an affidavit was altogether different. The whole document had been read—not extracts from it—and it therefore became the property of the house, and should be available to every member. The present speaker so ruled in the case of the document read by the member for York (Pitts) at the time the Quinn charges were made. The document read by the member for Kent (Barnes) should be placed on the table, not as a matter of fact, but as a matter of right.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said no one knew better than the leader of the opposition the difference between the case in the Quinn investigation and the present case. In the former case the member for York (Pitts) had made a serious charge against the then leader of the government, and the declaration which the hon. member (Pitts) has formulated as part of that charge. As a matter of necessity that declaration had to be laid on the table of the house. In the present case a private member had read a solemn declaration to clear his good name from a charge that had been sought to be made against it—to set himself right before his constituency.

Dr. Alward—No one questions his right to do so.

Hon. Mr. Twedie—Suppose the hon. member for Kent had read a letter from one of his constituents, it would be absurd to think that because he had done so he must place the letter on the table of the house. It was just as absurd to suppose that the document read by the hon. member (Barnes) should be placed on the table. He (Tweedie) regretted that members found it necessary to refer to matters not directly touching questions of public interest. It was too frequently the case that reflections were made from perhaps both sides that were not altogether warranted. He (Tweedie) had never referred to the Bear island bar expenditures, and the fact that in some places in the auditor general's report there appeared the words "no account" was not always evidence of dishonesty. It was well to assume in the absence of positive proof to the contrary that every member of this house was doing his best in the public interests.

Dr. Alward said he must admire the provincial secretary for his manly admission that the words "no account" appearing in the auditor general's report was no evidence of dishonesty. The member for Kent (Barnes) had a right to seek to defend his character, but in doing so he had no right to rake among the ashes of burnt out controversies.

Mr. Speaker—The point upon which my decision is asked is as to whether a private member reading from a private document is required under parliamentary practice to lay such document on the table of the house. Reference has been made to a decision of mine during the session of 1894, in which my ruling was that the document should be laid upon the table, but a reference to the journals of that year will show that the question then was upon an altogether different point. A charge had been made by the hon. member for York (Mr. Pitts) involving a personal charge upon the then attorney general (Mr. Blair). Such charge being substantiated by a solemn declaration, Mr. Blair had moved that the document be laid upon the table, when the leader of the opposition (Mr. Stockton) raised the point that the motion required two days' notice. I then decided, it being a question involving as it did an attack upon the private character of a member, that the two days' notice of motion was not necessary, as under the rules of this house questions of privilege are required to be taken into consideration immediately. The point now raised is an entirely different one, and the parliamentary practice is clearly shown on page 409 of Bourinot. (The speaker read extracts from said page.) It was there laid down in very clear terms that there is not a parliamentary rule requiring a private member to lay a private document from which he is quoting on the table of the house. I therefore rule that the hon. member for Kent (Mr. Barnes) is not bound to lay the document from which he reads on the table of the house.

The motion was withdrawn.

Hon. Mr. White, from the committee on law practice and procedure, reported that the committee had decided by a vote of four to three against the principle of the bill relating to the science or method known as osteopathy, and had agreed to refer the bill back to the house.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted the report of the Boys' Industrial Home for last year.

Hon. Mr. White moved that the order for the third reading of the bill further amending the act respecting practice and proceedings of the supreme court in equity.—Carried.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the said bill, Mr. Hill in the chair.

Hon. Mr. White proposed an amendment, which he said he moved in deference to the opinion of an eminent legal authority in St. John, the dean of the law school there.—The bill was agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. White committed a bill to amend chapter 58 of the consolidated statutes, and to give civil jurisdiction to the stipendiary magistrate of Kent county, Mr. Hill in the chair.

Mr. Johnson said he had no objection to the bill, but he wanted like powers given to the magistrates of Buctouche and Harcourt.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson committed a bill to further amend chapter 63 of the consolidated statutes of coroners' inquests, Mr. Hill in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the object of the bill was to lessen the number of inquests, except where it was shown in the public interests that such inquiries were necessary.

Mr. Sumner hoped that in the interests of economy sight would not be lost of the fact that it was necessary to properly safeguard the public interests. He read from the Moncton Times an article copied from the St. John Gazette (a correspondence from Shediac), in reference to the death of Owen Hammill. That correspondence seemed to reflect upon the attorney general for lack of prompt action in the case. He (Sumner) did not pretend to say whether or not the reflection was just or not, but merely directed attention to the matter.

Hon. Mr. White said similar reflections had been made against the crown officers in connection with the Sullivan case, while all the time the crown officers were doing everything possible to bring the guilty party to justice. As attorney general he (White) did not believe in having action taken until he was in possession of sufficient evidence to warrant such a course. Otherwise an arrest might be made, which, owing to insufficient evidence, might result in a dismissal of the case, and in that way the ends of justice might be defeated. Neither did he as attorney general think, in the interest of justice, that he should inform the public of every step taken in such a case as the hon. member (Sumner) had referred to.

Mr. Sumner said he desired to be understood as not finding fault in respect to the case mentioned. The bill was agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson, in absence of Hon. Mr. Dunn, committed a bill to encourage the visits of tourists and sportsmen to the province, Mr. Hill in the chair.—Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. White committed a bill to further amend chapter 59 of the Consolidated Statutes, parish courts, Mr. Hill in the chair.—Agreed to.

Recess.

After recess Hon. Mr. White committed a bill in amendment of chapter 35 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled commissioners for taking affidavits to be read in the supreme court, Mr. Hill in the chair.—Agreed to.

Mr. Porter, the new member for Gloucester Co., was sworn by his hon. Mr. Justice Vanwart and introduced to Mr. Speaker at the house by Hon. Mr. Tweedie and Mr. Paulin.

Hon. Mr. Labillois committed a bill to grant aid towards the holding of a provincial exhibition, Mr. Hill in the chair.—Agreed to.

Mr. Labillois committed a bill for the further encouragement of agriculture, Mr. O'Brien (Northumberland) in the chair.

The bill was discussed all night and until after two o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, when it was agreed to with amendments. Under the bill the commissioner of agriculture is authorized to grant assistance by way of bonus to persons or companies erecting mills for the grinding of wheat by the Hungarian or other roller processes; and is also authorized to purchase seed wheat and other seeds (to be sold at reasonable prices to the farmers). The sum to be expended under this act is not to exceed $5,000 a year, and the act is to remain in force five years.

Hon. Mr. Dunn committed a bill to aid in the settlement of crown lands in the province, Mr. Osman in the chair.—Agreed to.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Victorian Order of Nurses Klondyke Expedition.

Government House,
OTTAWA, March 4th.

To the Editor of The Sun:

Sir—Every newspaper we take up tells us of fresh travellers to the Klondyke.

Allow me to tell your readers of the Victorian Order of Nurses' Klondyke expedition.

Those who have read letters from pioneers who have gone into the country, and especially any who have noted letters from the missionaries who were sent forward, will remember the emphasis laid upon the sufferings of those who have been overtaken by accident or illness or frost-bite.

Under these circumstances, the hardships, which press heavily enough on travellers in perfect health, must become terrible indeed; and heavy must be the hearts of those whose friends and relatives are amongst the adventurers who are seeking their fortunes in these inhospitable regions.

And let alone the ordinary chances of sickness, we need reflect but little before we realize how great must be the danger from epidemics and fevers during the brief intense summer in a district where no sanitary arrangements exist, where swamps abound, and where crowds are pressing in day by day.

The work of the Victorian Order is but in its infancy, and it needs all its resources at the present time for the work of its training homes now being started at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Halifax and elsewhere. But the provisional committee felt that it could not remain deaf to a call such as this for help, and decided that the order must prove at once its national character and its worthiness of the name it bears by sending a contingent of Victorian Nurses to the Yukon to work under the direction of the medical men there.

Four fully trained, efficient Canadian nurses of experience will therefore be ready to start for their arduous post by the end of March or sooner, if we receive sufficient special contributions to equip them.

The government are affording us all possible facilities and assistance, and the nurses will be under the special protection of the Northwest Mounted Police. But it is estimated that the outfit, the year's provisions and the medical appliances for each nurse will not come to less than a thousand dollars for each. And then we must guarantee their salaries, although we fully believe that the patients will be willing to give ample remuneration for the nurses' services, and that once on the spot, the Victorian Order will not lack for means for prosecuting and developing its work.

Those devoted women fear not to face the perils and privations which their mission must necessarily impose on them. On the contrary, they rejoice at such an opportunity being afforded so soon to the Victorian Order to show what nurses may do for suffering humanity under the most adverse circumstances. And as they are prepared to go forth in this spirit, we fear not to send them, and we are confident that we shall not appeal in vain to their countrymen and countrywomen to supply the Victorian Order with adequate means to equip them fully.

Contributions to the Victorian Order Klondyke expedition may be either sent to me direct at Government House, Ottawa, or to Mrs. Edward Griffin, treasurer of the fund, the Russell House, Ottawa.

I remain, yours faithfully,
ISABEL ABERDEEN.

A Disgraceful Mail Service.

HIGHFIELD, Queens Co., N. B., March 5.

To the Editor of The Sun:

Sir—A great deal of dissapointment and indignation is caused in this and other postal districts by the mails arriving in a very irregular manner. Some of the mail matter does not reach its destination till it is nearly two weeks old. When our mails come via Apohaqui, there was scarcely any cause for complaint, as it was a good service, and the mails not only came to hand on time, but there was scarcely a paper or parcel sent wrong. But since our mails have come via the Central railway, a great many blunders have been committed and a great many of our letters and papers are sent by wrong routes. This is a phase of the matter to which Inspector Colter might devote his personal attention forthwith.

Now, Mr. Editor, why should the people of a large section of the country be disappointed through the carelessness of a few individuals who are receiving their salaries just the same as if they performed their duties in a right manner?

When mistakes occur, occasionally we are willing to forbear, but when it is more the exception than the rule to receive the mail when due, then we have ample justification for complaint. We would gladly welcome the Apohaqui service back again or a reform in the present system.

Yours, VOX POPULI.

Not Keeping Faith With P. E. Island.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 5.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—We Islanders are proud of the steamer Stanley. There is not her equal in three continents. Why, even the great czar of all the Russias is just now sending his vice-Admiral Kawarow hither to this Island of Prince Edward that he may learn how to navigate icy waters, and break through the fetters that bind his commerce in the Baltic and his fleets in far-off Vladivostock. And we can show him how it is done.

True the fame of the Stanley is in all this land, and in all lands. All who have crossed from the mainland to the Island with Capt. Finlayson in the winter season, when they had the fortune to make a good passage, join to chant the praises of the Stanley, and tell perhaps a few miracles which she, nor any other boat ever did or could accomplish.

But why we have the Stanley, what she is doing or has done during the past ten, or twelve years of her mundane existence few of the outside barbarians who inhabit beyond this Island—that is few except sundry commercial travellers, whom we tax $15 per head for coming hither—and the czar, ever pause to inquire. Hence the reminder, "lest they forget," as Kipling would say. The fact is that we have a contract with the Dimision of Canada, a real, binding contract, solemn as Mulholland's contract which he made that stormy night on the cattle steamer, and our contract, like his, "ought to be kept," and it isn't! This contract binds the dominion to give the Island "daily steam communication with the mainland." It is so nombusted in the bond. And because the bond has not been kept we are now bringing the dominion into the great court of public opinion to be forthwith amerced in sundry pains and penalties.

"But," says Canada, "I have given you the Stanley." True, oh king! But the Stanley does not give us daily communication.

The Stanley cost some $160,000 to build, and her yearly maintenance is a matter of say $24,000. Eight months of the year she is devoted to the general service of the dominion, mainly the fisheries protection and lighthouse and coast service. About four months of the year are devoted to the task of providing "daily steam communication" with the mainland. Let us see how "daily" it is. I have before me a table prepared with infinite pains by Horace Hazzard, president of the board of trade here, and telling all about the Stanley and her work. From this it appears that as a winter steamer in the nine years, 1889-97 inclusive, the Stanley made 941 trips, that is an average of 71 trips in the four months of winter service. Seventy-one trips in 122 days—that is the average—less than one trip in three days.

The fact is the Stanley, good boat and well-officered as she is, gets stuck in the ice sometimes and cannot move for days, sometimes for weeks. And she is usually laid up for ten days in mid-winter for cleaning her boilers. The "stuck in the ice" record reads all the way from 11 days in 1890, the lowest, up to 85 days in 1888. For long weeks past the Stanley has been unable to reach Georgetown, and her freight and pasengers were landed six or seven miles down the bay on the board ice.

Well, we have concluded that we do not owe the dominion very much on account of the Stanley. And this is why: Her first cost was a bagatelle compared with the millions that have been given to make communications for other provinces. And secondly, this is important, we pay the entire cost of the winter communication ourselves. We pay it in hard money in freights and passage fares. The average receipts or gross earnings of the Stanley during the five years past were $11,000 yearly, that is for the four winter months of the year. This is more than one-third of the cost of maintaining and operating the ship for the year. So you see we pay the whole cost ourselves and the dominion pays nothing.

But we insist on the dominion fulfilling the bond of confederation and giving us daily steam communication. Twelve years' experience proves that the Stanley has not done it and cannot do it. Hence we call for another winter steamer, to be put on another route, say at the Capes, or from Cape Tormentine to Summerside, and then between the two we may approximate the daily service. Experience has shown that when the ice is worst on the Georgetown-Pictou route it is often at its best on the western route. To work up this business of a second winter steamer (and other matters, of which more hereafter) and to make the government sensible of its failure in the past and its duty in the future, we are sending delegates—the board of trade is sending them, to Ottawa, and the will and determination of every man and every woman on this Island is at their back. If we don't get that second winter steamer there will be an earthquake, or a divorce, or we shall sharpen our knives to cut from over the very heart of the dominion the stipulated pound of flesh.

We rely upon the greatness and justness of our cause. We have lots of trade to offer if we had the steamers to carry it, even in winter. Probably the second steamer would pay for herself, as the Stanley is doing. We want to wake up the generosity, the manliness, the fair play of Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto to help us in this matter. It is vital to us. We are entitled to what we ask. It is for inter-provincial trade and especially for the good of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, almost as much as for the Island. And it is in the bond. If the bond given by the dominion to provide daily steam service is not kept—not better kept than it has been, the dominion will be dishonored.

J. E. B. McCREADY.

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ARTHUR P. THORNE, Charlottetown, P.E.I., says: "I have used Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and it not only gave relief but made a permanent cure."

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PARLIAMENT.

Mr. McMullen Introduces a Bill Concerning Aliens.

The War Rate Between the C. P. R and Grand Trunk Considered.

John Connor, Horace King, Col. Domville and Yukon Railway Charters.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 8.—After a short discussion on the bill introduced by Mr. Fortin, providing for the standard weight for a bag of potatoes, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper resumed the Yukon discussion. He referred to the fact that today completed the period of six weeks within which the contractors had agreed to complete their sleigh road. Already the contractors seem to have failed to carry out their undertakings. He observed that Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick had proposed a fourth important change in the contract when he declared that the amendment would be introduced requiring the contractors to operate the railway. The government was evidently ashamed of their own bill and criticism of the opposition had already produced good results.

Sir Charles Hibbert went fully into the discussion of the difficulties arising on the Stikine by reason of the United States legislation, and was speaking at recess.

In the evening Sir Charles Hibbert reviewed the course of the government in negotiating with the United States as to the customs regulations on the Pacific coast, and showed that Hon. Messrs. Paterson and Sifton had utterly failed to protect the interests of Canadian subjects. Hon. Mr. Sifton had bungled everything he touched, and yet on the principle that "a living dog was better than a dead lion," ventures to come into the house and sneer at Sir John Macdonald's instinct of government. The member for Pictou said he did not propose to speak with bated breath in reference to the United States. He was free to declare that in international relations, the United States government had sought every occasion to take advantage of this country. In sealing and in many others that country had violated the principle of law and justice. He was prepared to believe that in future the people of the United States would compel the government of that country to go against Canada to every extent short of actual war. He would, therefore, vote against any project, the success of which would depend upon the United States' good will. He believed that the Yukon was the richest field in the world, and declared that the people of Canada would support any government in a speedy, active policy to develop that country without any gambling proposition or any squander of public lands. Sir Charles Hibbert closed his long, able and statesman-like speech with ten minutes of an eloquent protest which called out round after round of cheers.

Mr. Morrison had not closed when the house adjourned.

THE SENATE.

The senate met today after a fortnight's adjournment. Sir Mackenzie Bowell called attention to a report in the Washington papers that Edward Farrar of Canada had testified before the senate committee, giving his opinion that Canada was willing to give the shipment of fish from the Atlantic fisheries in return for free bonding privileges at Wrangel. No doubt it was his evidence to which Senator Hansborough referred in the oft quoted remark of his as to the attitude of the government of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Mills said the government could not control Mr. Farrar. The Canadian government would uphold the rights of Canada.

Senator Miller was not surprised, after Laurier's utterance of 1896, that the United States senators should suppose that the Canadian government would surrender the rights of the Atlantic fishermen. The rights of the maritime fishermen were dear to them and valuable to the country. He thought the time had come when Canada should cease to grant modus vivendi licenses, as they were only intended for temporary expedient, pending the settlement of the fishery question.

Mr. Miller said he had no sympathy with those who called Americans an enlightened people.

Mr. Mills, replying to another question, said that the government would lose no time in filling vacancies now existing in the senate.

Senator Ferguson referred in touching language to the death of his lifelong friend, Senator Arsenault. His removal, he said, was a heavy loss to Prince Edward Island.

NOTES.

The Drummond Counties railway committe heard the testimony of Deputy Minister of Railways Schreiber, who gave information concerning the subsidies paid to the Drummond Co. Most of this information was already in the possession of the public. One new statement was elicited, namely, that in 1894 the officers of the railway department were asked to report on the probable cost of building the new road from Levis to St. Rosalie. It was estimated that the cost of the line would be $1,365,000. The government agreed to pay Greenshields a sum equal to $2,200,000 for his railway between the same points, after Greenshields had received some $700,000 in subsidies. The committee will meet again next Tuesday.

A deputation of the W. C. T. U. of Quebec province and Ottawa city waited upon the ministers today to request them not to allow liquors to be taken into the Yukon. Hon. Mr. Sifton said he would do what he could about it.

OTTAWA, March 9.—Among the bills introduced was one in the name of Mr. McMullen, concerning aliens. This bill enacts that no person shall become owner of a mine or member of a mining company in Canada unless he has for one year been a resident of Canada, or shows that the country of which he is a citizen has no alien labor law.

Hon. Mr. Fielding announced that the government had authorized the Bank of Commerce (Senator Cox's bank) to establish at Dawson City, in the Yukon district. This bank will transact government business and collect gold royalty.

Mr. McLean brought up again the matter of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific rate war, which is causing great inconvenience in western Ontario, where the two railways refuse to exchange traffic. He called upon the government to take action to bring the trouble to an end, and if there was no power to take power from parliament right away.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that he had called upon the representatives of the two companies to state their case to him and see what could be done about it.

Premier Laurier observed that the recent incidents had shown the necessity for legislation giving the government greater power to act in such matters.

Sir Charles Tupper asked Premier Laurier whether the date of the West Prince election had been fixed.

Premier Laurier replied that the government had only heard today that the funeral of Mr. Perry had taken place, and thought it well to allow some time to elapse.

Mr. Morrison resumed the Yukon debate.

Mr. Morrison was followed by Mr. Oliver of Alberta, who got another chance to speak on the amendment, and took occasion to reply to Mr. Morrison from the opposition bench beside him.

Mr. Quinn of Montreal opposed the contract, and Rev. Mr. Maxwell of British Columbia supported it.

Mr. Powell of Westmorland spoke for little less than an hour, delivering an address of great power and clearness. He opposed the construction on the Pacific coast at the present and especially by the proposed route on the proposed terms.

Mr. Edwards followed in support of the bargain, and spoke till midnight.

Mr. Clancy asked that the debate be adjourned, but the premier insisted that the debate must go on, and the member for Bothwell went on.

Hon. Mr. Foster moved adjournment of debate, and the house adjourned shortly before one.

NOTES.

In both houses this afternoon the Queen's reply to the jubilee message from parliament was read today.

Senator Ferguson called attention to the announcement of the Grand Trunk Railway company that the railway companies had decided to charge one-half fares hereafter on pure bred stock, and inquired if a similar concession would be given on the government railways. Senator Ferguson said that the farmers of the maritime provinces, in order to improve their stock, decided to import from Ontario pure bred animals for breeding purposes, but the rates on the railways were so heavy that they could not do so. The Dominion Breeders' association of the maritime provinces had taken the matter up, and along with certain members of the Ontario government had waited on the Grand Trunk Railway company, with the result that it was announced that the railway company would in future charge only a fare and a half fare rates on pure bred stock for breeding purposes. Senator Ferguson wanted to know if the same concession would be granted on the government railways. Senator Scott said he had called the attention of the minister of railways to the matter, and would give an answer in a few days.

The railway committee took up business this morning. The first business was the Hudson's Bay company bill. The company applying had already power to build from the Hudson Bay to Edmonton. They asked for an extension of time and other things, including power to go on from Edmonton to Yellow Head Pass, Rocky Mountains.

Col. Domville has got up an interesting discussion by contending that the proposed extension would interfere with a company which had a charter to build from Edmonton to Athabasca Lake. This is the railway whose charter was recently obtained from the city of Edmonton by Hon. William Pugsley for Domville's Yukon Co., of which Mr. McAvity of St. John is a director. Mr. Blair argued that the Hudson Bay people should drop this section of the bill. This recommendation was adopted by a yea and nay vote, the counsel for the applying company not showing a strong disposition to press the matter to an issue.

The next order was a bill for a tramway around certain rapids on the Lewes River in Yukon. There are three applications for charters covering the same ground. One of these is promoted by John Connor of St. John, and Horace King of that city is an incorporator. After some discussion it was decided to appoint a sub-committee to examine the three propositions and report on them.

A despatch from British Columbia mentions Joseph Martin, formerly of Manitoba, as a possible successor to the late Chief Justice Davie. Another report suggests that Fred Peters, late premier of P. E. Island, but Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, his law partner, gives no credence to this story. It is said tonight that the minister of justice is considering whether Hon. D. C. Fraser is eligible for the appointment, he having been recommended by certain British Columbia members. This appointment seems hardly possible, as Mr. Fraser could not even practice law in British Columbia without six months' residence.

Engineer Zacheus Fowler of this city, formerly of New Brunswick, is about leaving for Nova Scotia to take charge of the construction of a railway from Windsor toward Truro.

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Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

LONDON, March 8.—The British naval estimates were issued tonight. They increase the expenditure by £1,440,400, increase the personnel of the navy by 6,340 men, and provide for the building of three new battleships, four armored cruisers and four sloops of war.

The total number of war vessels now in course of construction includes 12 battleships, 16 first-class cruisers, 6 second-class cruisers, 10 third-class cruisers, 6 sloops of war, 4 twin-screw gunboats and 14 torpedo boat destroyers. The estimates also provide for the building of a new royal yacht.

NELSON'S WARNING IS NOW TIMELY.

It is reported from the Riff provinces that French agents there are exerting their abilities in recruiting a number of Riffians for military service in Algeria, in which no doubt they will succeed. After two or three years' service these men will return to their native country as so many French citizens, who in their turn will extend French protection to their relations and friends, and by these means the whole population of the Riff provinces may become French in a few years. It is thus evidently clear that even the political status quo in Morocco is deceiving all the powers, excepting France. Wazzan being close to our district in the south, and the Riffian provinces not far on the east, Tangier, it may be said, is becoming gradually surrounded by a French belt. Nelson warner Britannia not to lose sight of the Moorish coast on the Straits, but in the way things are going, what will become of the entrance to the Mediterranean? What will be the fate of the main road to India at no distant future?—Al-Moghreb Al-Akza, Tangier.

JOE MARTIN'S REWARD.

WINNIPEG, March 8.—It is stated here that Joseph Martin, ex-M. P., will be appointed chief justice of British Columbia as successor to Davie.

The Manhatan S. S. Co. has secured Pier No. 1, North river, New York, for 30 years, rental $35,000 a year. This is the best pier in New York city.

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