it was going to be carried out. Was it to be expected that each man was to inform on his neighbor for using too narrow a tire in proportion to the load? What encouragement was it to one farmer to widen his tires when his neighbor was using narrow tires?

Mr. Dibblee was in favor of wide tires, and spoke at length, claiming that it would be impossible by the appearance of a load in the wagon to tell what its weight was.

At 6 o'clock progress was reported, with leave to sit again.

Mr. Mott, from the corporation committe, submitted a report.

After recess Mr. Wells committed a bill relating to the science or method known as osteopathy, Mr. Barnes in the chair. Mr. Wells explained the bill. He said he was not going into any scientific treatise on the science of osteopathy. The bill had been considered before the law committee, where a good deal of evidence had been heard with respect to the new science or method. That being so, he would just now content himself with explaining the different sections of the bill. Section one set forth that the system, method, or science of treating diseases of the human body, commonly known as osteopathy, and as taught and practised by the American school of osteopathy of Kirksville, Missouri, is hereby declared not to be the practice of physic surgery or midwifery, within the meaning of section eleven of the New Brunswick Medical Act, 1881. The second section was intended to prevent imposition upon graduates in osteopathy. It declared that any person having a diploma, regularly issued by a duly chartered school or college or other institution of osteopathy having authority to issue such diploma, who shall have been in personal attendance as a student of such school, college, or other institution of osteopathy of any country wherein osteopathy is recognized, for at least four terms of not less than five months each, before graduation, shall be authorized in this province to treat diseases of the human body, according to such method, upon filing such diploma with the county secretary of the county in which such person proposes to practise, together with a solemn declaration that the said diploma is genuine, that he or she is the person to whom the same was issued, and that before the issuing of such diploma, he or she attended the school, college or institution of osteopathy as a student for and during the terms and time required herein.

The next section afforded protection to the medical profession. It required that a diploma on osteopathy shall not advertise or hold himself or herself out to the public as a physician or surgeon in this province by appending in his or her name the letters "M. D," or using the title of doctor of medicine, unless otherwise entitled thereto, under a penalty of a fine of one hundred dollars for each offence, or imprisonment in jail for three months, or both, on summary conviction thereafter before a stipendiary magistrate, or two justices of the county wherein the offence is committed. The next session was to the effect that if any person not having a diploma in osteopathy, duly registered under the second section of this act, practices the science or method of healing known as osteopathy for hire, gain or hope of reward, such person shall forfeit a sum of fifty dollars for each offence. This penalty shall be recovered with costs in the name of the secretary-treasurer of the county in which the offence has been committed, by action of the county court, and shall be applied, after the deduction of all costs and expenses, and allowance of one half the penalty to the person on whose information judgment had obtained, for the use of the municipality of said county. Section five dealt with the question of the burden of proof and declared that upon the trial of such cause the burden of proof as to the license or right of the defendant to practice the said science or method of osteopathy shall be upon the defendant. This he (Mr. Wells) considered a very proper provision in the bill. The sixth and last section set forth that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any duly registered physician or surgeon from curing or relieving disease or sickness, with or without drugs, or by any manipulation by which any sickness or disease may be cured or alleviated.

When a vote was about to be taken on the first section, Mr. Pitts said he had expected to hear some discussion on the bill. He was strongly opposed to it, and thought the government should not have allowed a bill of this nature to have come before the legislature. The Medical act of 1881 was in the public interest, while this bill was a farce and proposed to do an injustice to the medical men of the country as well as to the people generally. When it comes to a question of a man going out and taking the lives of our fellow beings in his hands he should be able to show that he has some knowledge of anatomy and the like. In undertaking to license the people mentioned in the bill the legislature would be encouaging them to put out their shingle and advertise to cure everything, and in this way the legislature would be helping to perpetrate a fraud. The towns and cities come here for legislation to protect their people, and this bill proposes to license people on the certificate of an American college to come into competition with our doctors. Our young men, who pass the best examinations in medicine, cannot go into the United States and practice medicine without passing a rigid examination there. What would our lawyers think of laymen coming here and undertaking to practice the profession of the law? The bill proposed to put a premium on ignorance and fraud, and he hoped it would be voted down by a large majority.

A motion that the first section be adopted was lost, the vote being:

Yeas—Emmerson, White, Richard, Morrow, Paulin, Leger, Scovil, Wells, Robinson, McLeod—10.

Nays—Labillois, Farris, Stockton, Pitts, Shaw, Lockhart, Carpenter, Poirier, Howe, Pinder, Black, Martin, Russell, Johnson, Bertrand, Hill, Chipman, O'Brien (Northumberland), Osman, Fowler, O'Brien (Charlotte), Porter, Beveridge, Davidson—24.

Hon. Mr. Dunn and Mr. Venoit were paired.

On the motion to read the second section Mr. Pitts moved that progress be reported.

Mr. Robinson said that Westmorland was more interested than any other county in this province, as it was the only county where this method of healing was used. Last night, at a large meeting of the citizens of Moncton, the question was put to the people, and they declared themselves almost unanimously in favor of osteopathy.

Dr. Alward—I understand they thought it was something to eat. (Laughter.)

Mr. Robinson said the well equipped institutions of instruction in the United States and the many cures effected everywhere showed that there was something substantial in the claims of its advocates. He (Mr. Robinson) claimed that the medical act never contemplated that the word "surgery" would include any such thing as osteopathy. He moved the following amendment: That all that part of the bill after the enacting clause be stricken out, and the following substituted therefor:

The word "surgery," as used in sections 11 and 29 of 44 Victoria, chapter 19, an act relating to the registration and qualification of physicians and surgeons, shall, after the passage of this act, apply to and include only the performance of any surgical operation which shall cause cutting or wounding.

Mr. Pitts said no resolution such as that moved by the hon. member for Westmorland could be entertained without notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson thought the house would be showing scant courtesy to the petitioners if it disposed of this bill in such a summary way. The matter was one of much importance, concerning as it did the great body of medical practitioners in New Brunswick as well as the general public. The statement was made that by passing this bill in either of the forms proposed the house would be following a fad or a fake. But the fact was that the science of osteopathy had been recognized by some of the legislatures of the United States, such as those of Michigan and Missouri. The house might throw out the bill, but could not prevent the practice of healing by the people of this province.

Mr. Pitts—If they want to die they can. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said many people if debarred from securing treatment here would go to the institutions in Michigan and Missouri, at great expense to themselves. In the state of Massachusetts an exception is made in the law providing for the registration of physicians and surgeons whereby this treatment is permissable. Why should the citizens of New Brunswick be refused a right possessed by the citizens of Massachusetts? In order to save expense of sending patients to Kirksville practitioner had been invited to the province, yet he was met by the claim that the medical act of 1881 would not permit him to practice. By that act no new member could join the society without passing the examination provided, yet the original members were not obliged to pass that examination. He ventured to assert that 10,000 osteopaths could not do as much harm as is done by the free use of patent medicines throughout the land today. There was nothing in all the evidence submitted to show that the treatment was attended with any danger. The hon. member for York (Pitts) had claimed that the government should not allow a bill of this kind to be introduced because of the medical act of 1881. The fact was, however, that the act was not a government measure in any way, but was promoted by the medical profession. He had no direct interest in the bill, but if he had a child in the situation that Mr. Patterson's child was, and was denied the right to try this remedy, he would consider that a great injustice had been done. The bill did not propose to interfere with the medical profession in the practice of drugs and surgery. If osteopathy was quackery, as some contend, it would die out quickly. Taking all interests into consideration, the house should not place a barrier to the enjoyment of these people of any possible benefit the bill might give. If there was nothing in the claims of osteopathy, the bill would not injure the medical profession. Should the house simply consider the medical profession?

Mr. Fowler said no strong reason had been advanced why the bill should pass. We were not here to grant special concessions unless they were allied with public interests. There was no general desire on the part of the people of the province that the bill should pass. Only some of the people of Moncton wanted it. They were rather subject to being carried away by clairvoyancy and other fakes from time to time. One strong argument against the passage of the bill was that Dr. Buckmaster, the apostle of osteopathy, did not see fit to appear before this legislature. His idea was that the reason of that gentleman's absense was that he was not prepared to come here and practice what he preached. The medical profession of this province were charged with being selfish, but he (Fowler) did not think this was the fact. As a whole, they were a noble and public spirited body of men. The house was asked to legalize osteopathy though it had no evidence before it that this was really a science, and it was claimed on behalf of the experts of this art that they were capable of teaching anatomy, histology, surgery, chemistry, physiology, etc., but what evidence of this had been shown? The main thing seemed to be that they should be capable of rubbing the backbone. The house would stultify itself in reference to past legislation by passing this measure. It was said that to refuse osteopathy the right to exist was an infringement on personal liberty. Such infringements, however, were common in other departments besides that of medicine. The house should consider deeply before passing such a bill.

Mr. McLeod said the last speaker had admitted that he did not know what osteopathy meant, yet he expected the house to believe all he said. (Laughter.) Osteopathy had living evidences in its favor.

Dr. Alward regarded the bill as of the utmost importance, because virtually it was a repeal of the Medical Act of 1881, and amending acts. Were the government prepared to take the responsibility? The hon. gentleman (Emmerson) had sought to shirk it, but he could not successfully do so, because the government had the appointment in its power of four members of the medical council of the province. Was osteopathy a science? Upon the promoters of the bill rested the responsibility of proving that it was. Why did not Dr. Buckmaster come here and demonstrate that the principles of the practice were based upon true science? It was absurd to contend that Dr. Buckmaster was not solicitous for the passage of the bill. All that could be learned from the promoters of the bill was that his healing art was applied indiscriminately to all kinds of disease and that it was vaguely described as manipulation of the body. The act of 1881 was one of the best medical acts that had ever been passed in Canada, and the house should pause before it consented to repeal it. Was the house going to break down all the safeguards of that act with the testimony now in its possession?

Mr. Richard said one would suppose that if the last speaker only had a definition of the word "osteopathy" he would support the bill. What difference did it make as to how the treatment was applied if the results were beneficial? One would suppose that before the act of 1881 the province was in a state of chaos. That act was not a perfect act, for it entirely excluded the calling in of non-resident practitioners in special cases. The people of this province had existed tolerably well before the passage of the act of 1881. Mr. Buckmaster had not appeared before the committee because he cared nothing about its passage. It was the people who had received benefit who wished it to pass. Was it fair and reasonable, when so many authentic cases of cure and benefit had been shown, to claim that the treatment was a fake? Could the house ignore this fact, that one of its own members (McLeod) had been benefited by this treatment? The osteopaths neither used drugs nor medicine, and therefore would not interfere with the practice of the medical practitioners. It was at first claimed by some of the opponents of osteopathy that no institution existed at Kirksville at all, but it was clearly shown that a college did exist there, with an attendance of 400 pupils, and a graduating class of fifty. The petition from St. John against the bill should not weigh as much as the petition from Moncton (where the treatment had been tried) in its favor. What difference did it make to suffering humanity whether this was a science or method as long as it relieved their suffering?

Messrs. Black, Porter, Osman, White, Tweedie, Hill, Stockton, Veniot and Lockhart also spoke, the latter having the floor at midnight.

Mr. Pitts' motion to report progress was carried, the vote being:

Yeas—Tweedie, Labillois, Farris, Stockton, Pitts, Shaw, Lockhart, Alward, Smith, Carpenter, Poirier, Howe, Pinder, Black, Russell, Bertrand, Chipman, O'Brien (Northumberland), Fowler, Dibblee, O'Brien (Charlotte), Beveridge, Davidson—23.

Nays—Emmerson, White, Richard, Sumner, Morrow, McCain, Martin, Paulin, Leger, Hill, Mott, Osman, Scovil, Wells, Robinson, Porter, McLeod, Veniot—18.

Hon. Mr. White introduced a bill amending the law respecting the administration of trusts and the liability of trustees; also a bill amending of and in addition to the law authorizing the accepting of policies of guarantee companies as security for the faithful conduct of public offices.

Mr. Fowler introduced a bill amending the law relating to rates and taxes throughout the province.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson re-committed the highway act, Mr. Wells in the chair.

Mr. Pinder moved an amendment that the time for coming in force of wide tires be extended until the year 1900. This was lost, the vote being:

Yeas — Stockton, Pitts, Sumner, Lockhart, Alward, Howe, Pinder, Black—8.

Nays—Emmerson, White, Labillois, Farris, Richard, Carpenter, Martin, Bertrand, Paulin, Leger, Mott, Chipman O'Brien (Northumberland), Scovil, Fowler, Dibblee, Robinson, O'Brien (Charlotte), Veniot—19.

Adjourned at one o'clock this morning.

A Banker's Experience.

"I tried a bottle of Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for a troublesome affection of the throat," writes Manager Thomas Dewson of the Standard Bank, now of 14 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto. "It proved effective. I regard the remedy as simple, cheap and exceedingly good. It has hitherto been my habit to consult a physician in troubles of this nature. Hereafter, however, I intend to be my own family doctor."

WHEAT GROWING IN N. B.

An Ottawa despatch says that Col. D. McCrae of Guelph, Ont., who for the past two months has been organizing farmers' institutes in New Brunswick, "says there is a great revival of agriculture there, particularly of wheat growing. The country has been depending rather on lumbering and kindred industries to the neglect of the farm. The average yield of wheat in New Brunswick seems to be much higher per acre than in Ontario, chiefly because of a more liberal use of manure. As much as fifty bushels of wheat per acre has been reported."

A Sunbury correspondent writes: "We do not feel like contradicting this statement, but will say such a thing is very rare in this province. Thirty bushels of wheat to an acre is considered a great wheat yield."

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box, No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 2-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

Sold in St. John by all responsible druggists, and W. C. Wilson, St. John, West.

BOSTON LETTER.

New Brunswick Well Represented at the Sportsmen's Exhibition

Second Trial of Bram of the Herbert Fuller for Murder of the Bark's Captain on the High Seas.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOSTON, March 12.—If the warm weather and southerly breezes of the past few days are any indication, an early spring is assured. There is no snow here, although there is plenty of it in Maine and New Hampshire, which when it melts will probably cause big freshets along the river valleys. Another sign of spring is the never failing base ball schedule, which has been issued already, the magnates having decided to begin the national season earlier than usual.

Great interest is manifested in the second trial of Thomas M. Bram, formerly mate of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, on a charge of murdering Captain Charles I. Nash, which opens here Tuesday next. The trial proper will hardly begin before Wednesday. The arrangements are practically complete, and the sessions of the court are to be lengthened in order to make as much progress as possible. Some of the Halifax witnesses are already here. The list of witnesses from that city is as follows: Alfred Ellis, Dr. William D. Finn, Robert N. Leahan, William A. Macdonald, Nicholas Power, James A. Ross and John Snow. All of them, however, may not testify. The Fuller is in port, and of course will be thoroughly inspected by the jury as soon as they are chosen. It is stated on good grounds that both sides will present new and important evidence. It is very difficult to give a reliable forecast of the verdict, but it is said Bram's chances are no worse than they were at the first trial, which was upset by the supreme court of the United States. The attorneys for Bram are Thomas Cotter and Asa French, the old counsel, both of whom are able men. A new district attorney, Mr. Jones, will handle the prosecution with the aid of Assistant District Attorney Casey, who helped Sherman Hoar, the former district attorney, at the other trial. Mr. Jones is hardly as able a lawyer as Mr. Hoar, and is not as familiar with the case. Judges Webb and Colt will again sit.

The New England Sportsmen's Exhibition promises to be a success, and big crowds are expected every day next week. The New Brunswick exhibit is attracting a large share of attention, and is sure to be of inestimable advantage to that province. The show will be attended by hundreds of provincialists who reside in Boston and vicinity, most all of whom have heard of the fame of hunter Philip Sellick of Irishtown. A large number of visitors from the provinces are expected during the two weeks of the exhibition. The St. John Tourists' Association has made arrangements to do business advantageously, and will distribute a big supply of literature. Surveyor General Dunn, L .B. Knight and R. E. Armstrong were at the private opening tonight.

A man who gave his name as William Vineau, or Vinal, of St. John, was found on the Fitchburg railroad track at West Cambridge, Thursday. He had a fractured skull and was otherwise injured, having been hit by a train. He is at the Cambridge hospital, and will likely recover.

Harry Atkinson, formerly of Shediac, a brakeman on the Boston and Albany railroad, was knocked from the top of a freight car by an overhead bridge at Cottage Farm, Brighton, Thursday afternoon. He sustained a fractured skull. It was stated at the Massachusetts General Hospital tonight that he is doing well and will recover. Atkinson is a brother of William Atkinson, I. C. R. fireman.

The following residents of the lower provinces were in the city this week: B. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, St. John; James Smith, Miss Smith, Sackville; R. C. Armstrong, St. Andrews; C. Fred Chestnut, F. B. Edgecombe, L. B. Knight, Fredericton; H. H. Bray, Campbellton; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Baker, A. I. White, W. A. Macdonald, James A. Ross, A. King, Mrs. Christie, L. Fawcett Warden, Dr. W. D. Finn, Halifax; J. Hickey and Mrs. Hickey, Windsor, N. S.; A. S. Townshend, Parrsboro.

Deaths of former provincialists in Boston and vicinity are announced as follows: In this city, March 5, Thomas G. Shanklin, formerly of St. John; in this city, March 10, Margaret W. Brown, aged 60 years, formerly of Pictou; in East Boston, March 12, John J. Coleman, 38 years old, formerly of Pictou; in East Boston, March 5, Florence M. Buckley, daughter of Patrick D. Buckley, formerly of St. John, aged 15 years; at Ashmont, March 11, Jane Crammond, aged 79 years, a native of Nova Scotia.

The spruce lumber market is steady with general business showing a slight improvement. There is no great stir in the market, as it is too early for many building operations, and dealers do not know just yet how the mills are supplied with logs. If logs are scarce prices will naturally go higher. Shingles are quiet and clapboards are dull.

Trade in the fish market is quiet. Herring continue steady and in fair demand. A large amount of fresh codfish was received this week, which slightly weakened prices. Canned lobsters continue very firm at $3 for flats and $2.85 to 2.90 for uprights. Live lobsters are selling at 18 cents, and 20 cents for boiled.

BLISSVILLE.

Wedding of Sterling Alexander to Miss Amanda F. Miller—The Presents.

BLISSVILLE, March 14.—A wedding in which general interest was taken, was celebrated at the Fredericton Junction hall on Wednesday evening, 9th inst. The principals were Sterling Alexander of that place and Miss Amanda F., daughter of J. Henry Miller. Rev. H. E. Dibblee, rector of Oromocto, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked handsome in a dress of cream cashmere, the bodice of which was trimmed with white lace, and cream Tam o'Shanter with white ostrich feathers. She carried a bouquet of cream roses and maiden hair fern and was attended by her sister, Miss Lida Miller, who wore a green dress with pink satin trimmings and hat to match and carried a bouquet of carnations. The groom was attended by his brother, Frank Alexander. The building, which was filled to its utmost capacity, was tastefully decorated by some of the ladies for the occasion, the bride standing under a bell of pink and white roses. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's father, and the guests, numbering about sixty, were entertained to a sumptuous repast. The following is a partial list of the presents: The bride's father, piano; Miss Mary Miller, St. Paul, ten dollar gold pice; Mrs. Eliza Miller, pillow shams and table mats; Mr. and Mrs. E. Alexander, Hartland, one dozen silver tea spoons; Dr. Alexander, gold mirror; Col. and Mrs. T. L. Alexander, chamber set; Mrs. Thomas A. Alexander, silver fruit spoon; Rev. H. E. Dibblee, prayer book; Mrs. H. E. Dibblee, fancy pin cushion; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Alexander, cut glass set; Mr. and Mrs. John Shehan, silver cake basket; Miss A. Merryweather and Miss Eliza Rogers, two biscuit jars and one dozen napkins; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark, glass lemonade set; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Nutter, silver butter cooler; Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Currie, rose jar and silver salt and pepper shaker; Mr. and Mrs. F. Pride, two cake plates; Mr. M. A. and Miss Vida Smith, two flower baskets; Miss Hattie Cummings, silver chain bracelet; Miss Ida Thomas, fancy pin cushion; Dr. and Mrs. Murray, silver statuary; Mrs. and Miss Hayward, silver and glass fruit dish; Mr. H. and Miss M. Smith, fancy lamp; Mr. and Mrs. Hagerman and family, Fredericton, silver cake basket; Mr. Jack and Nellie Allen, Fredericton, lamp; Miss Bessie and Aggie Williamson, Fredericton, china berry set; Miss Annie and Mattie Wood, Fredericton, gold vase; Miss Winnefred Dunphey, Fredericton, Worcester vase; Miss Helen Nason, two silver table spoons; Miss Annabel McLaughlin, Fredericton, china and gold fruit dishes; Frank Alexander, lamp; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Lindsay, Woodstock, silver card receiver; Miss Minnie Miller, toilet case and toilet mats; Nellie Richards, silver pickle stand and eight tidies; Miss Phebe Hartt, half dozen silver spoons; D. Hartt, cup and saucer; Mrs. J. O. Smith, chenille table cover; Mr. and Mrs. Earn McKay, Harvey, lemonade set; George Thomas, cut glass water pitchers; Miss D. Mersereau, gold sugar shell; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Duplisea, lamp and cup and saucer; H. Pride, lemonade set; Mr. Waters, pie stand; Mrs. Waters, cheese plate; W. Kingston, silver salt and pepper shaker; Mr. James and Miss H. Maynard, cut glass preserve set; Mrs. D. H. Smith, dollar; Miss Vera and Freida Miller, silver salt caster; Mrs. W. Kingston, silver salt and pepper shaker; Miss Bertha Alexander, glass water pitcher; Miss J. Patterson, silver pie knife; Miss Maggie Patterson, half dozen silver berry spoons.

THE SAGAMORE.

Great Summer's Work for the Milicete Tribe.

Transporting Freight by Water to the St. John Market.

Mr. Blair to Get Snowshoes—Why the Reporter Left Some Things Behind Him.

The Milicete reservation was a scene of great and altogether unusual activity. Batteaux and canoes in all stages of completion were scattered about, with members of the tribe busily at work on them, while others were peeling the bark from long and slender poles, or making paddles.

The sagamore occupied a commanding position, overlooking the whole field of operations.

To him, with mingled feelings of doubt and dread, went the reporter.

"My brother," he said, "this has an ominous look. Why these preparations? Has the martial blood of the Milicete been stirred by reading the Yankee papers? Is there to be war? Have the Micmacs purloined a canoe? What is the purpose of this great fleet that I see in course of construction? Surely no peaceful cause can account for this portentous activity. What does it mean?"

Mr. Paul removed his pipe, gave some directions to a brave who was making rather bad work of the keel of a batteau, and then turned to the visitor.

"Mr. Blair," quoth he, "— he's best man for us Injuns ever lived in this country."

"You mean the minister of railways?" queried the reporter.

"Ah-hah."

"But I don't understand. What has Mr. Blair to do with all these boats? Are they for Mackenzie and Mann? Is it a Klondyke job you've hooked onto?"

"It's big job right here," replied the sagamore. "Mr. Blair, he's boss on that I. C. R. railroad. He put up freight rate so high these white people all round here can't send any stuff on that road to market. They come to me. They say to me, 'Paul, you make some boats—we give you job take all our stuff down river to St. John.' Soon's that ice goes out you see boats on that Kennebeccasis. Injuns ain't had so heap good summer like next summer since I been little boy. We make money. Mr. Blair he's great man. When he comes down here I got squaws make him best pair snowshoes ever made in this camp."

"He'll need them," commented the reporter. "For if ever a man has to make tracks hereabouts it's that same Mr. Blair. And I question if even snowshoes will save his scalp."

"He give us great job," said Mr. Paul.

"Yes—it looks like a job. But we're getting used to jobs under grit rule. Your remark, sir, lacks the merit of originality."

Mr. Paul was at this juncture called to inspect the lines of another batteau, and the reporter took his leave. If he had been a grit contractor he would have taken everything in sight.

MANAGER HARRIS'S WORK.

Diverting Trade from St. John to Montreal by Excessive Local Freight Rates.

The following letter, received by the Sun yesterday, shows very clearly the effect of the new I. C. R. freight rates on the trade of St. John merchants:

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., March 14, 1898.

To the Editor of The Sun:

Sir—Allow me to add one more to the long list of complaints and protests against the shamefully exorbitant local freight charges now being made on the I. C. R. under the new freight tariff of this Mr. Harris. I received from St. John a few days ago a carload of mixed goods, the freight on which was 20c. per hundred to Kent Junction. The old rate was 9c., so that I was compelled to pay $55 as against $25 on a car of the same weight under the tariff which existed before the advent of this wonderful system of running the I. C. R. on "business principles."

This car contained the following: 1 box hardware, 10 boxes nails, 4 bales marlin, 50 boxes tin plates, 25 kegs nails, 223 coils rope, 92 irons paint, 3 bbls. linseed oil, 1 keg spikes, 8 bdls. iron, 2 bars copper, 1 box rivets, 1 carboy acid, 8 bdls. iron pipe, 2 bdls. oakum, 1 bale twine, 2 kegs putty, 5 cases dry goods, 8 bales do., 10 hf bbls. herring, 13 trunks, some parcels, and two hf chests tea. Upon inquiry as to the cause of this enormous rate of freight we are informed that it is because of the two last articles, the two half chests of tea. Otherwise, we are told, the rate would have been but 13c. per hundred, or only once and a half the old rate, but owing to our imprudence in putting in this tea we are fined an extra 7c. per hundred for our mistake, or $20.44 for the freight on the two boxes of tea from St. John to Kent Junction.

A few days ago I was in communication with a firm of grocers in your city, also with a Moncton firm for a car of groceries, and was about to buy when I got the cold crack above referred to. I at once turned my attention to the west, and found that on account of these awful freight rates I could save money by buying in Montreal, and much against my will I had to buy away from home and actually cancel an order given to a firm of St. John grocers with whom we had had the most pleasant relations for years, and who had always given us every satisfaction in all dealings.

Yours truly,

R. O'LEARY.

THIS IS QUEER.

(Toronto Mail.)

Speaking at Lindsay on October 23rd, 1896, Sir Wilfrid Laurier made these remarks:

"Take the matter of lawyers' fees—he was very sorry to have to speak disparagingly of lawyers—he was one of them. One of the lawyers in the cabinet was Sir C. H. Tupper, drawing a salary of $7,000 a year. Sir Hibbert has an assistant at $4,000 a year; then we had until the other day a solicitor-general, at a salary of $5,000.

"Sir, they pay over $100,000 yearly in extra legal fees. This expenditure is corrupt and indefensible. It was not so in Mackenzie's time, and it will not be so when we have a new liberal administration at Ottawa."

Now, the auditor general's report for 1895-6 shows that the legal fees paid by the late government aggregated $89,000 for that fiscal year.

The report for the year 1896-7 is to hand, and it shows that although we have had a minister of justice, Sir O. Mowat; a solicitor general, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and a deputy minister, the amount paid in legal fees was $101,409.

This is queer.

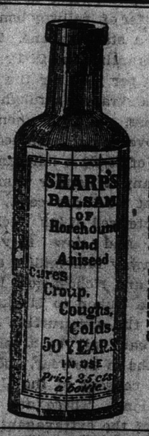
Where is the reform for which we were invited to look?

THE BUSINESS-LIKE SENATE.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The senate has taken a business-like course in postponing its enquiry into the Drummond County deal until the house of commons shows what it is prepared to do in the same direction. It will, however, retain its right to conduct its own investigation should that of the commons be inefficient or partisanly directed. The notice to the government is fair. The ministers and their supporters will be wise to heed it.

SCHOOL SCRIBBLER



GIVEN AWAY WITH EACH BOTTLE PURCHASED.

PILES ITCHING PILES SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

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