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MARITIME PROVINCE NOTES.

A large vicious bull dog created great excitement at Truro Thursday evening. It had been chained in a yard, but Thursday was loose in the streets and began its wild career by attacking the little daughter of Mr. Guinan, on her way home from school. It shook the child like a rag until driven off by men nearby. The dog then raced up Princess street and pounced upon the young son of Gilbert Halliday, biting him severely in the legs. The lad screamed wildly. James Williamson and J. D. Murray heroically rescued the child after a terrible struggle with the animal, the former receiving five serious bites in the fray. Murray finally got the dog by the throat and the men held him until its skull was smashed with a pickaxe. The wounds of the injured persons were cauterized and they are doing well. This is the second vicious dog killed in a similar manner here recently, and this has wakened up the police, so that the host of troublesome canines around town will be thinned out at once.

Mr. John Mills, a well known farmer of Lewisville, Moncton parish, died very suddenly Thursday. Mr. Mills delivered his milk as usual Thursday morning and on his return home complained of a pain in his head. Feeling the pain growing worse he went to his house, remarking that if the pain did not get better it would kill him. He laid down in bed and was shortly afterwards found unconscious. Dr. White was immediately summoned but Mr. Mills never regained consciousness and expired. Deceased was 58 years old and leaves a wife and six children, two sons and four daughters, two of whom are in the States. Death was due to apoplexy.

Quite a sensation has been caused in St. John by the marriage at Salisbury on Wednesday of Mr. Bart Duffy the well known skater of St. John, to Miss Alice Chesley, daughter of Contractor Geo. Chesley, of the I. C. R. According to the St. John Press the parents of the bride objected. So the young lady accompanied her father to Point du Chene. On her return she stayed over in Moncton a day and on the C. P. R. went to Salisbury where she met her betrothed, and they were married by Rev. Father Carson. Her father called for her next day and took her home, not knowing at the time, it is said, of the wedding. When arriving home, however, she admitted.

One of the saddest drowning accidents that has ever occurred in Digby, N. S., took place in St. Mary's Bay, Thursday afternoon, off Central Grove, Long Island, and within 25 yards of the shore.

Leslie Power, Arthur Shaw, Orbin Smith, Wm. Powell, Jr., and Charles Stanton, stood in a small row boat to take up a mooring. While the men were on the gunwale hauling in the rope the boat capsized, throwing the occupants in the water. Four were drowned.

Suitings & Trouserings.

We have a nice stock of Suitings and Trouserings in SERGES, ENGLISH and CANADIAN TWEEDS, WORSTEDS, VICUNAS, etc., which have only to be seen to be appreciated.

Men's and Boys' Felt Hats.

New Goods, latest styles, best makes, popular prices.

NECK WEAR.

In neckwear we have new stock which we bought very low and intend selling at a small profit.

SEE THEM!

A. & R. LOGGIE

In the court-martial at Wellington barracks, Halifax, in the case of Sergt. McPhee the evidence was finished Thursday and the accused was found guilty of stealing, being sentenced, to 168 days in Dorchester penitentiary and reduced to the ranks. This was one of the cases arising out of the alleged abstraction of articles from a kit belonging to members of Strathcona's, which kit had been stored at the Queen's wharf for a short time. During the court-martial McPhee was represented by counsel and Thursday afternoon his solicitor applied to Justice Townsend for a writ of habeas corpus for a supreme court certiorari, to have papers in the matter brought into court, the writ being returnable Saturday morning. The solicitor went to the barracks to serve a writ on Col. White but says on going to notify the sergeant of the guard that he had a writ was ordered out of the barracks. He attempted to serve Col. Wadmoer by leaving the writ at his quarters, but he said the writ was torn up. Thursday night the solicitor made another application to Justice Townsend and he was granted a duplicate of the writ of habeas corpus which was served by Sheriff and McPhee is now held here by the Supreme Court. This is the first time in which a writ of habeas corpus was issued over a court-martial.

Frank Goudy, who was tried at Digby, N. S., last week under the speedy trials act before Judge Savary, for stealing \$150 from a lumber camp at New Tusket, was sentenced to six months in jail. He pleaded guilty. Nearly all the money has been refunded. This is his first offence and should the remainder of the money be paid his sentence may be reduced to three months.

WHATCOM, Wash., April 26.—Under order of Court Receiver Muci, the Scandinavian Bank has filed a report of its affairs. According to the report, the bank's president, H. St. John Dix, borrowed its entire deposits and \$8,000 of its capital on his unsecured notes. Among other things, the receiver claims that the books were falsified, \$24,000 being carried as cash in the vault, which was never there. President St. John, of the bank, is at present in London. The president's proper name is H. St. John Dix. He went under the name of St. John here.

BOOK'S NEW BLOOD PILLS

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 25.—The railway committee this morning took up the two bills which deal with the lease by the Manitoba government of the lines formerly owned by the Northern Pacific Railway in that province to the Canadian Northern Railway Company, constituting what is known as the Manitoba railway deal, the object of which is to secure lower freight rates for the people of that province.

Mr. Lash, Toronto, appeared for the promoters of the bill. He explained that the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company had been declared a work for the benefit of the Dominion, and as it had no power to enter this lease it had to come to Parliament to ask for the power. The other roads concerned as lessors had only provincial corporation, but as they crossed and connected lines which were within the jurisdiction of Parliament they also to some extent might be considered as coming within that jurisdiction. The length of lines affected was in round figures 350 miles. The Canadian Northern, only came to Parliament to ask for power to enter into this lease and did not ask any declaration by Parliament. Mr. Lash devoted a little attention to one or two points which had received public attention, the first being as to the rates for the carriage of goods from point to point in Manitoba and from Manitoba to outside points. The right of the Canadian Northern to fix rates and tolls was derived under the railway act, and the company in making the contract had thought it valid to give up its own rights in this regard for certain considerations. It agreed that it would not charge higher rates than the Lieut-Governor-in-Council thought fit to fix for it, but there was nothing to prevent large producer making arrangement with the company. The company was perfectly willing that there should be added to the bill a declaration that nothing in the act should limit the power of Parliament, the Governor-in-council, the railway committee of the Privy Council, or any commission or authority. They would further be willing to add another clause to the effect that nothing contained in the bill should authorize the Canadian Northern to charge higher rates than those fixed by Parliament or the other authorities named. The company would also be willing to have a clause put in declaring that nothing in the bill should place the government of Canada directly or indirectly under any obligation.

Mr. Lash explained the government of Manitoba was prepared to guarantee the interest on a new bond issue of \$7,000,000 as soon as the old bond issue was called, to do which latter the sanction of Parliament was necessary. He declared that there was no thought of denying the right of the Governor-in-Council to supervise the rates to be charged by the Canadian northern. On the contrary it was recognized that the company could not collect one cent in tolls until its tariff had been approved by the Governor-in-Council. All Parliament was asked to do was to give the Canadian Northern power to enter into this lease.

Dr. Wallace Nesbitt, Toronto, appeared for the opponents of the deal. It was Parliament which was responsible to the public, and the citizens of Manitoba, irrespective of politics, wished Parliament to consider whether the contract was meritorious before passing it. Parliament was asked to make a departure which had never been taken since Confederation—to adopt a privilege which would lead to undreamed-of consequences. The province of Manitoba had no more right to own a railway which was of Dominion utility than it had to invade any other line of federal action. Parliament was asked to sanction an act which vested power only belonging to it in a provincial legislature. If this was admitted, the same principle would apply to post office arrangements, incorporation of banks and every other matter which was vested in the federal authority. If the local government could not buy and own a railway it could not sell or lease one; if it had no power, Parliament could not

give it power. It would be in defiance of the British North America Act to delegate to the provincial government matters over which the act said such governments had no power to legislate. The Minister of Finance asked if a province could not purchase and operate a railway, the company having Dominion incorporation in another province quite irrespective of its right to legislate. Dr. Nesbitt replied that it clearly was not possible for a local government to do so.

Mr. Oliver wanted to know if Parliament could not authorize a railway to sell out to a province. Dr. Nesbitt said it could, but he thought Parliament would hesitate before it took such a step, for the reason he stated. A provincial government had power to construct, own and operate any undertaking within the bounds of the province, but it could not go outside. It had authority over property and civil rights having their position in the province, but not in any other province. Dr. Russell—Could we not authorize the Northern Pacific to sell to an individual, to sell, say, to the Manitoba Commissioner of Railways? Dr. Nesbitt—Certainly, you can authorize a sale to a person or to three or four persons, whom you may constitute a corporation, but you cannot authorize a sale to another sovereign power, as the province of Manitoba, which has no jurisdiction. The Minister of Finance asked if the Manitoba legislature could not lease and operate a piece of road, even a Dominion road, subject to the legislation of the Dominion. Dr. Nesbitt replied that this would require legislation by the province, which would have to be ratified by Parliament, so that it was only arguing in a circle. Mr. Oliver declared that the province could lease a line, seeing that the vote of money to pay the rental was not subject to veto. Mr. Pringle asked if Parliament could not ask the imperial Parliament to amend section 92 of the British North America Act so as to enable the province to do just such a thing as Manitoba asked. Dr. Nesbitt replied that if that was necessary he thought Parliament would pause a very long time. The committee adjourned at one o'clock until to-morrow morning.

OTTAWA, April 26.—Immediately after routine the house went into supply. On the vote for census, R. L. Borden asked when it was expected the census would be completed.

Mr. Fisher said that, in the central portion of Canada, the enumeration had practically been completed. Already eight times as many returns had been received at headquarters as during the whole of April in the census of 1891. He expected it would be about a month before all reports were received from outlying districts. It would take further time to make calculations as to population. Of returns already received, 229 were from Ontario, 142 from Quebec, three from New Brunswick, eight from Manitoba, one from Nova Scotia.

Mr. Wallace complained that his mill, which turned out \$30,000 or \$40,000 worth of material per year, was not put down in the enumeration, the enumerator stating that only manufacturers employing five men could be put down, and the mill in question employed only four men. Mr. Fisher said that he did not propose to do as the old government had done in 1891, put down, for instance, every old woman who did knitting as the proprietor of a knitting factory. Considerable discussion of the race and religion cries took place on the census estimates. Hon. Mr. Tarte, replying to N. Clarke Wallace, said he had ballots in his possession which the Conservatives had used in North Bruce, on which was the following: "Be careful to vote for Halliday, so the French will not dominate any longer."

During the first hour of the evening sitting, several private bills were passed. The bill to incorporate the Crow's Nest

Southern Railway Company stood, on the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Fielding, who said that the arrangement on which the bill was based had not yet been completed. There was further talk of the Cole circular and race and religion, which made Jabel Robinson rise and say that he would like to introduce a bill to fine any man \$100 and confine him to the tower for each time he brought up the race and sectional cries in the house. The house sat until 1.20 discussing the estimate for taking census. It was passed.

On motion to adjourn, Dr. Sproule read a paragraph from a newspaper in regard to the proposition of the Newfoundland government for the ratification of the Bond-Blaine treaty, and asked what the premier had to say on the subject. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that Mr. Bond was to sail sometime next week and was expected to come direct to Ottawa. More than this, he was not prepared to say. Dr. Sproule wanted to know if the government would not oppose the handing over of the fisheries to the United States. Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"I cannot answer my friend, because the negotiations are confidential, and if I do not do so it is not because my mind is not made up on the subject, but, because I am precluded from speaking on account of the negotiations being confidential."

SOUTH AFRICA. MANY CAPTURES MADE RECENTLY BY BRITISH. LONDON, April 26.—The war office has received the following despatch from Lord Kitchener: "PRETORIA, April 26.—Since yesterday the columns report the Boer losses to be 12 killed, 20 wounded, 47 captured and 42 surrendered. "In addition to the foregoing, Lieut. Reid, with 20 Bushmen, captured, southeast of Commissie Drift, Oliphant's River, Commandant Schoeder and 41 Boers, together with a Maxim. Reid's men crept up and surrounded the men before dawn and opened fire, the Boers immediately surrendering. "In a later message, forwarding advices from General Kitchener, his brother, the commander-in-chief says: "General Kitchener reports from Paarde Plat, four Boers killed, 180 taken prisoners and 3,000 cattle, 6,000 sheep and many wagons captured."

CAPE TOWN, April 26.—Eight cases of bubonic plague were reported to-day. Two Europeans and three colored persons have died of the plague. BLOEMFONTEIN, Thursday, April 25.—The provost, marshal, presiding over a court of summary jurisdiction, has announced his intention of suppressing disloyal utterances. EDINBURGH, April 26.—Mr. J. X. Merriman, former treasurer of Cape Colony, who, with Mr. J. W. Sauer, is now representing the Afrikaner Bond in Great Britain, and urging the immediate federation of South Africa into a self-governing commonwealth under the British flag, addressed a meeting of 3,000 here to-day.

Before he could proceed it was necessary to suppress organized disturbances to effect a large number of cat-callers and howlers and to arrest several persons for assault. Eighty policemen were needed to keep order inside the hall, while a large force of mounted police outside prevented thousands from raiding the hall. Several were injured in a scuffle. Fifteen thousand people waited to see Mr. Merriman when he emerged from the building, but he managed to make his exit unobserved, by a private door.

ONLY A SUGGESTION. Mr. Grump—I've brought home a new motto for our sitting room. See! "Bear Thy Cross." Patient Wife—If one word were added and the motto read backward, I would take it as a personal warning. Mr. Grump—Take care, woman! What do you mean? Patient Wife—Then it would read, "Don't Cross Thy Bear."—Ohio State Journal.

HAWKER'S NERVE & STOMACH TONIC

THE GREAT INVIGORATOR.

A sure cure for Nervousness. All dealers sell it. Read and be convinced.

Rev. Henry M. Spike, Rector of Musquash, N. B., writes: "During my residence, last summer, in Oklahoma Territory, I found great benefit from the use of Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic, and Hawker's Liver Pills—malaria and slow fever prevailed there—and I feel I owe my good health while there to the use of these remedies. Other persons in above territory, who had obtained some of these medicines, spoke of them as excellent for complaints in that warm climate."

Silas Alward, Esq., Q. C., D. C. L., M. P. P., St. John, N. B., says:—"I take pleasure in stating that I have received much benefit from the use of Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and consider it a great nerve invigorator. I can conscientiously recommend it to my friends."

Rev. William Lawson, Methodist Minister, formerly of Carmarthen Street Church, St. John, writes:—"On several occasions I have suffered from severe nervous exhaustion and general debility. I was advised to use Hawker's justly celebrated Nerve and Stomach Tonic and have great pleasure in testifying to its restoring, toning, invigorating, and building up properties."

E. L. Rising, Esq., of the well-known firm of Waterbury & Rising, Saint John, N. B., says:—"I have used Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic in my family for five years, and consider it has no equal as a blood-builder and appetizer. It was especially beneficial to my children after an attack of fever."