahoney, E. R. Armstrong, Jos. N. Ellis and Berton Gerow passed successfully all the subjects in the second year. H. Lemereaux, Frank Bald and H. R. Smith will take supplementary examinations on special subjects in the fall.

George Clark, a painter employed at Price & Shaw's carriage factory, met with a severe accident on Friday afternoon. He was working on a platform roof in rear of the factory when a part of it gave way and he fell to the ground below, a distance of about twenty feet. He received a frightful cut on the face, extending from the forehead to the chin. The cut-skinbone was laid open by a large jagged cut. He was taken to Dr. William Christie's office, where he received surgical treatment. The doctor removed a wedge-shaped piece of wood two inches in length from the forehead, which carried near piercing into the brain. He was then taken to his home on Long wharf.

On the evening of Wednesday, May 4th, over 70 of the neighbors gathered at the house of Merritt Flewelling of Clifton, Kings Co., to congratulate him and Mrs. Flewelling on the celebration of their golden wedding. Each brought some testimonial of affection or esteem, so that a very large table was needed to hold the many beautiful presents. Despite their age, Mr. and Mrs. Flewelling still retain much of their youthful vigor and youthful appearance. At the close of the evening's entertainment, by request of the Rev. H. S. Wainwright, all joined hands, forming, not a circle, but an endless chain, extending throughout all the rooms on the ground floor, and then united heartily in singing Amid Lang Syne.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., May 9.—Leonard Doucette, a farmer of Knowlesville, met with a serious loss on Sunday in the destruction of his house and barn by fire. He lost most of the contents of his house and farm machinery, but saved his cattle. His loss is estimated at \$2,000. No insurance. The fire is said to have been caused by the children playing with matches.

A Farmer of Knowlesville Meets with a Serious Loss.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., May 9.—Pilot Wm. Long, who returned here Saturday from an attempt to get around North Point, P. E. Island, reports heavy ice off there. A lot of Newfoundland sealing vessels are in the ice and one of them got crushed so badly that she sank about six miles off shore, the crew walking to land on the ice.

HALIFAX. The Bark Crofton Hall Wrecked—Spanish Warship Off Sable Island.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 9.—The government steamer Newfield arrived from Sable Island today with the crew of the bark Crofton Hall, wrecked there April 17. Capt. R. H. Thurber of the steamer was in command and the mate was W. Ellis of Yarmouth. The bark ran ashore before a strong wind and in the dark weather. No lives were lost, and she was owned in Liverpool.

The Norwegian bark Negrop arrived today from Bremen in ballast, her agents being W. M. Mackay of St. John. Captain Isaacson, who is in command, reports that yesterday he saw a large warship sixty miles south of Sable Island, which he believed to be Spanish. A warship bore down on him, but when it noticed his colors, turned off again on his course.

WILL TAKE LIFE SENTENCE. Bram, of the Bark Fuller Murder Fame, Will Accept Jury Verdict.

BOSTON, May 9.—Thomas M. Bram, it is thought, will accept the verdict of the last jury, which found him guilty of the murder of Captain Mace of the barkentine Crofton Fuller, and will receive a sentence of imprisonment for life, the jury having decided against capital punishment.

THE FIRST GUN WAS FIRED, so to speak, of the closing exercises by the graduating annual recital of Miss S. A. Borden Saturday evening. It was a grand success. The Beethoven sonata was somewhat beyond her powers as an assimilation, but the technique was wonderfully good. The Divorata Suite she played with great insight, with its romantic and somewhat mystical style, and in the concerto, No. 1 Liszt, her behaviour playing was no less markedly characteristic. Miss Borden does credit to the institution and the masters under whom she studied. She was assisted by Miss Moore, who gave a charming rendering of two of Chopin's chef d'oeuvres.

IS COFFEE WHOLESOME?

"Coffee—the beverage of the Orient shore. Mocha, far off, the fragrant berries bore. Taste the dark fluid with a thankful heart. Digestion waits on pleasure as you sip."

So write Pope Leo XIII., a man whose breadth of learning will never be galed even by those who may not agree with him theologically. Those who live in the past and who still call tomatoes "love apples," believing them to be poisonous, and refuse to allow fever patients a drink of cold water, may not admit the wholesomeness of coffee, but modern science has exploded these theories and now praises coffee as the ideal drink. Dr. Steidt of Leipzig, says: "Coffee is a real food, and may be used to advantage in cases of malnutrition and anæmia as an incentive to appetite and as an assistant of the digestive process."

Sir James Remey-Chandos, M. D., F. C. S. R. C. P., physician to the Queen, says: "Coffee lovers are periodically assailed with the dread, amounting sometimes to conviction that their favour to beverage is not wholesome for them. They will be reassured by some recent hospital experiments, wherein it was found coffee acts upon the liver and is the best remedy for constipation and a bilious condition. Nothing was found counterbalancing the peace to a sufferer from a malarial chill that would come from a sup of strong coffee with a little lemon juice added."

Care should, of course, be taken to secure coffee of the highest quality. We have found that "Dearborn's Diamond Jubilee Coffee," a blend of the highest grade of Java and Arabian Mocha, offered by Dearborn & Company of St. John, N. B., Canada, is one of the best, especially for invalids and the hygienist. The writer secured a sample of this coffee along with samples of brands from various wholesalers and coffee roasters, and as the samples were obtained in open market, it is evident that there could be no collusion. Careful investigation was made of these samples and each was subjected to the chemical test kitchen maintained by the American Journal of Health. A special examination of the coffee was made by the roaster, and the varying degrees of strength, aroma, etc., was noted. As a result the writer does not hesitate to declare that in all essential features the goods offered by Dearborn & Company are of the highest quality. As regards uniformity, bouquet, strength and delicacy of flavor "Dearborn's Diamond Jubilee Coffee" so effectively demonstrated its superiority that no risk is run in declaring its right to be regarded as being pre-eminently a roast coffee offered in the American market or indeed any market, for as regards coffee the United States and Canada holds first place.

The breakfast coffee, which freshens one for the day, or the coffee taken after the end of the dinner, each have their hygienic uses as well as their epicurean advantages; each is a real physical help and possesses therapeutic value. Good coffee, like good bread and good butter, is healthful and health, but one should be sure to secure the best. It is the cheapest in the end. For this reason attention is directed to Dearborn & Company's coffee, which justly receives the editorial endorsement of the American Journal of Health.

A. J. TAYLOR, M. D.

WOODSTOCK.

A Farmer of Knowlesville Meets with a Serious Loss.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., May 9.—Leonard Doucette, a farmer of Knowlesville, met with a serious loss on Sunday in the destruction of his house and barn by fire. He lost most of the contents of his house and farm machinery, but saved his cattle. His loss is estimated at \$2,000. No insurance. The fire is said to have been caused by the children playing with matches.

BOY DROWNED AT CALAIS.

CALAIS, Me., May 9.—Fred Lill, aged 5 years, fell into the river here this afternoon and was drowned.

SUSSEX NEWS.

SUSSEX, May 9.—Rev. Mr. Nesler, secretary of the St. John's school, has been elected a member of the St. John's school board, and will take office on Monday.

SHERIFF FREZE has posted bills today offering fifty dollars reward to any person or persons who will apprehend or furnish information as to the whereabouts of Joseph Campbell, who is now wanted by the St. John's police.

MT. ALLISON.

The first gun was fired, so to speak, of the closing exercises by the graduating annual recital of Miss S. A. Borden Saturday evening. It was a grand success. The Beethoven sonata was somewhat beyond her powers as an assimilation, but the technique was wonderfully good. The Divorata Suite she played with great insight, with its romantic and somewhat mystical style, and in the concerto, No. 1 Liszt, her behaviour playing was no less markedly characteristic. Miss Borden does credit to the institution and the masters under whom she studied. She was assisted by Miss Moore, who gave a charming rendering of two of Chopin's chef d'oeuvres.

The Best Suits for the Least Money That Ever Left This Store.

Our low priced suits are more numerous this year than ever — they were never so good.

Such suits are made for wear. Men who have all sorts of business to attend to, prefer strong fabrics woven so as not to show soil, and these cheap suits just suit the case.

There are between twenty-five and thirty patterns of brown and grey mixtures, and blue serges. \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$8.00.

If you can't come and see these, let us send you samples. We have had great success in fitting and suiting boys we have never seen.

Suits for boys 4 to 10 years, \$2.00 to \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00 up to \$5.00.

Suits for boys 10 to 15 years, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 up to \$8.00.

Greater Oak Hall. SCOVIL BROS & CO., - - - St. John, N. B.



SPORTING MATTERS.

Prof. Joe Robinson, the Opponent of Eddie Connelly, Arrives in the City.

Dick O'Brien and Jack Burke Fight a Draw— Fitzsimmons and Corbett.

THE RING. Prof. Joe Robinson, who is to meet Eddie Connelly at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening next, arrived from Boston yesterday afternoon. Robinson is considerably taller than Connelly, and in appearance is every inch a champion.

DENVER, Col., May 9.—After reading the Associated Press dispatch from Boston this morning, announcing that Bob Fitzsimmons had accepted his offer of \$25,000 for an opportunity to regain the heavyweight championship, James J. Corbett sent the following dispatch to W. A. Brady, his manager, who is in New York City: "Give after the first round, and make my offer to him again—\$25,000 and I will stop him in ten rounds and put up some money. Show him up."

Dick O'Brien and Jack Burke. LYNN, Mass., May 9.—Dick O'Brien and Jack Burke fought a twelve-round draw at the Lyndon club tonight. The fight was slow throughout, O'Brien not being in condition. Burke started in to force matters, but O'Brien had his greatest fight in the fifth round. He did not follow up his advantage and Burke, recovering his wind, kept O'Brien busy until the end of the battle.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 8.—Wm. A. Brady gave out this signed statement tonight: "James J. Corbett stands by his offer to make Bob Fitzsimmons, to make a match for a \$10,000 stake, but will guarantee the championship of the world and \$100,000 if he (Corbett) fails to win. Fitzsimmons has ten rounds, and he further agrees to make a match for the title before the last of September this year, and if he does not accept a purse as \$25,000, Corbett will deposit the balance, the whole amount to be paid Fitzsimmons in case Corbett fails to knock him out in the stipulated number of rounds. As Fitzsimmons has now announced that he will fight again, it remains to be seen whether he will take on the man he has all along claimed to be so easy. He has positively assured \$25,000 in case he stands ten rounds in front of Corbett, and \$45,000 in case he wins. This is Corbett's offer to make Fitzsimmons fight February, and he now stands by it, and I will accept Julian's offer of \$125,000 that Corbett will be on hand on the day named. I will be in New York on Wednesday and will meet Fitzsimmons this manager to deposit money to make the match."

THE TURF. The St. Martin's driving park will be opened on the Queen's Birthday. The event announced is 2.30 trot or pace, purse \$50; minute trot or pace, purse \$25; gentlemen's driving class, purse \$20. -S. E. Vaughan, John C. Boyer and Samuel Osborne have the meeting in charge and race start is expected. The entries close on the 21st.

DEATH OF MRS. E. E. STAPLES. The death of Mrs. E. E. Staples of Strait Shore, which occurred on Sunday morning, was learned of with surprise and sorrow by a wide circle of friends. Mrs. Staples had been ailing for quite a long time, and had suffered one slight stroke of paralysis, but was so well on Saturday that she did some work about the house and in the evening went in to the garden where Mrs. Staples was planting some seeds. In fact she was much better than usual. About seven o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Staples heard her gasping and hurried to her room to find her dying. Medical aid was summoned, but she expired almost immediately. Mrs. Staples is survived in Jordan's mill and a prominent Oddfellows. One child survives her mother.

Advertisement for 'The Best Suits for the Least Money' by Scovil Bros & Co.

IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY.

The Portland Rolling Mills Co. Handicapped by Lack of Working Capital.

Universal regret was expressed yesterday when it was learned that the Portland Rolling Mills Co. was in financial difficulties. This long established industry, which employs from eighty to over one hundred men, pays out a large amount in wages every two weeks, and is an important factor in the industrial life of the city.

On making enquiry concerning the present financial situation of the Portland Rolling Mills Co. it was learned that the Sun learned that it was due to a lack of working capital sufficient to carry on so extensive a business.

The present company took charge in June, 1896. There was \$60,000 of preference stock issued, to purchase the property, and another \$50,000 was to have been issued as working capital. This latter \$50,000 was never taken up, and the company were therefore compelled to carry on operations by getting capital on the security of the property itself. Not only that, but a capital expenditure of \$15,000 to \$20,000 was made, putting in a horsehoe plant, the only one in the province, and also a railway spike plant. When the latter improvements were undertaken it was with the expectation that \$10,000 of stock was to be taken in one block, as negotiations to that end were believed to be satisfactorily completed. But the stock was not taken, and the company had to go on as before.

Last week the bank declined to make further advances, and this brought matters to a point where further business was impossible. A meeting of the directors was held yesterday, and the question of going into liquidation was discussed. No decision was arrived at. Under certain circumstances liquidation might be avoided, but just what the outcome will be was not known last evening. Meanwhile the works will be continued in operation.

The liabilities of the company are said to be in the vicinity of \$30,000, while the assets are claimed to be of the value of \$140,000. It is believed that in any event, the property would pay all liabilities and leave a surplus. At least it is felt that such should be the case, since the mills are well equipped, are admirably situated, get their full share of lower province trade as well as some western business, and have long established relations with the trade generally. The directors state emphatically that lack of working capital is the source of the difficulty that now confronts them, and that if the industry had had sufficient working capital at the reorganization and since there would have been no trouble.

The directors of the company are J. C. Robertson, president; S. Hayward, vice-president; W. H. Murray, Geo. F. Baird, J. A. Likely, James Howatt, the latter being also secretary-treasurer.

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

School Furniture for Sale. About 150 Second-Hand Double Desks and Chairs, in good condition, for sale on reasonable terms, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply for particulars to EDWARD MANNING, Secretary of School Trustees, St. John, N. B.

WANTED. WANTED—A second-class Female Teacher for District No. 5, Hibernia, Queens Co., to take charge of school in July, and also for the summer term. State salary and address STEPHEN B. CLARKE, Secretary to trustees, Hibernia, Queens Co., N. B.

WANTED—Young men and women, or older ones if still young in spirit, of unobscured character, good talkers, ambitious and industrious, and find employment in a good cause, with \$40 per month and upwards according to ability. REV. T. S. LINDSCOTT, Toronto.

WANTED—Men and women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily for six days a week, and will be content with ten dollars weekly. NEW 10243 Co., Toronto.

Advertisement for a medical or health product, partially cut off on the left side of the page.

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### OTTAWA LETTERS.

#### Prince Edward Island's Claims Forcibly Presented by Mr. Martin.

#### The Government Will Send Military Supplies for the Yukon Expe- dition Over United States Railways.

#### Mr. Quinn Asserts that Canada's Judges are Nearly All Deep in Debt—Set Up a Private Altar in His Own House and Then Refused to Pay for the Marble.

OTTAWA, May 2.—The claims of Prince Edward Island were presented by Mr. Martin yesterday in a motion for a return of correspondence concerning branch railways in that province. Mr. Martin is pretty thorough in his work, and when he presents a case it is sure to be well worked out in the details. He began by showing that the late government had arranged for a fair measure of justice to the island by preparing a list of branch railways for which appropriations were to be made. These were lines necessary for the development of the local and general trade, connecting the main system with various ports in the province. These railways would have cost the dominion a little over one million dollars.

Mr. Martin regretted that the proposition had been criticized in some places where better things might have been expected. Especially he was surprised, and of course not very well pleased, to observe that in the late election campaign Sir Louis Davies went over to Nova Scotia and denounced the whole programme as an attempt to buy up the island with railway subsidies. He was reported as having made the extraordinary statement that the railroads proposed would cost no less than four and a half million dollars. Afterwards, when it was too late to do any good, Sir Louis had written a correction cutting the figures down to two and a half millions. The correction left it still twice as high as it ought to be, and was not given nearly the same circulation as the original estimate. Meanwhile the first Nova Scotia story was getting in its work. The secretary of state told the people of Ottawa that the Prince Edward Island grant would mean a gift of \$125,000 to be paid by the people of Ottawa alone. On this basis the total amount would be, according to Mr. Martin, five million dollars, but as the population of Ottawa is only 50,000 it would appear that Senator Davies had raised the appropriation to \$2.50 a head, or say twelve and a half million dollars altogether. This gross misrepresentation of a modest appropriation, much less than that to which the Prince was entitled, was very unfair and injurious. Mr. Martin regrets that the Toronto Mail, otherwise an able journal, has fallen into the mistake of supposing that Prince Edward Island railways, such as they are, have all been provided at dominion expense and chiefly at the expense of Ontario.

The Prince Edward Island member does not accept the theory that Ontario is "the milch cow of the dominion." It seems to him that Ontario gets back from the revenue in proportion to what she pays very much more than Prince Edward Island. He would rather say that Ontario is the stout Durham cock growing fat from the milk of the little Jersey cow which represents Prince Edward Island. Then he goes on with his proofs.

According to Mr. Martin's contention, the cost of the Prince Edward Island railway was entirely paid by the province. The cost of the other provinces contributed out of their own money the following rate: Ontario a little over \$3 per head; Quebec nearly \$3; New Brunswick \$14; Nova Scotia \$5; Manitoba \$3; British Columbia 78 cents; the Northwest Territories 25 cents; while Prince Edward Island comes in with a local expenditure of \$23.32 per head. Thus, according to Mr. Martin's calculation, his province has received from the dominion only about one-quarter as much per head as the average of the dominion, and has contributed from the provincial treasury nearly twice as much as the average paid by the other provinces out of their own revenue.

The finance minister suggested that the Prince Edward Island railway ought to be credited to the dominion in the same way that the other provincial railways were which had been taken over. Mr. Martin insisted that this road had been built out of the debt allowance of the province, and was handed over as a free gift to the dominion. Sir Richardson interrupted with the question "Will you take it back as a free gift?" To this Mr. Martin replied "Yes, we will take it back if you will take back the canals of Ontario and Quebec and maintain them at the expense of the province." He went on with the argument to show that while some of the western politicians kept in and made a great

deal of the cost of the government roads they never made any complaint of the expense of the canals which practically yielded no revenue. Scores of millions had been spent on these canals since confederation, and yet the revenue collected from them was no more than 20 years ago. Mr. Martin observed that when Mr. Tarte was campaigning in the by-election at Lewis he asked the people: "Do you want railways?" and "do you want canals?" He thought that the question might with greater appropriateness be asked in Prince Edward Island. Two years ago Sir Louis Davies appeared to be quite concerned about the matter, so he explained them that it was necessary to have some survey. Last year he had sent a survey, but this year there was nothing at all in the estimates either for railways or surveys. And now the minister of marine was off to Washington, and he feared that he would not be able to give the attention to the matter that the subject demanded. Wherefore Mr. Martin begs Sir Louis to have the appropriation put through council before he goes away. When six o'clock came the member for Prince Edward Island was still presenting his case, and the discussion will be continued at some future day.

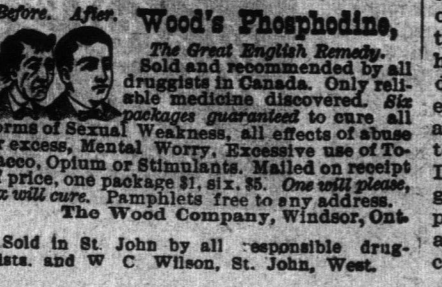
The argument which Mr. Martin made in regard to the appropriation made by the provinces out of their own money is perhaps not strictly fair in regard to Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. To make it exact he ought to go back to the date of confederation, between which time and the date when Prince Edward Island became a province of Canada a very large sum was expended in Nova Scotia from the provincial revenues and a considerable sum in New Brunswick. The whole calculation is a little difficult to make with absolute fairness, but there can be no doubt of the justice of the claim of Prince Edward Island to additional railways.

Mr. Richardson of Manitoba won a victory yesterday. His garnish bill was opposed by Mr. Blair on behalf of the government, and did not obtain any ministerial votes. It was also opposed by two of the members in the front opposition bench, but it was carried nevertheless by a large majority, which shows that once in a while the private members on the government side are not to be suppressed by the ministers. The vote was 50 to 23. The premier, Mr. Blair, Mr. Mulock, Sir Henri Joly and all the other ministers, except possibly one, voted with the 23. Mr. Blair spoke strongly against the measure. He was not sure that it was constitutional. He was sure that it would impose an unpleasant duty upon the ministers. It would be necessary for them to establish a new department, if they could be served with attachments on the salaries of all the public officers, and he was sure that the money over to creditors instead of the civil servants.

Mr. Casey could not see it in that light. He thought that the two great railway corporations in Canada whose employees were liable to attachment were managing in some way to struggle along without establishing a new corps of accountants. He observed that the Ontario government and the Quebec government did not do themselves any harm by the fact that their employees were liable to garnish process. Mr. Quinn came out strong for the public employees, and especially for the judges. He is of the opinion that nearly all the judges are in debt and that if their salaries should be seized by the creditor the wheels of justice would be stopped. It seems intolerable to Mr. Quinn that the Queen's process should run against the Queen's own servants to prevent them from getting the Queen's money. But at last account Her Majesty did not appear to be terribly worried over the circumstance.

Mr. Richardson and Mr. Quinn established strained relations. Mr. Richardson told an interesting story of an official in Winnipeg who built a private altar in his own house, which he could worship all by himself, and afterwards refused to pay the man who furnished the marble. The marble man could not collect from the debtor's salary because he was a public servant. So, according to Mr. Richardson, the ministerial official got "his own soft soap" in his own chapel without paying for it. Now Mr. Quinn throws doubts on the story and recalls Mr. Richardson's career when the latter was an alleged war correspondent at the time of the last Riel rebellion. It is suggested that Mr. Richardson established a good business, sending despatches to United States and English papers from the seat of war, he himself remaining in Winnipeg and inventing the facts. Mr. Richardson says it is not true and only can prove it to the hon. gentleman, at the same time expressing regret that the rules of the house require him to call Mr. Quinn an honorable gentleman. Mr. Richardson throws in a suggestion that Mr. Quinn would be willing to be a judge, to which the member for Montreal replies that he is so much in debt that he could not possibly afford to be a judge under the Richardson dispensation, for the creditors would come in and take away all his salary. He hopes to pay his debts honestly and patiently, but he cannot possibly pay them all at once.

And so, in spite of the minister of railways and Mr. Quinn and all the rest, the Richardson bill is reported from committee, but it has a third reading with many attendant perils before it. The same thing stands in the way of Mr. Casey's bill for the protection of railway employees, which Mr. Blair is also impeding, but with



**Wood's Phosphoric Acid**  
Sole English Remedy  
Sold in Canada  
Sole Agent  
The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.  
Sole in St. John by all responsible drug stores and W. C. Wilson, St. John, West.

only moderate success. Mr. Casey is supposed to exert extra efforts, and says that he will have no more fooling over the matter. He has yielded too often to the request of the minister of railways, and will now force the bill through as fast as it will go, if he can only get votes enough.

The uncommon favor which the government is showing to the Grand Trunk Railway is exhibited in a reply made yesterday by Mr. Blair to Mr. Davlin. The minister of militia admits that a contract has been given to the Grand Trunk to carry a part of the militia supplies for the Klondyke expedition. The larger part, he says, goes by the C. P. R. Now this seems to be an extraordinary development. Only the other day the ministers were declaiming about the necessity of an all-Canadian route to the Yukon, particularly because it would be impossible to ship troops or supplies of a military character by American routes. Here we have the government contracting supplies to the Pacific coast by way of the United States railways. The Grand Trunk is only a Canadian road for a short distance. All the rest of the rail transport is by the North-western and the American coastlines, taken from the American coast to Seattle, presumably by a United States ship, or Skagway or Dyea. This is the kind of all-Canadian business we have now.

Mr. McNeill is having a time with the premier. Mr. McNeill has a resolution in favor of imperial preference that is not of the Laurier pattern, but one that gives a preference both to the government and to the private industry. He witheld his motion until after the budget speech, and now towards the end of the session the premier seems reluctant to assign a day to the discussion. But Mr. McNeill is a persistent man, and if he cannot have his motion considered otherwise he will move it as an amendment to the government motion for supply.

S. D. S.  
OTTAWA, May 4.—Yesterday was prohibition day in the house of commons and also in the Dominion Methodist church, to which building a considerable portion of parliament adjourned in the evening.

Whatever charges the ministers and their supporters may make against the opposition they cannot be successful in endeavoring to obstruct the plebiscite bill. The measure was brought up in the afternoon for a second reading, and not only passed that stage but made the complete journey through the committee of the whole. The members who were to be censured for the attempt to obstruct were directed to the improvement of the bill and to an attempt to ascertain what the government proposed to do in case the people voted for prohibition. The despatches have given a fair account of the proceedings, but from which it will have been seen that the attempts to remove the uncertainties from the bill and to clear up the uncertainty of the government's position were all failures.

Three different matters were chiefly discussed in the short controversy. The first and most important was the attempt to elicit from Sir Wilfrid Laurier or the minister in charge of the bill a statement as to what the preference for the government would be in the event of prohibition. Sir Foster put the question straight enough, and the premier understood it. "All I ask," he said, "is that when the government take the first step, which involves the expense and the liability to carry it out, the government will carry it out." This was followed with the second step, if the people tell them to do so. Sir Wilfrid's reply was given in these words: "I have often said, and I can only repeat it, that when the will of the people has been affirmed then the government—every government—must be prepared to abide by the consequences."

Mr. Foster rose to ask what was meant by the undertaking to abide by the consequences, but the government supporters would not listen, and Sir Wilfrid declined to give an answer. After a time Sir Wilfrid said this much: "I have only to say that if the government should be recalcitrant to the duties that would be imposed upon them by the people my hon. friend will be the first to remind me of it, and I will do it and abide by the consequences of it." Then Mr. Foster got in another question: "For the sake of clearness we want to know just where we stand. The hon. gentleman has said that whatever the will of the people is he will carry it out. I want to ask if that means that there is an affirmative vote for the principle the government will straightway introduce a bill to carry out the will of the people?" This seemed to be a straight question and afforded the premier a chance to state his position. But this is the answer: "It means that the government when they have the will of the people before them will have to take such steps as will give effect to the will of the people. There is the question of revenue to be considered. There is the question of compensation. There is the question of the question which will have to be considered." Lastly Sir Wilfrid said: "I do not know what the vote will be. I do not care. I simply claim this for the government, that they would endeavor to obtain without favor to anybody an honest expression of the opinion of the people on this important question."

This is all that could be obtained from the premier. He was asked whether a majority vote would be regarded as expressing the will of the people, or whether he would require a two-thirds vote, or a majority of all the people on the list, but not an item of information was given on any of these points. It was pointed out to him that if the vote was merely academic, there had already been taken a vote of the people in Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. All these provinces have given a large majority in favor of prohibition. It will cost a quarter of a million dollars to take this vote, counting the expense by the treasury

### A PROMINENT SCHOOL TEACHER'S EXPERIENCE.

## Paine's Celery Compound Does a Marvellous Work For Him.

### HIS LONG YEARS OF SUFFERING ARE ENDED.

#### Neuralgia is Banished, and a Shattered Nervous System Made Strong and Vigorous.

All who have made use of Paine's Celery Compound have experienced its wondrous strengthening effects upon the nervous system. This disease-curing medicine acts directly and promptly on the blood, taking away every trace of poison from the clogged and vitiated life stream. Thus, when the blood is pure and flowing freely and freely, the nerves are braced and in good condition, neuralgia and all kindred diseases take their flight, never to return.

This is the month to banish nervousness, headache, insomnia, kidney and liver troubles. This well worth while, the neuralgic and rheumatic should get rid of their misery and pains, so that they may fit themselves for work and enjoyment during the summer season. Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that can effectively rid the system of all unhealthy conditions; it is beyond all question the surest and best medicine that all people can use. Mr. Leverett A. Belyea, Hampstead, N. E., writes as follows: Wells & Richardson Co., Gentlemen—In the winter of 1881, I was taken with a severe attack of neuralgia in the head and shoulders. Since then it became seated, and I gave up the idea of ever being cured. Have taken medicine prescribed by different physicians, but all to no avail. Some three months ago I was induced to try a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound. Before I had taken half of it I began to feel better sleep,

which in my early days appeared so refreshing, has in these years of affliction been made up of frightful dreams; but not so now, as the medicine began to have a telling effect on my nerves. I have taken three bottles of this glorious medicine, and today I can say that it is the first time in eleven years that I have felt none of those piercing pains to which I had once been a victim. Let me say to any person who may read this testimonial, in this province or elsewhere, that if you discredit this statement, just write me, and I will only be too glad to inform you of what has cured me of neuralgia and a shattered nervous system. Yours respectfully, LEVERETT A. BELYEA, Hampstead, N. B.

alone. It will cost the temperance people in time, labor and money three or four times as much, and the cost in money at least on the anti-prohibition side will probably be still larger. The loss of time on election day alone will probably be worth a million dollars to the people of Canada. This expenditure may be well worth while if anything is to come of it. But it appears to be a reasonable request on the part of Mr. Foster and his friends to know what action, if any, is to be taken in the event of the prohibitionists carrying the country. On this point, however, the government enters its protest, and what is pointed out is that the government is the government as it goes in the house of commons. It is interesting, however, to notice that on the discussion of the main question not a single government supporter outside the ministry had a word to say, with the exception of Mr. Casey. Mr. Casey rose to remark that he did not approve of the large auditorium of the church. It is an immense affair, displaying seven million names and covering space that might perhaps be measured by fractions of an acre. The ladies in charge of the proceedings performed their functions with dignity and cleverness. Mrs. Rutherford, who presided, is a singularly attractive lady of not many words, but with a gift of reaching the point. Mrs. Atkinson of Moncton, was one of the ladies who presided, and spoke briefly and clearly with a voice that could be heard through the building, but in a very natural manner. The petition, of course, without the names, was read by Miss Alexander of Ottawa and handed to the ladies for signatures. In a very oratorical manner was made by Mrs. Stevens of Portland, Maine, representing the unions of the United States.

The W. C. T. U. demonstration at the Dominion church in the evening was an interesting proceeding. The world's petition for prohibition has been counted on muslin through two years' labor of one patient woman, and was in part draped around the large auditorium of the church. It is an immense affair, displaying seven million names and covering space that might perhaps be measured by fractions of an acre. The ladies in charge of the proceedings performed their functions with dignity and cleverness. Mrs. Rutherford, who presided, is a singularly attractive lady of not many words, but with a gift of reaching the point. Mrs. Atkinson of Moncton, was one of the ladies who presided, and spoke briefly and clearly with a voice that could be heard through the building, but in a very natural manner. The petition, of course, without the names, was read by Miss Alexander of Ottawa and handed to the ladies for signatures. In a very oratorical manner was made by Mrs. Stevens of Portland, Maine, representing the unions of the United States.

Sir Wilfrid was there with his political manner on. He was exceedingly agreeable and complimentary. He told the ladies that he was not a total abstainer, but was moderate in his use of liquor. He had yet to be converted to total abstinence, but recognized the evils of intemperance, though he said they were much less than they used to be. He made no promises as to prohibition, not even giving an assurance as distinct as he did in the house, but he remarked incidentally that he did not think the plebiscite vote would carry in the affirmative in the province of Quebec. The people there, he said, clung more than elsewhere to the traditions of their fathers in wine drinking and wine producing France. All the same, Sir Wilfrid recognized the great usefulness and influence of the women reformers of that province. He, therefore, said, and said a great many charming things in that behalf. Mr. Fisher, who spoke afterwards, said that he was a strong prohibitionist, and always had been, and that if he had time he would be glad to make a prohibitionist speech, as it was, perhaps, the only one he had made before him, and said a great many charming things in that behalf. Mr. Fisher, who spoke afterwards, said that he was a strong prohibitionist, and always had been, and that if he had time he would be glad to make a prohibitionist speech, as it was, perhaps, the only one he had made before him, and said a great many charming things in that behalf.

One other topic in which Mr. Mills of Annapolis took the leading interest is the older question. The question to be submitted asks the people whether they are in favor of passing a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider, and other alcoholic liquors used as beverages. Now, Mr. Mills says that many farmers in his neighborhood are in the habit of making cider that is not intoxicating, and that many of them who are prohibitionists may not want to vote for the prohibition of the business. Mr. Taylor of Leeds and Mr. Moore of Stanstead say the same thing. The reply of Mr. Fisher is that sweet cider is not included, or meant by the words in the bill, and that hard cider is alcoholic. Yet he steadfastly refused to let the bill change its nature and to use the words "alcoholic cider" or "hard cider," or "fermented cider," might be used.

So the bill passes as drafted, and Mr. Foster announces that the vote will be taken late in the summer, or early in the autumn, and the govern-

ment will abide by the consequences. Sir Louis Davies was invited to explain his letters to Charlottetown, in which he declared that the ministers were of the opinion that the ballot ought to include questions as to revenue and taxation, but he said nothing for reasons that are no doubt good and sufficient. Mr. Mills, the minister of justice, is now in the other chamber, and therefore could not be asked to explain his letter in which he strongly condemns a plebiscite on the lines adopted. Senator Ferguson may perhaps have something to say to him at the other end of the house when the right time comes.

But the present discussion deals with appointments which did not belong to these categories and which were accepted by the governor general. The question of these, or one-third as many as Mr. Mackenzie was allowed to make. The government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into power in July, 1896, and Sir Wilfrid at the next session, in August, announced his acceptance of responsibility for all that Lord Aberdeen had done. In the following May he declared that out of the house that the appointments which had obtained Lord Aberdeen's assent would be respected. He was reminded that that list had not been called to perform their duties at that time, and made a declaration concerning them. He declared, "We have approved all except in a few cases," and again, "There may be a few cases, but the papers will show when they are brought down that there were good and sufficient reasons." The premier went on to explain that in some cases an equity had been held and no conclusion had then been reached. These cases, he said, were "very few indeed." He promised to bring down the papers at once, as they had been moved for some time before. As a matter of fact, they were not brought down for a year after that time, and they show that the premier was at the time deceived himself, or else was attempting to deceive the house.

**THE KLONDYKE'S WEALTH**  
Would be no Inducement to the Suffrage if it Spiced Between Him and a Perfect Health.  
H. H. Little, Campbellford, writes: "About one year ago I had a severe outbreak of typhoid fever and it left my system in a very weak and nervous condition, in fact, so bad that I despaired of recovery. I was induced to try South American Nervine. In a remarkably short time my health improved, and when I had taken a few bottles I was completely cured and have better health since than for years before."

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ENDED.

System Made

early days appeared so in these years of affliction up of frightful dreams; as the medicine began to have effect on my nerves...

public accounts committee it was ascertained that had reached the sum of \$14,000...

May 5.—The matter of Dr. Montague yesterday an old story by the marine...

Mr. Mackenzie was followed by the English Lord Aberdeen's office was proper for him.

Mr. Mackenzie was followed by the English Lord Aberdeen's office was proper for him. He accepted, however, the terms except those contained in his memorandum...

Mr. Haggart destroyed the rest of Sir Louis Davies' argument. He read the declaration of Lord Aberdeen's secretary...

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public interest." So that when Sir Wilfrid told the house that these appointments were respected and that a few cases were set aside...

Dr. Montague then presented another consideration. Lord Aberdeen had signed these appointments; the government had accepted them...

Sir Charles Tupper expressed surprise that there was no minister present to attempt a vindication of the veracity or integrity of the premier...

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The premier had been out of the chamber while Sir Charles had spoken and his colleagues had tried to close the discussion...

Sir Louis Davies took a new tack. He boldly asserted that the governor general did not sign the appointments...

Mr. Haggart destroyed the rest of Sir Louis Davies' argument. He read the declaration of Lord Aberdeen's secretary...

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loan bill bringing it under the general law when the law was made, and Mr. Foster asked that the bill, which he did not think was a good one, should be applied all round if it was applied at all...

The letter which Mr. Charles Russell wrote to Cardinal Rampollo, the papal secretary of state, last November, is an interesting document and has been brought in the form of a question before the house of commons...

"Eminance—I have just arrived at Rome once again, at the urgent request of the Catholic members of the government and of the parliament of Canada, in whose name I have already presented myself to you...

"I should not even like to give you the trouble to read this letter if I had not been very particularly asked to bring it down at all. Standing in his place in the house one year ago, the premier made what was a complete notification to the men appointed that they were members of the public service...

"Some days ago the Canadian newspapers caused to appear an item by which it was sent forth that His Holiness had published a letter condemning the publication of the concession obtained for the Manitoba schools...

"A few days afterwards a declaration of official appearance made it known that no such letter existed. Although not resting upon any foundation, the publication of this news has created in Canada such a state of feeling that my principals thought they would be wanting in their duty to His Holiness if they did not bring their respectful representations before him...

"The object of my visit is to call the attention of Your Eminence to the subject upon which I have so often negotiated, to wit, that a condemnation would have the most disastrous effects for the peace of Canada, and the cause of Catholic education in this country, while at the same time it would sow discord among the Catholics themselves...

"My instructions enjoin me again to renew to Your Eminence the desire, which I had already the honor to express to you, that His Holiness will be pleased to name a permanent delegate in Canada. The representative of His Holiness would reside on the spot, but would be outside local interests, and thus he could with more wisdom guide Catholics through the difficulties which they have to surmount...

"There is another point which I desire to bring to Your Eminence to be good enough to consider. Almost immediately when the Latin text of the letter of the Holy Father appears, different and even contradictory translations will appear and, I am sure of it, most regrettable discussions will at once arise as to the interpretation of the words of His Holiness...

"In order to avoid such a misfortune, may I be permitted to suggest to Your Eminence, how desirable it would be that the Latin text should be accompanied by authorized texts in French and English. This procedure has been followed, if I recollect right, on several occasions in the case of France and England...

The questions asked are: 1. Whether the words "at the urgent request of the Catholic members of the government" can in the present instance be applied to any other government than to the government of which the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the prime minister?

2. Whether Mr. Russell tells the truth when he affirms that he went to Rome at the request of the Catholic members of the government?

3. Whether Mr. Russell tells the truth when he affirms that he had no other object in view than to bring to the attention of the government the fact that the Holy Father had issued a declaration...

truth when he affirms that the Catholic members of the government beg him to insist upon the fact that the condemnation at present of the concession obtained for the schools...

8. Whether Mr. Russell tells the truth when he affirms that his instructions enjoin upon him to renew the demand which he has already made for the nomination of a permanent delegate?

9. If Mr. Russell tells the truth, how can the answers given up to this date in the senate by some members of the government be reconciled with such contradictory assertions?

10. If Mr. Russell does not tell the truth, is it the intention of the government to continue to make use of a man whose assertions it is obliged to disavow?

As shown in these despatches, Senator Scott and the minister of justice refused information. Senator Scott said he had not heard of the letter before, but he declined to say that he had not authorized Mr. Russell to go to Rome with the request mentioned...

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A WELCOME HOME.

Rev. Mr. Gordon of Main Street Baptist Church Back to His Congregation.

Addresses from the Church, Sunday School and Young People's Union.

The welcome home service to Rev. J. A. Gordon, pastor of the Main Street Baptist church, who has spent the past two months in the west, held in Main Street church yesterday afternoon, attracted the largest congregation ever in that building...

The service opened with the singing of a hymn and a selection. There is a Golden Tomorrow, by the German street choir, followed by which Rev. Titus sang The Holy City.

The following address of welcome was then read by the clerk of the church, A. W. Gay:

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 8, 1898. Rev. J. A. Gordon: Dear brother, it is a great pleasure to have you back in our midst, and to see you in the midst of your own people...

Miss Trueman sang the Voice of the East, and Rev. J. R. Andrews read the following address:

Dear Brother—We, the officers, teachers and members of the Main Street Baptist Church, desire to express to Almighty God our sincerest gratitude for the successful career you have had during your absence from us...

Le Courrier de Saigon, discussing the possibilities of war during the recent crisis in the Far East, says that in your address with us through our untiring efforts, it is our prayer that you may be long spared to labor with us in our school as teacher and pastor...

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but never more so than on the present occasion. He was a modest man and he assured his hearers that the present service was arranged without consulting him, and that it was the last thing he would have suggested...

He believed in the power of prayer, and he felt that the path had been ordered by the Lord, for if God controls all great things he certainly has something to do with small things, as we know that many great questions have arisen from some smaller matters...

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15 POSITIONS FILLED DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Full particulars relative to above situations will be mailed with our Illustrated Catalogue to any address.

The Currie Business University, Tel. 991 St. John, N. B. P. O. Box 50.

THE Y. M. C. A.

Anniversary Service in St. David's Church Sunday Evening.

Vigorous Effort to Begin the Association Year Clear of Debt—What They Do in Bangor.

The Y. M. C. A. anniversary service in St. David's church at 8.30 last evening was quite largely attended and very interesting. The addresses were brief, practical, and of a nature to appeal strongly to the people...

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DON'T VARNISH YOUR HORSE. But if his coat is dull, his eyes lusterless, his movements slow, give him a few doses of Dr. Harvey's Compound Powders. They revive the appetite, cause a fine coat, destroy worms, and are invaluable in the Springtime.

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

Light Green, Green, Dark Green. These dyes like the other colors of the Magnetic Dyes, give a lasting color, and leave the fabric soft and new looking.

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Job Printing. We have the latest and best machinery for printing all kinds of books, pamphlets, and other printed matter. Prompt Delivery. Prices reasonable.

A poor man lay dying and his good wife was weeping him. "Don't you think you could do a bit for me?" "With a man like you, I don't think I could do a bit of that." "Oh, no, John, dear," she answered promptly, "you can't have that." "That's for the general."

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.
May 6-Sch Beaver, 102, Huntley, from New York, Elkin and Hatfield, coal.

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Sch Anne Laura, 99, Marshall, from Boston, Troop sails.

Sch Anne Laura, 99, Marshall, from Boston, Troop sails.
Sch Charles H. Tricker, Parsons, 206, from Boston, J. H. Scammell and Co. bal.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived.
At Dorchester, May 3, sch Franklin, Stearns, from Halifax, P. E. I.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived.
At Hong Kong, May 3, sch Empress of Japan, from Vancouver.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At St. Malo, France, May 6, bark Ashlar, Dalrymple, from Newcastle, N. S. W.

PARLIAMENT.

Laurier Says Government Has No New Matters to Bring Up.

And as a Result There May be an Early Adjournment of the House.
The House met at 10 o'clock this morning.

False Despatches Sent Out to Telegraph and Halifax Chronicle on Drummond County Enquiry.
OTTAWA, May 6.-The House was in supply this afternoon.

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After further discussion the matter was dropped, Hon. Mr. Foster stating at the close of the discussion that he had just had a note from Mr. Magurn.

DRUMMOND CO. INVESTIGATION.
In the Drummond committee today the chief witnesses were Messrs. Greenhields and Farwell.

MEMORANDA.
In port at Yokohama, April 13, bark Ancon, 1000 tons, from New York.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
HALIFAX, N. S., May 6.-Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that, owing to the planning of submarine mines.

MARRIAGES.
WOODWORTH-TAYLOR.-At the residence of Clifford Bishop, Hillsboro, N. B.

DEATHS.
ALCOORN.-At his residence at Hebron, Albion, N. B., May 6, died at the age of 82 years.

PARLIAMENT.

there was no price named. Sir Charles showed by the despatch sent by the same correspondent to the Toronto Globe, in which the exact words of Farwell's evidence were given.

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RIDING SADDLES

JUST RECEIVED.

Gent's Riding Saddles, Ladies Side Saddles, Whips, Curry Combs, Brushes, at very low Prices

NOTICE.
We beg to thank our numerous customers throughout the Maritime Provinces for their liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years.

HORSE FURNISHINGS, HARNESS, COLLARS, and SADDLERY HARDWARE.
Which we offer wholesale and retail at the lowest bottom prices.

H. HORTON & SON.

1898. Exhibition. 1898.

13th SEPT. TO 23rd SEPT.

Arrangements are now in active progress for the best Show yet held in St. John.

W. C. PITFIELD, President.

CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Secretary.

NOTICE OF SALE.
To Archibald Duncan of the Parish of Adminton, in the County of Restigouche.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage.

By blood and thank God the time of her drawing blood in Cuba is near its end.

THE WAR AND TRAGEDY OF CUBA.
By the late General G. W. Brown.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
Prize Competition, 1898.

By the generosity of a public spirited citizen the Natural History Society has been furnished with means to offer a number of prizes for competition throughout the province.

"Collected" \$140.00 \$85.00 \$75.00 \$65.00 \$60.00 \$50.00 \$40.00 \$35.00

TOO QUICK FOR THE TEACHER.
A visitor at a school, during geography lesson, asked a bright boy, "What is the axis of the earth?"

W. H.