ALL EYES FIXED NOW ON HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON

Ottawa, April 4—Hon. Clifford Sifton's movements in the west are creating much interest among those who are well posted politically. For instance, a prominent politician said to your correspondent today: "I have heard that Hon. Robert Rogers and the ex-minister of the interior have been in close confab since the latter's arrival in Winnipeg. And now it is announced that Mr. Rogers is leaving at once for Ottawa. I wonder if that has anything to do with the rumor that the Free Press is not so violently partizan as usual just now."

Another well-informed politician said: "Mr. Sifton is sore. He hasn't any use for Fielding, who is generally regarded as Sir Wilfrid Laurier's successor. He hasn't lost sight of the fact that the premier made a distasteful statement when Sir Wilfrid said that the All Red Line promoter did not speak for the Canadian government with reference to that project when in England. His dislike against Fielding is due to the finance minister's attitude on the Autonomy Bill."

"Mr. Sifton has been heard to declare," said the informant, "that Mr. Fielding 'went back' on him on that occasion, just as he went back on the late Mr. Blair over the Grand Trunk Pacific project.

"It is not hard to see that Mr. Sifton is casting about for conservative alliances. He does not want his western administration opened up in the event of a change of government. Remember this: the majority of the western representatives from the Prairie provinces, while nominally Liberals, are really Sifton men. Sifton's power in the west is potent. He owns the Free Press newspaper of Winnipeg. He can control the sinews of war: he has now a good personal following among the Ottawa delegation. He knows all the ropes, and his defection would scare the Liberals as nothing else would.

"Wasn't it significant that Mr. Sifton should make a speech, in which he dwelt particularly with civil service reform just before the boomerang report of Messrs. Fyshe, Courtney and Bazin was made public? Perhaps he knew what was coming. Of course the Sifton utterance has its humorous side. Sifton preaching civil service reform, after the devil's dance of 'frenzied grabbing' in the interior department, is like Satan reproving sin. Sifton posing as a 'reformer' is like the declarations of future sobriety on the part of a man who is just recovering from a spree.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier has the most profound respect for his ex-colleague. The premier admires capacity in anyone for making large sums of money—on the principle, probably, that most people envy qualities which they themselves do not possess.

"To sum up the whole question, Mr. Sifton's position appears to be somewhat like this: He will not re-enter the cabinet, and thereby 'hold' a situation for Mr. Fielding as Sir Wilfrid's successor. He wants to see the All Red Route 'un fait accompli.' He does not want to drag that question into party politics, but he is not satisfied at the reception of the idea by the Liberals. His future political affiliations are, therefore, uncertain with the odds in favor of the Conservatives, under certain conditions. As the Conservatives are pledged to 'open up' the whole western situation in the event of a return to power, I cannot see what Mr. Sifton has to gain by tying up with them. It would be very unlike Mr. Borden to enter into any deal with the ex-minister of interior, even if it had the practical effect of bringing his party into power.

"Therefore, the movements of Mr. Sifton will be watched with the keenest interest by those who appreciate the true value of the present situation."

FAILED YARMOUTH BANK DIRECTORS HELD LIABLE

Halifax, N. S., April 5.—The full bench of the Nova Scotia supreme court on Saturday gave a unanimous decision that the directors of the defunct Bank of Yarmouth are personally liable to the shareholders for a portion, at least, of the losses by the failure of the bank and an order was granted that they make restitution.

This decision comes as a result of an appeal made by the shareholders for a judgment of Justice Townshend that the directors were not thus responsible. The decision is that the directors must pay to the liquidator, who is acting for shareholders and creditors, the amount of the last dividend, and also the amount of the loss by the Redding account since August, 1904, with interest at five per cent. on both.

The paid-up capital of the bank was $300,000 and the dividend of five per cent., therefore, amounts to $15,000. The loss by the Reddings since the date mentioned has not yet been figured out exactly, but it is probably enough to make the total sum payable by the directors as much as $30,000, or perhaps more.

The Bank of Yarmouth failed more than two years ago, its downfall having been caused largely by this Redding account which involved hundreds of thousands. It came to be said because of it that "the Reddings owned the bank." Of course directors are liable for actual fraud on their part, but this decision is interesting as going further, making them liable for negligence in management and holding that it cannot be shouldered on the manager if it proved that by proper supervision on their part defalcations could be made known and stopped.

Justice Meagher delivered the judgment of the court in accordance with this view. It was concurred in by Justice Laurence with the exception that the opinion of the latter judge was that the directors are not liable to pay the dividend.

Justice Russell concurred with Judge Meagher, but was of the opinion that the directors should be held for losses commencing at a still earlier date.

Justice Longley's judgment arrived at the same result as Meagher's, whose judgment becomes the decision of the court as a whole.

The liquidator represents everybody interested in the assets—creditors and shareholders alike. Under the double liability the creditors have been paid off, and the liquidator is now winding up the interest of the shareholders.

This decision in a measure is to recoup the shareholders for mismanagement of the directors.

It is probable that an appeal will be taken to the supreme court of Canada. The president of the Bank of Yarmouth was Senator John Lovitt.

STORM-BATTERED LINERS ARRIVE AT HALIFAX

Halifax, N. S., April 5.—Fourteen days out from Hamburg for New York with 1,800 passengers on board, the Hamburg-American liner Pretoria made her way slowly into port this morning, short of coal. The liner left Hamburg on March 21st, and Boulogne the next day. Captain Schrotter reports tempestuous weather all the way across the Atlantic. When off this coast the coal supply ran short, and knowing he could not reach New York the captain pointed his ship for Halifax.

While in mid-ocean a woman in the steerage jumped overboard and was drowned. After taking in about 200 tons of coal the Pretoria will sail for New York. One hundred passengers landed here and left on the Boston express tonight.

Coated with ice from stem to stern and after fighting her way through mountainous seas the Allan turbiner Virginian arrived in Halifax late last night after the worst trip in the ship's history. The steamer sailed from Liverpool on Friday, March 27th, and met head winds and heavy seas right through to this port. She had on board 1,537 passengers, most of whom were landed here.

The steamer Broomfield, which arrived in port yesterday from Iviza, Spain, also reports rough weather, having been twenty-one days on the voyage.

PORTLAND, ME., BLOCK DESTROYED BY FIRE

Portland, Me., April 4.—Fire tonight in a four-story brick block numbered 225 to 237 Commercial street, and situated on the corner of Commercial and Union streets, in the wholesale district, burned out Cann & Patrick Co., wholesale grocers; the George A. Young & Company, wholesale crockery dealers; Squires & Co., pork dealers, and the offices of H. A. Morse & Company, who carry Pacific coast goods; the American Molasses Company, of New York; the Eastern Refining Company, and J. K. Armsby, commission broker.

The aggregate loss is estimated at $200,000. The heaviest loser was the Cann & Patrick Company, whose stock was valued at $125,000, and whose loss was figured at 70 per cent. The fire was confined to the third and fourth floors, it having originated on the roof or in the upper story. The losses are covered by insurance.

The presence of 20,000 gallons of oil and twenty-five barrels of gasolene in the store of the F. H. Little Oil Company at 223 Commercial street, and separated from the building block by a narrow alley, caused the firemen to make one of the most determined fights in their experience. The gasolene was removed. For a time it looked as though the structure would take fire, but the department was finally victorious.

HETTY GREEN'S BID SPURNED BY PAUPER.

Waukegan, Ill., April 3.—Eighty years of age, practically without a penny to his name and confined in a hospital, Levi Safford, of Winthrop Harbor, steadfastly refuses to accept an offer of $1,000,000 which he says he has received from Hetty Green for his claim to property in Harlem, New York, valued at $20,000,000. A suit to determine finally who holds the title to the vast property is now pending in the United States Supreme Court. A decision, according to Safford, is expected to be handed down in June. The suit has been in the courts for many years.

"Rather than accept the offer of Hetty Green, for $1,000,000 in cash, I will die without a penny to my name, so satisfied am I that the Supreme Court will confirm my claim to the estate," said Safford today as he lay on his bed in the McAllister hospital.

The land to which Safford lays claim embraces sixty acres lying in the heart of Harlem. According to his story, ancestors on his father's side owned this land. Squatters settled on it. No attention was paid to them until the property began to increase in value. The squatters refused to be dispossessed, and so a suit was started.

Safford and the children of a deceased brother in the East claim to be the only direct heirs. President Roosevelt, so says Safford, is an heir to the property in the second division. Safford claims that the president is his second cousin. He clings to the hope that the president, after his term in the White House has expired, will devote some of his time to the case, if a decision is not handed down before that time.

LORD MINTO'S DAUGHTER MARRIED IN LONDON

Lady Ruby Elliott Became Bride of Lord Cromer's Eldest Son, Saturday.

Montreal, April 5.—A special London cable says: The wedding took place Saturday in the presence of a large number of members of the British aristocracy and others prominent socially and politically in London, of Lady Ruby Elliott, second daughter of the Earl of Minto, viceroy of India and formerly governor-general of Canada, and the Countess of Minto, and Rowland Thomas Baring, Viscount Errington, eldest son of Lord Cromer, of Cromer Hall, Norfolk, who is famous for his services as a diplomatist and administrator in Egypt. Unfortunately the Earl of Minto was unable to be present on account of the pressure of his duties in India, but Lady Minto arrived from India about three weeks ago to prepare for her daughter's wedding.

The marriage was solemnized in the church of St. Margaret's, Westminster, which has been the scene of many fashionable weddings. The bride wore a gown of soft white satin, made in empire style. The deep high belt was closely embroidered with pearls and finished with pearl tassels, and a shower of orange blossoms and buds fell down the front of the gown. She also wore a long real lace veil.

The bridesmaids were Ladies Eileen and Violet Elliott, sisters of the bride; Lady Dorothy Browne, daughter of Lord and Lady Kenmare, and cousin of both bride and bridegroom; Lady Evelyn Grey, daughter of the governor- general of Canada; Miss Mabel Elliott and Miss Margaret Dawnay, the last three cousins of the bride. The six bridesmaids were gowned in charming frocks of turquoise blue chiffon, made in the Romney style, with draped fichus knotted in front. Their hats were of blue tulle trimmed with ribbon work and pale pink roses. The best man was the Hon. Wyndham Baring, brother of the bridegroom.

The bride and bridegroom left to spend their honeymoon at Sutton Courtney, which has been lent them by Harry Lindsay. A large number of beautiful gifts were received from various parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, India, and Canada.

PENOBSCOT LUMBER CUT 220,000,000 FEET

Mills Will Be Late in Starting--Big Coal Fleet for Bangor Waiting for Ice to Run Out.

Bangor, Me., April 5—Although the Penobscot river from Bangor to the sea has been free of ice since the morning of April 2, no vessels have as yet arrived here, and none is expected for several days. A fleet carrying about 12,000 tons of coal has arrived in Fort Point cove, but is detained there waiting the departure of heavy ice fields from above Bangor, the passing down of which would make navigation dangerous. The fleet below consists of the barges Coleraine, Brunside, Eagle Hill, Pine Forest, Paxtang, Paxinos and Wisconisses, all from Philadelphia and the schooner Fred A. Davenport from Newport News. Several other barges and six large schooners, all coal laden, are due, so that when the river becomes safe for navigation, there will be between 25,000 and 30,000 tons of coal to arrive at Bangor in one fleet.

The outlook for the lumber trade in the next month or two is not encouraging, as the market is quiet, some of the mills have no logs, and others will start rather late. Ship brokers report the coastwise freight market as extremely dull. By the first of June, however, a decided improvement may be look for.

The Penobscot log cut this year amounts to about 220,000,000 feet, of which about 100,000,000 is for the pulp mills, the remainder for sawing and in addition to this, the saw mills have twenty to twenty-five millions of logs on hand for early orders. About 50,000 tons of merchantable ice of last year's crop is in the houses here and will probably be shipped this season.

WHAT IS A BLENDED FLOUR?

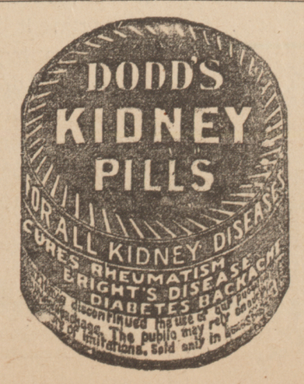
Cooking schools and cooking experts have never grown so enthusiastic over any other flour, as they have over blended flour. And the enthusiasm is well merited.

What is a Blended Flour, you ask?

It is a blend, adopted for some time by most millers, consisting of Ontario fall wheat (which is sown in the autumn and reaped in the late summer), and Manitoba spring wheat (sown in the spring and harvested in the fall). The first is mellowed, and given a rich consistency and fine flavor by remaining all winter in the ground, maturing slowly during the summer months. Up in the Northwest they have several hours more sunshine every day in the summer than comes to more southern fields, and wheat matures quickly into hard, flinty grain, containing a large percentage of gluten. These two wheats, when blended scientifically in just the right proportion, make the most nutritious, finely flavored and successful flour that can be obtained.

Blended Flour is unreservedly recommended by those learned in culinary mysteries for both bread and pastry.

There is no doubt that the Blended Flour is the perfect flour. 25.



Going Out of Business Sale OF FURNITURE.

St. John's Furniture Opportunity.

We have had to add a few new lines to sort up the stock, such as Quartered Oak Dining Chairs to make complete Dining Sets, also some Iron and Brass Bedsteads to match up odd Dressers.

We also had several new designs in 5-piece Parlor Suite Frames, which have just been made up in very best silks. One at $28.00 is a bargain, others at $46.00 and $48.00.

Elegant 5-Piece Suites at $26.00

Corner Chairs Covered in Best Silk, $5.00

Goods Stored and Insured Free until wanted. Open Evenings.

JOHN WHITE, 93 to 97 Charlotte St.

A MEXICAN MARKET FOR CANADIAN FISH

Fish Dealers of Maritime Provinces Have Not Yet Relized Its Possibilities

(The Coast Guard, March 19th.)

Although the fish merchants of the Maritime Provinces have made commendable efforts to widen the markets for our fish of late years, it does not appear that any determined effort has been made to realize the possibilities of the market for fish in Mexico, and other Latin-American countries. Some of our fish merchants were willing to give the American fishermen free access to our shore fisheries if Washington would agree to admit our fish into Porto Rico free of duty; yet, what is the value of the Porto Rico market compared with that of a country like Mexico? Porto Rico has a population of considerably less than a million, while Mexico has a population nearly three times that of Canada—it really boasts a population of about 15,000,000.

Its cities, with their numerous parks, splendid statues, and imposing public buildings are dreams of beauty, showing far more evidences of public spirit and wealth than our own Canadian cities do.

What should be of more interest is its possibilities as a market for our fish as well as well as for our other economic products. The time is opportune for making an effort to realize those possibilities. Mexico, like most tropical countries, consumes large quantities of fish, and possessses sea fisheries of some importance. But during the past summer, there was a number of submarine earthquakes in the Gulf of Mexico, the effect of which was to destroy practically all the fish on the coast. When I was out there, we sailed for miles through seas of dead fish, while along the coast the people had to turn out and bury the winrows of dead fish, washed up by the tide, in order to prevent epidemics. Now it will probably be some years before the coast fisheries are replenished, but what is Mexico's misfortune is Canada's opportunity. Our fish should find a ready market out there at the present time; and once Canadian fish is fairly introduced it should meet with a large and increasing demand. As an article of diet it is by long odds superior to the fish of tropical waters; it does not pall on the taste and will, if properly cured, keep longer.

To get an idea of the possibilities of this market, Jamaica, with a population of 700,000, mostly poor people, takes from us nearly $500,000 worth of fish, besides $200,000 worth from the United States. Supposing we could induce Mexico to purchase a proportionate amount, it would offer with its population of 15,000,000 people, a market for $10,000,000—worth of fish—more perhaps than the total yield of Nova Scotia's fisheries. A market, with such possibilities is worth cultivating.

And there is a political reason why we should seek to develop a market for our fish in Mexico. The United States authorities still retain the reins of government in Cuba, and as soon as they can find an excuse, will probably take formal possession of the island. In that event, Canadian fish will have to face an almost prohibitive tariff. But if we have developed an alternative market in Mexico, the loss of the Cuban market will not affect us so much as the loss of the Porto Rico market did.

At present, the Canadian government is paying $100,000 a year to maintain a steamship service with Mexico. Boats leave Halifax every month touching at the Bahamas, Cuba and three or four ports in Mexico, so there should not be much difficulty in arranging for shipments. Not only the fish merchants, but the Fishermen's associations, would do well to make enquiries as to possibilities of markets in Mexico. Enquiries might be addressed to A. Grimwood & Coy, Mexico City, Mexico, or A. Grimwood & Coy., Vera Cruz, Mexico; A. Mintes & Co., Progress, Mex.; or A. Mintes & Co., Merida, Mex.; or T. A. S. De Wolf, Halifax, N. S.

THE GOLD KING MINES

The recent meeting of the Gold King Consolidated Mines Co., Ltd., held a few days ago, was one of considerable interest to shareholders. The directors favored the giving of an option to certain capitalists at 25c per share on one half the capital stock, or $3,000,000. If this arrangement obtains the sanction of the shareholders, an entirely new management and policy in connection with the mine will be inaugurated, and it is generally felt that with an economical and capable management, the mine should produce more results with a considerably less expenditure.

The returns for the past three months have been very satisfactory, and the much improved condition of affairs is plainly shown by the enhanced market value of the stock, which has risen in a very short time from 7c to 16c, Saturday's figures.

LABOR PARTY IN POLITICS

Prof. Mavor's Interesting Address at Toronto Meeting

(Toronto News.)

"Beware of haphazard tendencies" was the warning of Professor Mavor to the members of the Independent Labor party last night. He was addressing them in the Labor Temple on "Political Economy and General Labor Conditions."

After Professor Mavor had spoken, and had been followed by Mr. Allan Studholme, M. P. P., short speeches were made by the men whom the Labor party intends to put up in the fous Toronto constituencies in the coming Provincial elections. They were Messrs. W. J. Hevey, cigarmaker, in West Toronto; John Gardner, baker, in North Toronto; John Kennedy, metal worker, South Toronto, and J. W. Bruce, plumber, in East Toronto.

Prof. Mayor went back into the middle ages in giving a general idea of the history of labor. At that time throughout Europe it was under a heavy depression. Regulation was the characteristic feature of the whole of the middle ages. England always was a turbulent people. From the early middle ages she had been extremely difficult to govern. Every department of life was regulated then. A workingman was not allowed to stay out late at night without the master's consent. Not until the beginning of the eighteenth century did the laboting man begin to hold up his head.

Here he mentioned the danger of haphazardness. The tendency of one century was not necessarily the tendency of the next. Then came the "arising consciousness known as class consciousness."

"What is this?" he asked. "The laboring class recognize themselves as a distinct class with interests that are opposed to those of some other class. It has given rise to a movement of an extremely formidable kind in Europe, and especially in Southern Russia, where it seems that social consciousness has been sweeping everything before it. The professional class must be submerged, it is said, put under foot, and the working class alone dominate. That is to say the government would become a working-class government. (Applause.)

"But is this likely to become the course of history? It would mean reaction of a rather serious character. I speak of Russia. Think of a country twice as big as the United States of America in the throes of revolution, and you will see the tremendous importance of it! It proved to be an excessive scheme to ballast, and the whole movement has been thrown back a quarter of a century. A little more ballast and it might have carried. That is the point. Can you afford to put intelligent people down that happen to belong to other classes? Can you govern without these intelligent people of the rett of the world?"

DR. PARKIN'S LIFE OF SIR JOHN MacDONALD

(Toronto World.)

None of the makers of Canada is so closely identified with the movement that resulted in the creation of the Dominion as was Sir John A. Macdonald. It may not be possible now to anticipate the ultimate historic judgment which will assign him his proper place among the more notable statesmen of his age. Yet there can be little doubt that when the problem which Canada then presented is seen in its true perspective and detached from the personal and partisan bias which still attaches to it, the work accomplished by Sir John Macdonald will be regarded as justly entitling him to the highest rank among the founders and builders of great nations. The task to which he set himself was one of extraordinary difficulty, involving as it did the reconciliation of profoundly opposed tendencies and sympathies, the protection of particular and conflicting interests and the creation out of these of a common national sentiment strong enough and lasting enough to withstand the shocks of time and circumstance.

These conditions and the whole course of Sir John Macdonald's life and political career are very admirably and with creditable impartiality handled and discussed by Dr. Geo. R. Parkin in the biography recently issued, one of the series of "Makers of Canada," for which Messrs. Morang & Co. of this city are responsible. This series, by far the most ambitious project yet attempted by Canadian publishers, has met with deserved appreciation both in the Dominion and the motherland and even in the more remote states of the empire, whose attention is being increasingly directed towards the evolution and peculiar circumstances of Canada. And it is fortunate that so fascinatinng a personality as that of Sir John Macdonald is so intimately bound up in the bundle of the national life. To know him and to know what he did is to hold the key of Canadian history and to realize that he was psychologically the man for the hour. The grandeur and prescient character of the ideas which inspired him remain lasting testimonies to the high quality of his statesmanship and this will endure when the controversies that raged round his employment of the political methods of his day are forgotten.

LAST WORD IN SKY SCRAPERS

Lastest New York Cloud Tickler Will Have 101 Stories

(New York American.)

Here's a building for you! Hundred and one stories high, all made of concrete on cantilever and steel arch framing, to cost $17,000,000.

Land for this monster edifice is to be purchased today by the Jay-Potter-Dix Realty Corporation for the Anecke Jans estate. (Anecke is the good old Dutchman who once owned all lower Broadway). The plot will comprise all the space between Nos. 81-90 Broadway, and the square-foot cost figures out about $300 for each area, 12 inches by 12.

The sixteen upper stories will be circular, as the building will be surmounted by a dome, modelled after St. Peter's in Rome, in fact, the building will be called the St. Peter. Those floors will be used as a hotel—the eighty-fifth floor of the building being the first hotel floor.

There will be eight stories underground. These will connect with the subway and the Hudson tunnel. The west floor of all will be used as a natatorium, as a depth exactly on a level with the salt water of the bay will be attained by this subterranean space. More of the wonders will be announced on a later date.

The great scheme is the product of the brain of Adam Bigsel, who improved the corner of Broadway and Wall street so wonderfully.

Such was the information which greatly excited editors of New York newspapers last night. Then one of them glanced at the calendar—and added the following:

The architect is a newcomer into the land of marvels—A. P. Rilfule, otherwise known as April Fool. It is understood that the financing will be done by S. T. Ung.

ONE POLICEMAN SHOOTS ANOTHER

But Both were in Plain Clothes and Neither Knew the Other was an Officer

New York, N. Y., April 3.—John Bresnahan, a policeman, who had a day off today, was shot and mortally injured this evening by Sergeant James Nerney at Ninth avenue and Fiftieth street. Both men were in plain clothes and neither knew the other was a policeman.

Thomas McCormack and William Nester were standing in Forty-ninth street, just west of Eighth avenue, when Bresnahan came by and he and Nester had words. Bresnahan pulled out his blackjack and began beating Nester, who fled.

Bresnahan pursued Nester down Fiftieth street. Just then Nerney came up on his motor cycle and some one told him a policeman was being asaulted. Nerney left his machine and ran up to Bresnahan.

"Come back with me," he said.

"I don't know why I should go back," Bresnahan replied, and struck Nerney with the blackjack across the face. Nerney dropped to his knees, and as he arose he fired two shots, one bullet striking Bresnahan in the abdomen.

Policeman Vanderpool arrested Nerney, and Bresnahan was sent to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said there was little hope for him.

STROUD'S TEA

IN LEAD PACKETS.

"Has an Exclusive Flavor."

The one Tea you will never tire of.

—FOR SALE AT ALL GROCERS.—

W. D. STROUD & SONS,

MONTREAL, QUE.

SEAL HUNTING OUTLOOK REGARDED AS UNFAVORABLE

St. Johns, N. F., April 3.—Owners of steamers which left port twenty-four days ago on the annual spring seal hunting cruise say that the outlook is unfavorable. The fleet has been out the longest time on record without a report being received. Usually the first laden ships return within 18 or 20 days bringing news of the other vessels. It is thought that the fleet may have missed finding seal herds along the coast and is now searching the ice fields in the ocean.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FOR EASTER

Will Issue Return Tickets AT SINGLE FARE TO GENERAL PUBLIC

GOING APRIL 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20

RETURNING APRIL 21, 1908

Between all Stations in Canada East of Port Arthur.

W. B. HOWARD, Dist. Pass. Agent, St. John, N. B.

EMPRESSES

CANADIAN PACIFIC ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS

St. John and Liverpool Service.

LAKE MANITOBA.. .. .. ..Sat. Apr. 11
EMPRESS OF BRITAIN... ..Fri. Apr. 17
LAKE CHAMPLAIN.. .. .. ..Sat. Apr. 25

FIRST CABIN.

EMPRESSES.... .. ..$80.00 and up
LAKE MANITOBA.. .. .. .. 65.00 and up

SECOND CABIN.

EMPRESSES.... ....$47.50 and $50.00
LAKE MANITOBA.... .. ..$42.50
LAKE CHAMPLAIN.. } $45.00 and $$47.50
LAKE ERIE..... }

STEERAGE.

EMPRESSES.. .. ..$28.75
Other Boats.. ....$27.50

W. B. HOWARD, District Pass. Agent, St. John, N. B.