SUN

any other pump

ch 17.-At last night's

M. A. Society of the

ch, a letter was read

those administering the affairs of the dominion. It may also occasion surprise that when the boundaries of Queee were extended no objection was made on behalf of Ontario. The explanation is an easy one. The people the fertile lands north of its ancient boundary, and desired to obtain a seaport on James Bay. As a result of a conference with the federal authorities its northern boundaries were extended to Hudson Bay. It was also extended towards the west, so that the area of the province of Ontario is now two and a half times as great as it

> Quebec should also be increased. Under these circumstances Ontario the province of New Brunswick entered in confederation with Quebec with certain defined boundaries, and that it representation of this province desee that this injustice is not continued. Unless some legislation is enacted for our" protection in conse-Canadian house of commons. A small creases in the representation, and I may say that I sincerely trust that feel that in passing this resolution we

LEGISLATURE.

or the day being called,

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said: Although this

is a mati i of great importance, I do

not desire to trouble the house at any

length. Some may say it will be difficult to have the wrong done to us

righted, but I think that it can be. In

have faith in the sense of justice of

have no doubt that when the boundar-

ies of Ontario were extended there was

an understanding that the area of

from Page Three.)

ATION QUESTION.

will have done our duty and that after that the responsibility will rest with those who have the power to remedy Mr. Hazen said: I have listened with great interest to the presentation of the case by the premier and attorney general. They have delivered addresses which were both instructive and entertaining, and I doubt whether any more interesting subject has ever been discussed in this house. I do not expect to be able to add anything to the arguments that have been advanced but I think that it is extremely desirable in a matter of the importance that we should not give a perfunctory assent to the resolution, but should show our sympathy with it. I say this on behalf of myself and the other gentlemen on this side of the house of whom I am the leader. It was interesting to me to hear the premier criticise Mesers. Blair and Fielding, and it was all the more striking because one of these gentlemen, the present finance minisgument of the attorney general was a most interesting one and I have seldom heard him present a case more ably. I also listened with interest to his remarks as to what occurred on the argument of the representation case before the privy council, but after all that has now become merely an academic question, for it has been decided against us. It was decided against us in the supreme court, although on that bench there are two judges from the maritime provinces, one of whom at least was a great stickler for provincial rights. The case went to the privy council and was

Clarke, who repreinteresting account Ontario and mariionaries. An intigiven in the letter again decided against us, so that we Archibald of Nova must regard the matter as settled. n laboring in India This question of representation which to return to her now comes before the house is in a R. solicitor in the very different position from the cases as they were presented before the privy council. I entirely wish the hon. was duly celebrated gentlemen on the other side that in amaturs, who proview of the tremendous extension of the province of Quebec we have a case ther Against Browith which to approach the governod audience. The ment at Ottawa and to get relief. I was delighted to see the rights of the is laid in a southern ng the civil war by province so stoutly upheld by the atn army, Betwee forney general, but I could not but rerendered by Mr. nerly of St. John call the fact that a few days ago the same hon, gentleman appeared before the supreme court of Canada and took cal part of the pro the position that this legislature has no right to legislate in regard to Sunday observances. That view was upheld by the supreme court of Canada, FERENT THING. yet it seems to be somewhat inconsistant for the attorney general to go to d Leader.)

Ottawa to argue against our power to dear, 'f you feet s Hon, Mr. Pugsley-The judicial committee had previously decided that the Ontario statute, which is similar to ours, was ultra vires. dear woman, resaid it that time dear woman.

Mr. Hazen-Still it would have been better if my hon. friend had not gone with the position taken by the members of the government with respect to this resolution, and I desire to say this emphatically, so that it will not be possible for any one to say that of the Quebec conference when the ar-It certainly was not expected then also contended that the union would that there would ever be any large inence that it was thought the maritime more rapidly than Quebec, but things have turned out differently. The population of Quebec has increased more rapidly than that of Ontario, and the atter province lost a number of representatives as the result of the last ensus. At the time of confederation Canada, and no one could have foreseen that that vast country would fill up with an enormous population, so We must ask that the terms of the Quebec conference be so changed that beyond a certain point our representaion shall not decrease. It is possible

aries of Quebec extended to Hudson must ultimately reach the vanishing Bay. I know that that position was point, taken by Sir Hector Langevin. But It i members of the Quebec conference was influence as well as the representation that the province was bounded to the of New England is waning. Original-north by the height of land, and this ly Maine had a representation of eight argument is fortified by the fact that in the senate, the unit of representation being between 60,000 and 70,000. the boundaries of the province of Que- Maine's representation has been rebec. It seems to me, while we are deal-duced to five, and if present conditions ing with this question, that we might consider how much our position would will reach the vanishing point. If be strengthened if we could obtain the any remedy can be found or suggested co-operation - of the other pro- the government is justified in making vinces. It certainly would be a every possible effort to maintain our glaring injustice if the older of Ontario looked with longing eyes to provinces are treated in a different spirit than those who have entered the confederation since the B. be a doubt that British Columbia came in under more favorable terms than the older provinces, for its representation cannot be decreased. Yet why should British Columbia or Alberta or Saskatchewan be treated more favorwas at the time of confederation. I ably than New Brunswick? If it was right that they should come in on more favorable terms than us, then surely it would be no violation of the constitution if this province was placed in | we find our importance buried under a such a position that there should be Under these circumstances Ontario no further diminution of its representation. There is no doubt that the the census, we may have to turn to only repeat what I said yesterday, that parliament of Canada acquired the the big brother to the south of us. At right under the Imperial Act to in- the present time you can hardly find crease the boundaries of any province, an annexationist in all, Canada. It but the same act required them to has been said that Canadians are more was never contemplated that a Que- make provision for any other province loyal to the throne of Great Britain bec should be created double size of the original province. Yet Quebec is cannot be successfully contended that of the Loyalists, has been called the the pivotal province upon which the we have not been affected by the in- most loyal city in Canada. Yet not crease of Quebec. If the attention of pends. I feel that they have done us parliament is now called to the matter certain tariff changes which made it a great wrong, yet I do not despair and to their right to legislate, it seems almost impossible to carry on profitbut that when the matter is brought to me that any government should be able trade with the to the notice of government and of willing to apply a remedy, as it can be States, parliament some steps will be taken done under the provisions of the Imperial Act of 1871, It might not be That has largely passed away. In the impossible to get the province of On-tario to act with us. We should be uence of the increase of Quebec and certain of the support of Nova Scotia the population of the new territories and P. E. I. It is a great misfortune and provinces the time will come when | that the people of these three maritime P. E. I. will have but one member and provinces are not able to speak with New Brunswick three or four in the the authority of the government. If they were united their influence would number of representatives will not be be much greater than at present. If able to look after our affairs, and our we could agree to a union we could political influence will be reduced. It speak to the government at Ottawa is therefore important for us to do all with an amount of authority which we we can to prevent any further de- cannot now claim. In conclusion,

of the government in the matter. Mr. Osman said that this seemed to him to be the time and occasion for every member to endorse his approval of the resolution now before the house. It must be gratifying to the premier and to the government as it is to other members that the leader of the opposition has given his unqualified approval to the resolution and has supported his views in so able a speech as has just been delivered, even though he (Mr. Hazen) had mildly twitted the attorney general with having failed to win the repreentation case before the supreme court of Canada and the privy council. It seems to me that the suggestion made that in maritime union is our only salvation from complete loss of prestige and influence in the councils of the Dominion is a sound one, and I am favorable to such union. It does not seem quite right that new provinces coming into ter of Canada, threatened to lead his the union should be given privileges took the risks of forming the original confederation. The older provinces in forming the confederation were entering upon a new and untried field and they took risks which happily have resulted in good and the provinces which have since entered the union and others now coming in enjoy the prosperity and the experience of the 25 years of confederation, which has made Canada the brightest gem in the crown of Great Britain. The new provinces are reaping the benefit of this, and it does seem absurd to propose or suggest that they shall enjoy privileges regarding representation in the common parliament of the country that are denied to or withheld from the provinces first making up the union. He could not add anything to the arguments so ably and forcibly presented by the premier and those following him, but he did not want to let the occasion pass without giving his empha-

some practical good will come out of

this discussion, and it will give myself

and my colleagues on this side of the

Hon. Mr. Hill, in rising to speak to the resolution, said that he did not suppose he could throw any additional night upon the question under discussion, so ably spoken to by the premier, the attorney general and the leader of the opposition. It does not seem that there remains much to be said. He remembered when the question of confederation with the upper provinces was being discussed in this province, when it was the one question overshadowing all others. The anticonfederates contended that it meant increased taxes for this province, that the revenue necessary to carry on the affairs of the dominion would be greater than estimated by the advocates of union. Sir Leonard Tilley and those associated with him in advocating confederation stated that a revenue there. However, I sympathize entirely of eleven and a half millions would be to the St. John Bridge and Railway that the premier in his zeal to impose sufficient for the needs of government. The opposite party, led by Fisher, and in which his (Mills') father had a part, contended that fourteen millions more would be required. We have seen there was a dissenting voice in this their contention in this regard more legislature. It is very unfortunate that than fulfilled, until at the present time we have no record of the proceedings fifty millions is required to be raised to carry on the affairs of the country ticles of confederation were drawn up. The party opposed to confederation make this a dearer country to live in, crease in the population of Quebec. I by reason of our losing the privileges was told by a member of that confer- of trading with the states which the province of New Brunswick then enprovinces, having open seaports and loyed. They were right in this regard also. Our tariff was then about fifteen per cent., with two and one-half per cent. additional to pay interest on bonds for the Shediac railway, now part of the I. C. R. The tariff has

he felt that this is one of those occa-

doubled under confederation. Another objection urged against the mion was that because of our small he Northwest had not been joined to and restricted area and small population our influence in the confederation would be little and of decreasing importance and ultimately nil. It would that in the future the whole power of seem that that contention of the antihe dominion would centre in the west. | confederates is being fulfilled also. The great and growing west controls this country and we have to be satisfied with the crumbs which fall from the master's table. Our representation as that at Ottawa we may be met with well as our influence is decreasing Signature the argument that the original bound- and unless some remedy be found,

It is quite true that the same state we can very properly claim that the of affairs obtains in some of the states general understanding among the of the union to the south of us. The

prevail, it, like ours in this province. present standing in the confederation

and to assert our rights. What will be our condition if the reduction in our representation continues, as we fear it may? It will mean taxation without representation. We as Anglo-Saxons and as the descendants of those who fought for responsible government will never subto pass that we have to contribute to the vast expenditure to build up the west, and we with little or no influence in the councils of the country: if swarm of Doukhobors, Galicians and many years ago St. John, because of was the a strong annexation movement.

days of the family compact, when the colonies were ruled by governors sent out by the home government, and they chose their own advisers, the secession movement was much stronger than at the present day. The struggle for responsible government was marked by open rebellion in Ontario and Quebec, and but for the sagacity and good judgment of Lord Durham no doubt these colonies would have been lost to the British crown, just as the thirteen colonies forming the American union were lost. It is not safe to conclude, because the sky is cloudless today, that we will have no more storms. The United States were lost to Great Britain because the people of these colonies were denied representation in the parliament of the country. So may it be if our people find our representation gone and our influence nil in this

t necessary to look to the great nation to the south. Mr. Osman-You say Maine has only five representatives. We would have only half as many in their union. Hon. Mr. Hill-Yes, but we would have something to show for it. I do not advocate union with the United States, nor do I desire it. I am only pointing this out as one of the dangers to be avoided. Our loyal and gallant and I hope will ever be loyal to the butter. That is not so. The wave of loyal enthusiasm which swept over this loyal enthusiasm which swept over this country at the time of the South Afri-Canadians and New Brunswickers are as ready today to fight for the integrity of the empire as they were three years ago. I can scarcely believe that the day will ever come when circumstances desire to sever our union with Great Britain, and I hope, I know, that I see it, nor do I wish it, but it seems to me that it is one of the dangers that remedy can be found for our decreasing representation and waning influ-

ence at Ottawa. Hon, Mr. Tweedle said that there were other members who wished to not present today. They had asked by Sir Wilfrid in an ingenious appeal him to have the debate adjourned so to race and religious prejudices, was speak. He moved the adjournment of the debate, which was made the order of the day for Monday.

The house then went into committee of the whole and passed several bills. sions when every member should ex-Mr. Allen in the chair. The bill to amthe governor and trustees of the Madras schools in New Brunswick in the Diocesan Synod of Fredericton was committed. Hon. Mr. Tweedie explained that there seemed to be some doubt whether, under the present act, the Synod has power to use the funds vested in them for other than Madras schools, while it is desirable that the Synod should have power to use the funds for general educational purposes, for instance, to assist a student through college. The Synod had requested this bill so as to remove all doubt on the question. It was agreed

Other bills agreed to were that to amend the act of incorporation of the Maritime Copper Company, the Auto Road Company, and the act to authorize the conveyance of the right of way Extension Company.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie announced that he had shown a profound contempt for would deliver his budget speech on constitutional precedents. He had At six o'clock the house adjourned

to Monday at three o'clock. A LONG YOYAGE.

PORTLAND, Me., March 19.-Str. Hungarian of the Allan Line, about which there had been some anxiety, arrived this afternoon. Rough weather was responsible for the delay but the ship is none the worse for her experience with the gales. The Hungarian's passage of nearly twenty-two days from Glasgow is the longest time taken by any steamer on a trip across the Atlantic to this port.

THAW CAUSED DAMAGE. MALONE, N. Y., March 19 .- For the first time this winter a sudden thaw accompanied by a steady downpour of rain, has created great havoc throughout all northern New York. The rivers rose almost as by magic, and several bridges were carried away. Today the weather was somewhat colder and the worst is over.

The Kind You Have Almeys Bought Bears the

When Your Child is Awakened by Croup

And Gasps Frantically for Breath You will be Grateful for the Suggestions Given here and for the Curative Powers of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

No mother forgets the first time she was aroused from sleep by the distress of her child with croup. Nor does she forget the helplessness she felt in not knowing what to do to bring relief from the desperate struggle for

The first indication of croup usually comes about midnight, when the child is suddenly awakened by a paroxysm of suffocation and a dry, harsh, ringing cough.

There is no time to call a doctor and to prevent suffocation the spasm must be broken up at once and the false mucous removed. This can best be accomplished by use of an emetic, such as a teaspoonful of powdered alum in sugar or syrup, mustard in warm water or a teaspoonful of warm lard. In the absence of these remedies vomiting may be caused by tickling the throat with the

Then Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine should be given every hour or two in doses varying from 10 drops to a teaspoonful, according to age; for otherwise, even

CURES

Whooping Cough. Severe Chest Colds. Bronchitis.

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Throat Irritation.

Tickling in the Throat. Soreness and Dryness in the Throat.

Irritation and Inflammation of the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs.

chough the child may appear well during the day, croup will return with equal or greater severity during the second night, or develop into what is known as true croup, a very fatal disease.

By using Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, the cough is kept loose, the inflammation is reduced and the croup is entirely cured in two or three days.

Sometimes there are symptoms of croup observable when the child goes to bed, such as hoarseness or feverishness, and in all such cases croup can be entirely prevented by frequent small doses of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

Being composed of simple and yet powerful ingredients, and being sweet and pleasant to the taste, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is especially suited to the needs of children, and readily taken by them. It has won its way to the heart of every mother who has used it, and finds its place as an indispensable medicine in the great majority of

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

25 cents a bottle: family size, three times as much, 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To pre-portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the

OTTAWA, March 16.-The vigor, heat and directness of yesterday's debate on the autonomy bill, constitute the chief topics of talk in the commons and rooms this morning. Mr. confederation, and our people may find | Borden did much towards clearing the air when, using Mr. Haultain's open letter to Sir Wilfrid, as his text, he pushed the premier and his minister of justice so hard that they had to make explanations and admissions which they would fain have held back to a later day in the session. Fitzpatrick lost his temper for a time and even the leader of the opposition, usvoice and pounded his desk as he flatpeople will stand up for their rights ly denied the assertion from the govmother country. It used to be said the issuing of petitions in Quebec proself interest—that we were loyal to clauses of the autonomy bill. Mr. to the leader of the opposition, those who furnished us with bread and Borden had good ground for his exporters as he compelled the hon, memcan war proved that it is not so, and ber for Quebec county to retract the

Overtopping all Sir Wilfrid Laurier's evasive answers to Mr. Borden's will be such as that our people will charges was the statement that he had held back the autonomy bill at the request of Dr. Sproule, the conservative shall never see it. I do not desire to member for East Grey, and had supposed, in so doing, he was pleasing both the doctor and his party leader. threaten the confederation unless some | The conservative benches laughed and the back benchers to the right of Mr. Speaker did not applaud. It was something too stiff for even their credulity to swallow. What Dr. Sproule had asked, as soon as the original draft speak to this resolution, but who were of the autonomy bill was introduced as to give them an opportunity to that time might be given for the people of the territories to become acquainted with its provisions before ful reading: discussing the measure in committee stage. As neither the Northwest council, Premier Haultain or the minister of the interior, had been consulted in the preparation of the autonomy bill, Dr. Sproule's request was a decidedly reasonable one. But Laurier's procrastination was not due to a deconservative ranks. It was forcer on him by dissensions in his cabinet-dissensions that even yet will not down.

The discussion which Mr. Borden opened widened out as the hours fled by from the basis on which he spoke. Premier Haultain's letter, but the conservatives while meeting the government forces on every phase they raised, clung very closely to their understood determination not to touch the details of the measure until it came before the house in the regular way. Mr. Borden made it abundantly clear separate schools on the new provinces, brought in the bill as the product of the collective wisdom of his cabinet associates, two of whom, Sifton and Fielding, had not even been consulted with regard thereto. Was the bill rushed in, asked Mr. Borden, to frighten these men into submission to his will? If so it had failed in the case of Mr. Sifton. As to the future line of action of the finance minister, nobody could make a positive predic-He was still on the treasury tion. benches, but his lips were sealed. But more extraordinary than his snubbing

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bill, but not one word were they told about the educational clauses. The exponent of provincial liberty in 1896 was its avowed enemy today. Whom, asked Mr. Borden, did Sir Wilfrid consult in framing these educational clauses? Probably the seven liberal representatives of the Territories who sit in this house.

Sir Wilfrid labored greatly in his reply. He affected a jaunty air at the ually as cool as a cucumber, raised his to the stage where he admitted that the government were deeply thinking over the best way to amend the bill. ernment benches that he had inspired The result of their deliberations would be made public in due time, but at prethat our loyalty was governed by our vince on both sides of the school sent he had no information to impart

constitutional amendment raised by Mr. Haultain, said no lawyer would charge and admit it was made on mis- have failed to be impressed with doubt as to the constitutional right of the dominion parliament to pass the proposed legislation, but he objected to government referring this question to most sparkling gems in that crown, the courts. The provinces could be dethe initiative for them.

bate during the evening, made a magnificent argument. He was in great voice, had his theme well in hand, and wanted to get at the exact condition having nothing to defend, was able to steadfastly pursue an aggressive course. Most of his attention he de- the exact condition of affairs. He wantvoted to Sir Wilfrid, although his incidental references to Fielding, Mulock desired. He was, as he had and Fisher were greatly relished by the house. Among the many good -he wished to find out exactly what points made by the member for North the people required and carry out their Toronto, the following will bear care- will. What reason had he for not giv-

"The hon, gentlemen opposite were

wont to be voluble enough. In 1896

their tongues were not tied. When they were on this side of the house which was immense. Long continued and vehement, it seemed to come from they have not a single word to say in their own defense? Why is it that re- Northwest, what answer has he? sponsible ministers, who I suppose some ministers do count for something-why is it that two of them, at were forestalled deliberately before the bill was brought down. The others who remained and who presumably did not count for much were simply taken in hand by that autocrat, the First Minister. His bill was rushed in and he practically said to these gentlemen: There it is before you and the country; you can support it or not as you please. I make bold to say, Mr. Speaker, that never before has any parliament witnessed such an exhibition. Like whipped children fearing the lash, afraid to confess their faults, the members of the government, from the highest to the lowest, sit in the house, take their medicine and say nothing. To the simplest question they have no answer, or if they attempt an answer-I should not put it mation and to evade the questions put to him. I put it to the right hon, gentleman

it not a question to which the opposition and the country have the right to legs and say that it does. R. A. P. an answer, why he rushed the bill into parliament when he knew that his two most important ministers were diametrically opposed to one of the principal clauses in that bill, and had placed themselves on record as irrevocably pledged against it time and Was not that somewhat peouthe right hon, gentleman have been Artillery, is retired retaining rank. struck from him, and by this time he stands before this house and country bare. He is no lenger the somewhat picturesque object he was a Rangers. few months ago. Shorn of his feath-

of his colleagues was the treatment | ing to be known more and more for | 67th Carleton Light Infantry. Sir Wilfrid had extended to the repre- what he is and what he has proved sentatives of the Northwest Terri- himself. If in 1896, my right hon. tories. The Northwest government friend secured any popularity among was summoned to Ottawa to discuss the staunch stalwart liberals of this with a sub-committee of the federal country, he secured it solely because cabinet the terms of the autonomy he then made himself the champion of provincial rights. And if today he has forfeited the respect, esteem and were presented to the governor general confidence of thousands and tens of on his arrival in Canada. Mr. Lyttlethousands in this country, as he has, it is because he has at last come out spatches before His Majesty the King, in his true colors as being the opponent and not the champion of provincial rights. It is because he has reversed pression of the loyal feeling towards his position. The position of 1896 was the throne which inspired the position of all classes and races, who are building towards the pression of the loyal feeling towards the throne which inspired the position of all classes and races, who are building towards the pression of the loyal feeling towards t tirely different one, and to it is due ing up Canada a great nation the loss of respect and confidence of the empire. which the right hon, gentleman and his colleagues are only too well aware The speech which he delivered in this house not two weeks ago abounded in pretense and assumption, but when the facts come to be known these are stripped from it one after the other. He declared that he was about to put the crown of complete and absolute autonomy on these western territories,

and all his people behind him cried

But five minutes after any one of

out amen, and rent the air

them that listened knew that the two the control of education, the right to the verge of the cliff, or fell by acciwithout the federal authorities taking | thus rendered his statement absolutely meaningless and without foundation. In 1896, what was the plea of the Mr. Foster, who took part in the de- right honorable gentleman? It was that he wanted to consult the people whose interests were chiefly affected. He of things amongst the people of Manitoba in order that he might find out ed to know exactly what the people boasted, a democrat up to the hilt and ing autonomy a year ago? Because he wanted to wait until he had ten representatives from that country in this house instead of four. He wanted also to have the executive of the Northwest here in order that he might conthey had a volume of speech and sound fer with them. And yet when I asked the right hon, gentleman tonight whether he embodied in that educational sire to meet any suggestion from the inexhaustible sources. Why are these clause any of the fruits of that wide gentlemen so silent new? Why is it and thorough consultation of the wishes of the 500,000 people of the answered that he had not. When I count for something in the cabinet- asked him whether in that same clause he embodied the results of his conferences and interchanges of opinion namely, the statements contained in any rate, who counted for something with the Northwest Territories, his reply and that of Mr. Haultain taken together show that he did not.

> the Northwest sitting on that side of the house if the educational clause em bodied their last thought, or deepest conviction, or complete assent, to what ought to be given to their people in the Northwest, and I have but to ask the question to answer it. Can the right hon, prime minister say that he did? Yet in his speech he declared that what he had the benefit of was, not only the consultation with, but the advice of the representatives from Northwest. Let him get up and an swer now whether the educational clause embodied the advice, the last thought, and best thought of the retempt an answer—I should not be in the singular—or if presentatives from the Northwest. Let of study and general information rethe prime minister attempts an answer, any representative from the Northwest garding the college. Send name and it is an attempt not to give the infor- get up and say that it did so. I challenge them tonight—those that are here -I challenge them. Does that repre sent them? Did it represent them I put it to the right hon, gentleman when it was brought down? Does it a serious sensible man: Is it or is represent them now? There is not a

I ask him and ask hon, members from

MILITIA CHANGES

Announced at Ottawa -The King's Thanks to Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 18.-The milltia general orders announce that Ma-One by one the pretenses of jor Joseph Andrews, of the 3rd N. B. Neil A. McPherson and T. W. A Flanagan are appointed provisional Meutenants in the 74th Brunswick

Sergt, M. D. Cormier has been ap-

In 62nd Regiment, "St. John Fusiliers," Harvey Norman McKenzie Stanbury has been appointed provisional Lord Grey has received from the colonial secretary a reply to the re-

ton says that he has laid the dewho desires to express his pleasure in gathering from the address a vivid im-

FELL OVER 100 FEET. Paterson, New Jersey, Inst Agent Pushed Over a Cliff a Woman.

PATERSON, N. J., March 17. ter a quarrel on the top of a cl feet high, on the outskirts of city, in which the voices of a ma lifeless body of John Bennett, surance agent, was found at the of the cliff early today.

His skull was fractured, his left broken and there was a deep cu one eye. Whether he was thrown over pended on to protect their own rights the public lands, were missing and dent, is unknown, but the county and city authorities are searching for an unknown wo nan whose voice was heard in argument with a man only a little while before the body was found. Bennett was last seen by his wife yesterday afternoon, when she reprov-

LATEST STRIKE DODGE.

Girl Leaders Escorted Frightened Strike Breakers to Safety from Big Chicago Factory

CHICAGO, Mar. 17.-Girl leaders. escorted hundreds of frightened strike breakers to safety from the big clothing factories in the wholesale district, which were besieged by 400 garment workers pickets. The employers adopted this strategy successfully when it was feared the police would be unable to prevent a serious clash between the union and non-union factions, from the workrooms of the International Tailoring Company of Fred Kauffman. The young women marched through crowds of jeering strikers without flinching. Behind them were the men employees. After it was thought the disturbances were ended plate glass windows valued at \$500, in the offices of Lamm & Co., were shattered by strikers, who sought revenge for the arrest of rioting pickets an hour earlier, after a non-union worker and watchman employed by the firm had been beaten severely. hour later bottles and stones were hurled through the windows on the street level and much damage was caused in the interior of the place. The police assert the bottles contained acids intended to destroy clothing material.

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URNED HERSELF.

EY, Pa., March 19.

lanche Dinger, the

r of A. Dinger, was

burned in Ringold

spondent over the

a week ago. It is

y burned to death.

fast Table

without 3