

ADVERTISING RATES.
 1000 per inch for ordinary transient
 advertising.
 For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each
 insertion.
 Special contracts made for time ad-
 vertisements.
 Sample copies cheerfully sent to any
 address on application.

SUN-PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM,
 Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 11, 1898.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

A return brought down in the imperial commons a few days ago gives the naval strength of Great Britain and the leading maritime powers up to May 17 of the present year. The total number of war vessels for each nation includes those building and about to be built, and covers even the four new battleships to be laid down by Russia this summer. The return shows that England has now 62 battleships ready for sea, while France has 27 and Russia but 12. Of the British battleships, however, 16 are armed wholly or in part with muzzle loading guns, while no foreign fleet contains ships armed with so obsolete a weapon. Great Britain's total fleet is put at 472 vessels of all classes, against 397 for France, 288 for Russia, 290 for Germany, 111 for the United States and 106 for Japan. The vessels are thus tabulated by the London Daily Mail:

GREAT BRITAIN.	
Battleships	62
Battleships building	3
Battleships ordered	3
Cruisers, armored	18
Cruisers, armored building	4
Cruisers, armored ordered	2
Cruisers, protected	24
Cruisers, protected building	2
Cruisers, protected ordered	2
Coast defense vessels	16
Special vessels	1
Torpedo vessels	35
Torpedo boat destroyers	40
Torpedo boats building	1
Grand total	472

FRANCE.	
Battleships	27
Battleships building	3
Battleships ordered	3
Cruisers, armored	18
Cruisers, armored building	4
Cruisers, armored ordered	2
Cruisers, protected	24
Cruisers, protected building	2
Cruisers, protected ordered	2
Coast defense vessels	16
Special vessels	1
Torpedo vessels	35
Torpedo boat destroyers	40
Torpedo boats building	1
Grand total	397

RUSSIA.	
Battleships	12
Battleships building	3
Battleships ordered	3
Cruisers, armored	18
Cruisers, armored building	4
Cruisers, armored ordered	2
Cruisers, protected	24
Cruisers, protected building	2
Cruisers, protected ordered	2
Coast defense vessels	16
Special vessels	1
Torpedo vessels	35
Torpedo boat destroyers	40
Torpedo boats building	1
Grand total	288

GERMANY.	
Battleships	17
Battleships building	3
Battleships ordered	3
Cruisers, armored	18
Cruisers, armored building	4
Cruisers, armored ordered	2
Cruisers, protected	24
Cruisers, protected building	2
Cruisers, protected ordered	2
Coast defense vessels	16
Special vessels	1
Torpedo vessels	35
Torpedo boat destroyers	40
Torpedo boats building	1
Grand total	290

ITALY.	
Battleships	10
Battleships building	3
Battleships ordered	3
Cruisers, armored	18
Cruisers, armored building	4
Cruisers, armored ordered	2
Cruisers, protected	24
Cruisers, protected building	2
Cruisers, protected ordered	2
Coast defense vessels	16
Special vessels	1
Torpedo vessels	35
Torpedo boat destroyers	40
Torpedo boats building	1
Grand total	200

UNITED STATES.	
Battleships	5
Battleships building	3
Battleships ordered	3
Cruisers, armored	18
Cruisers, armored building	4
Cruisers, armored ordered	2
Cruisers, protected	24
Cruisers, protected building	2
Cruisers, protected ordered	2
Coast defense vessels	16
Special vessels	1
Torpedo vessels	35
Torpedo boat destroyers	40
Torpedo boats building	1
Grand total	111

JAPAN.	
Battleships	3
Battleships building	3
Battleships ordered	3
Cruisers, armored	18
Cruisers, armored building	4
Cruisers, armored ordered	2
Cruisers, protected	24
Cruisers, protected building	2
Cruisers, protected ordered	2
Coast defense vessels	16
Special vessels	1
Torpedo vessels	35
Torpedo boat destroyers	40
Torpedo boats building	1
Grand total	106

THE P. E. ISLAND LAW.

The Sun a few days ago directed attention to the new law in P. E. Island, under the provision of which any outside creditor, who sells goods through a commercial traveller, and has to resort to P. E. Island courts to collect his claim for goods sold, or for promissory notes or acceptances, must prove at the trial of any action to recover, that the traveler who negotiated such sale had, at the time, a license under the provisions of "An Act to Impose a Direct Tax on Certain Classes of Traders." How this legislation is regarded in the west may be judged from the following criticism in the Monetary Times:

"If the people of Charlottetown, or the island of which it is the capital, choose, like the people of Fredericton and some other places down east, to adopt, and through recent more enlightened years to adhere to, such narrow and antiquated views of trade as to repel visitors and tax people who offer them goods, we can only wonder and wait, but the circular of the Charlottetown provincial treasurer goes farther in its statement of the effect of this law. 'The provisions of said act also apply,' he says, 'to all creditors seeking to prove claims against debtors under the provisions of an act passed during the same session, entitled 'An Act Respecting Assignments for the Benefit of Creditors,' although 'the act does not, however, apply to contracts entered into previous to the passing thereof on the 14th of May, 1898.' This means, if we interpret it correctly, that if a house, in Montreal for example, sells a bill of goods to a retailer in Georgetown, Summerside, and the retailer neglects or declines to pay it when due, the authorities of the province will not assist that house to collect its justly due debt because a license to trade had not been paid to the government. This, it seems to us, is something more than merely saying to merchants at a distance: 'Keep away from us; we don't want you; we will fine and harass you if you dare attempt to sell us goods.' It is virtually helping that debtor to defraud his creditors; because, if the Montreal merchant cannot produce his license the Summerside or Georgetown dealer may snap his fingers at him and make him wait for his money. This is one of the recent provincial enactments that needs revision."

LEST THEY FORGET.

Writing from Ottawa on June 6th, the correspondent of the Telegraph says: "Today was the seventh anniversary of the death of Sir John Macdonald. The first and second anniversaries were observed by the followers in the house of commons of the deceased statesman, and the third and fourth by the wearing of roses, said to be the favorite flower of the master of Earncliffe. Today there was not a sign of remembrance." The purpose to be served by such a paragraph as the above is not very clear. On the day on which it was written the Sir John A. Macdonald monument at Toronto was decorated with flowers. The ceremonies were conducted under the auspices of the Toronto Conservative Club, and addresses were delivered by J. P. Whitney, M. L. A., Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, M. P., Nicholas Flood Davin, M. P., E. B. Oser, M. P., Father Ryan and Mayor Shaw. The "master of Earncliffe" is not forgotten. He is more than a memory. Even the great liberal party can do no better than adopt as their own the national policy which his government inaugurated. The late Alexander Mackenzie, when premier, once made a declaration of policy regarding the guardianship of the treasury, and told of the difficulty encountered in resisting the assaults made upon it. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, like his great political opponent, has passed away. Of his views regarding the defence of the treasury, there is today among his followers, to quote from the Telegraph correspondent, "not a sign of remembrance." Imagine Mr. Tarte, or Mr. Blair, or Mr. Sifton, lying upon his arms right and day to prevent an assault on the treasury.

THE SENATE TO THE FRONT.

The last issue of the North American Review contains an article on the Rehabilitation of Upper Chambers from the pen of Mr. Edward Parritt, an English liberal, who visited Ottawa this session. His opinion of the Canadian senate is shown in the following extracts from his article:

"After nearly twenty years of uselessness, the senate has asserted itself, and in regard to at least one of its actions in the session of 1897, drew from some of its hitherto most persistent critics the admission that it had rendered a great public service. Today by reason of its action on the Pilot's bill and on the International Railway bill the senate stands in a better position in the public esteem than at any time in its history, and whenever the liberals renew the agitation for the abolition of the senate they cannot fail to be met with the precedents of the session of 1897 and 98. The senate, as the liberals who resent its action on the Pilot's bill assert, may have sanctioned many doubtful bargains without question, when the bargain originated with a conservative government. However that may be, it is by actions like those of 1897-98, it raises the standard of Canadian politics, and if the life-time of a single liberal administration, it will have rendered excellent service to the dominion, a

service quite worth the five million dollars which the senate is computed to have cost since its constitution.

The International railway bill, and as time will doubtless show, the Pilot's railway bill as well, are for the senate at Ottawa what the home rule bill of 1892 was for the house of lords. . . . The house of lords has rehabilitated itself if the senate's Ottawa acts with as much discretion during the remaining three years of the existence of the Canadian parliament as it showed up to the present time it also may rehabilitate itself and baffle much that was said and written about it for twenty years onward from 1897, when the conservatives entered on an unbroken tenure of office which lasted until 1900.

FREDERICTON.

Provincial General Elections in Prospect—The Supreme and County Courts.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 8.—The following cases were heard by the supreme court today:

LaBelle v. McMillan—Dr. Stockton and John Montgomery move for a certificate for costs; J. H. Barry contra; not called; motion refused.

Ex parte LeBlanc—Rule absolute to remove a conviction under the liquor act on motion of J. D. Phinney, Q. C., attorney general concurring.

Ex parte Lynch—Thos. Lawson shows cause against a rule to remove a conviction under the Liquor License Act at the Boundary Line House in St. John's. The case is called for tomorrow.

Victoria v. Carter contra.—The applicant was in the state of Maine when the summons was served at his dwelling upon his wife; held that such a service was a nullity.

Ex parte Scammell—Palmer, Q. C., shows cause against a rule nisi granting by Judge McLeod to remove an order of the St. John county court judge requiring Fred Scammell to give security for costs; Hanington, Q. C., contra; rule absolute for certiorari.

Ex parte St. John Railway company—Shows cause against a writ of mandamus against applicant by the city of St. John, discharged on motion of C. N. Skinner, Q. C., no one appearing for the railway company.

Troop v. Everett was struck off by consent with leave to re-enter.

Ex parte Frye, Q. C., and J. A. Belvey moved to enter a noli prosequi or new trial; Currey, Q. C., contra; now before the court.

In the York county court this afternoon Judge Wilson granted a non-suit in John McPherson v. David Wallace on the ground that the questions in dispute had been tried out and decided in a former suit by plaintiff against E. W. Reynolds; Duffy for plaintiff; Bliss for defendant.

The criminal case against Fred Jarvis for theft is now being tried. J. H. Barry for the prosecution, and Mr. Duffy for the defendant.

Dr. Quigley is acting reporter of the supreme court this term. He assured your correspondent today that the last number of the first volume of Carleton's reports would be issued in a few days.

The local government are in session here tonight.

FREDERICTON, June 9.—Tonight's Gleaner says: "The public need not be surprised to learn within the next three weeks that the provincial legislature has been dissolved and writs issued for general elections to be held within that time. The government is now quietly preparing for a contest. Their financial friends have been summoned and sounded, orders in council have been passed under which some friends may operate to assist the government, a programme of 'election public' has been prepared, and of subsidies have been prepared. The influences which have operated to bring the government to a decision to dissolve may be referred to in another article. In the meantime the opposition side prepare for an early general election."

C. E. Yeazie of South Norridgewock, Me., arrived here this afternoon and has succeeded in convincing the authorities that the unknown man who was found hanging to a tree near Harvey station, recently was his father, Joshua Yeazie. Mr. Yeazie stated that his father resided with him at Norridgewock, and had done so for many years. Three weeks ago he went to Anson, Me., to visit his daughter, Mrs. Rogers, as he frequently did. He left Mrs. Rogers on Saturday, May 28th, to return to Norridgewock, and she supposed that he had done so. C. E. Yeazie knew nothing of his father's leaving Anson, and supposed that he was there still, and was consequently greatly shocked last evening upon reading in the Lewiston paper the particulars of the sad affair. Yeazie could assign no reason, or possible motive for his father's rash and awful deed. The money, notes and papers hidden by him near the place where he hanged himself proved that he was not in financial difficulties. He had a good home with his son, who is a prosperous hardware merchant. Never in his life had he shown any signs of insanity or suicidal intent, and the motives which prompted the aged statesman to take his own life is as much a mystery as ever. Undertaker George W. Adams obtained the necessary authority and made arrangements for having the remains exhumed and shipped to Norridgewock tomorrow for burial.

The criminal case against Fred Jarvis for theft is still before York county court.

Argument in Frye v. Frye in the supreme court was concluded this afternoon. Earle Q. C., and J. A. Belvey move for a new trial, and Currey, Q. C., and Cochran, contra; court considered.

Dayton v. Verrett—This was a replevin case in Madawaska county court. A claim of property was put in and allowed by the judge of that court. The plaintiff being dissatisfied with this ruling, entered the appeal on the appeal court, and John M. Stevens, for plaintiff, argued that the Supreme Court Act of 1897 created a new practice in replevin; Slipp, contra, not called on. The court held Judge McLeod dissenting, that the procedure in appeal courts was the same as in other cases, and refused to hear the case on the merits. Motion dismissed without costs.

The Fredericton Y. M. C. A. have commenced negotiations for the purchase of Temperance Hall from the W. C. T. U. for \$2,000. The association will probably not take possession until May next.

PARLIAMENT.

Non-concurrence to Some of the Senate Franchise Amendments.

Mr. Mills and Mr. Fielding Discuss the Nova Scotia Act.

Some Tariff Changes Adopted—Mr. Blair Explains About the St. John Harbor Improvements.

OTTAWA, June 7.—This morning on the vote for the Crow's Nest commission Ross Robertson brought up again the case of neglect, cruelty and oppression in connection with these works. He denounced the C. P. railway in round terms demanding that Vanhorne and his fellow directors could not hide behind the men who acted as their agents in carrying out the conspiracy to steal the labor of helpless men. The death of the two Pictou men was no accident, but was an incident, an operation of this conspiracy to defraud the laboring men. The death of the two Pictou men was no accident, but was an incident, an operation of this conspiracy to defraud the laboring men. The death of the two Pictou men was no accident, but was an incident, an operation of this conspiracy to defraud the laboring men.

The farewells address to Lord and Lady Aberdeen was passed in the commons this morning, on motion of the premier, seconded by Hon. Mr. Foster. Hon. Mr. Foster said the government was not above criticism, and the opposition had strong ground on the complaint against the course of Lord Aberdeen. While he agreed with Sir Charles Tupper's views of the governor general's course, he did not allow these matters to blind his eyes to the good qualities and devoted service of their excellencies.

Most of the afternoon session was occupied with the other Manitoba resolution, authorizing the government to pay over to Manitoba three hundred thousand dollars from the school funds placed in the hands of the federal government. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said that this money was required for school purposes in that province.

Messrs. Sproule, Borden, Lafriere, Marcotte and other opposition members objected to this withdrawal of trust funds placed in the care of the dominion. These proceeds of the sale of school lands were intended to remain unimpaired for future generations. The interest only was intended to be used. But it was now proposed to hand the principal sum over to the Greenway government on the eve of a provincial election.

Hon. Mr. Foster begged the government not to rush through on the last week of the session, when two-thirds of the members were away, those two-thirds who might be placed in the election act and not in this one.

Sir Louis Davies said that his mind had wavered in respect to this amendment, as it was intended to meet an undoubted evil. On reflection he thought that the amendment would produce as many inconveniences as it would remove.

After Mr. Davin had shown the inconsistency of the solicitor general's position, the motion for non-concurrence was adopted.

The house remained in committee till 2 a. m., passing three pages of the supplementary estimates.

Hon. Mr. Mulock's bill for the speedy delivery of letters specially paid merely takes the power to make the regulation, but the postmaster general explained that he proposed to employ fast messengers to deliver specially in towns letters on which ten cents extra is paid.

OTTAWA, June 9.—This morning Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick proposed non-concurrence in some but not all the senate amendments to the franchise bill. The reason he gave applied especially to the Miller amendment, providing for appeal to judges. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick declared that this amendment struck at the principle of the measure. It took the control of the lists out of the hands of the local authorities. Moreover, against machinery provided was not adequate. Later in the morning Mr. Fitzpatrick declared that the people had given the government a clear mandate to adopt the provincial lists. The act of the senate was the result of an understanding that the upper house would destroy the bill. Mr. Fitzpatrick asserted that it was an unwarranted interference on the part of the senate.

Messrs. Blair and Fraser following, declared that there was no complaint in their provinces with the local system. Mr. Fraser went on to speak in such strong language against the senate that the speaker ordered him to withdraw his language.

Mr. Borden of Halifax argued that the Miller amendment did not subvert the principle of the bill, unless the principle of the bill was to prevent a revision. The amendment was so obviously fair and just that he could not possibly see why the government did not accept it.

Mr. Mills assured the government that there was a real cause of complaint in Nova Scotia. He maintained that the amendment could not be refused if the government wanted to be fair.

As to the statement of Hon. Mr. Fielding that the people had pronounced against the principle involved in this amendment, Hon. Mr. Fielding said he had discussed the matter fifty times in Nova Scotia. But Mr. Mills said he had the typewritten verbatim reports of Mr. Fielding's speeches in his county, and the franchise act was never mentioned. Mr. Fielding had promised other reforms, such as a revision of the four duty, the reduction in the care of the dominion, and the expenditure, all of which pledges were broken, but it did not say anything about the franchise. But Mr. Mills said he was not fighting the principles of the bill at this stage. He was fighting the amendment, which he thought the senate was committing a favor on the country and performing a simple act of justice, without attacking the principle of the measure.

Mr. Martin pointed out that if the amendment of the senate providing that Mr. Fielding's name might be marked, was defeated, it would be impossible to afford a remedy for a candidate who is defeated by illegal votes.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick admitted the need of an amendment, but suggested that it might be placed in the election act and not in this one.

Sir Louis Davies said that his mind had wavered in respect to this amendment, as it was intended to meet an undoubted evil. On reflection he thought that the amendment would produce as many inconveniences as it would remove.

The house remained in committee till 2 a. m., passing three pages of the supplementary estimates.

Hon. Mr. Mulock's bill for the speedy delivery of letters specially paid merely takes the power to make the regulation, but the postmaster general explained that he proposed to employ fast messengers to deliver specially in towns letters on which ten cents extra is paid.

OTTAWA, June 9.—This morning Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick proposed non-concurrence in some but not all the senate amendments to the franchise bill. The reason he gave applied especially to the Miller amendment, providing for appeal to judges. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick declared that this amendment struck at the principle of the measure. It took the control of the lists out of the hands of the local authorities. Moreover, against machinery provided was not adequate. Later in the morning Mr. Fitzpatrick declared that the people had given the government a clear mandate to adopt the provincial lists. The act of the senate was the result of an understanding that the upper house would destroy the bill. Mr. Fitzpatrick asserted that it was an unwarranted interference on the part of the senate.

Messrs. Blair and Fraser following, declared that there was no complaint in their provinces with the local system. Mr. Fraser went on to speak in such strong language against the senate that the speaker ordered him to withdraw his language.

Mr. Borden of Halifax argued that the Miller amendment did not subvert the principle of the bill, unless the principle of the bill was to prevent a revision. The amendment was so obviously fair and just that he could not possibly see why the government did not accept it.

Mr. Mills assured the government that there was a real cause of complaint in Nova Scotia. He maintained that the amendment could not be refused if the government wanted to be fair.

As to the statement of Hon. Mr. Fielding that the people had pronounced against the principle involved in this amendment, Hon. Mr. Fielding said he had discussed the matter fifty times in Nova Scotia. But Mr. Mills said he had the typewritten verbatim reports of Mr. Fielding's speeches in his county, and the franchise act was never mentioned. Mr. Fielding had promised other reforms, such as a revision of the four duty, the reduction in the care of the dominion, and the expenditure, all of which pledges were broken, but it did not say anything about the franchise. But Mr. Mills said he was not fighting the principles of the bill at this stage. He was fighting the amendment, which he thought the senate was committing a favor on the country and performing a simple act of justice, without attacking the principle of the measure.

Mr. Martin pointed out that if the amendment of the senate providing that Mr. Fielding's name might be marked, was defeated, it would be impossible to afford a remedy for a candidate who is defeated by illegal votes.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick admitted the need of an amendment, but suggested that it might be placed in the election act and not in this one.

for repairs to Campbellton shipping facilities. The ship was put in the public interest. Hon. Mr. Campbellton said:

On Burt Ch. Mr. Foster said in the way, to get the estimate. Hon. Mr. Campbellton said:

It was after Blair's estimate Blair gave de stock. He stated was not intended to be a question of operations on to April of this year. This was \$32,500 in the cost of the greater usual for repairs terminal work that there were for ocean mail provided extension on the west C. P. R.

After showing St. John's with few years. Mr. an excellent colonial could of the export sequence of the the Canada A. the proposed a wharf with vators. The d on a property be acquired a Berths for could be provided a wharf with a and the prop at one hundred Dominion Atlantic their steamship and the govern that arrangement of the property was to do so extensions. I asked would n purchase and would be all t spend this year completed work million.

I asked whether tributing Mr. shown unprop providing wharf quarters of a thought that them. The p be of 300,000 h was as far as to go now. wanted a larg contributing a purpose. The given in answer Mr. Foster said, but the objection was a tercolonial app Mr. Blair got the last item a \$61,000 for the p maining of the the thought that the amendment would produce as many inconveniences as it would remove.

After Mr. Davin had shown the inconsistency of the solicitor general's position, the motion for non-concurrence was adopted.

On the second reading of the bill to amend the law relating to the school trust funds to the province of Manitoba, Hon. Mr. Foster briefly stated the objections. Hon. Mr. Fielding replied, and Mr. Lafriere objected to the impairment of the capital set aside for school funds.

The motion was carried in, when the second reading was carried by a party vote of 62 to 32. The bill was considered in committee and reported. The Manitoba better terms bill was read a third time, as was Hon. Mr. Mulock's bill for special post office delivery.

In the ways and means committee Hon. Mr. Fielding proposed a tariff change. He explained that in the tariff of last year the house adopted a resolution placing rubber belting and rubber cement in a class of rubber goods paying 25 per cent. Through some mistake in copying, rubber belting in the statute is classed with other belting paying 20 per cent. Mr. Fielding proposed to rectify the mistake by making the duty 25 per cent as intended. He declined to entertain Mr. Clarke Wallace's suggestion that compensation should be given to the manufacturers who have suffered through the mistake.

Another change was made in the sugar duty. When his proposition to give preferential terms to West India raw sugar was made, the western members pointed out that the refinery at Vancouver was in a position to use raw sugar from the British colonies in the east, and asked that similar preference be given for sugar from Queensland, Fiji and Mauritius. Today the finance minister practically accepted the suggestion by extending a preference to raw sugar the product of any part of the British empire.

The tariff resolutions were adopted.

This evening the house was in supply on public works. A long discussion took place on the vote of four thousand dollars for a new harbor in Guysboro county. The talk grew out of the fact that Mr. Tarte's report estimated the cost of \$24,000 and the minister of public works seemed to be ignorant of the location, while Hon. Mr. Fielding confessed that he had never heard of the place before.

Several members thought that the money ought not to be voted unless fuller information could be given. It was finally passed.

Hon. Mr. Tarte withdrew the item of \$5,000 for dredging St. Mary's river.

On the item for improvement of the Upper Tobique River channel, Mr. Ellis said that legislation passed this year making this river a private stream as a company had acquired the right to build dams across it.

Mr. McAllister, speaking on the vote for repairs to Campbellton shipping facilities. The ship was put in the public interest. Hon. Mr. Campbellton said: