

e himself to the study of help suffering humanity. IAS CROWNED HIS EFstands alone the master which causes more sufse which causes more sur-por humanity than any stens itself like an octopus gans,

IN IS SAFE FROM ITS Few understand this. In oule's deep research alone I this startling fact. That on why HE CURES HERS FAIL.

REALIZE that the trouble and cannot account for is assuredly is if any of the ymptoms fit your case. ully the symptoms.It will to you.

OF BRONCHIAL TUBES. of the head and throat is extends down the windpipe hial tubes, and in time attacks into catarrhal

ake cold easily reathing too quick? raise frothy material? voice hoarse and husky? u a dry, hacking cough? el worn out on rising? el all stuffed up inside gradually losing strength? a disgust for fatty food? a sense of weight on chest! a scratchy feeling in throat ugh worse night and mor

get short of breath and send them to me with ming a diagnosis, and I will , and tell you what is neces-ree. DR. SPROULE, B. A. Catarrh Specialist, 7 to 13

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aritime Provinces. PPING NEWS. ENT AUTHORS.

## PARLAMENT

## he Grits Voted to a Man to Shield Blair,

ntly Mr. Archibald's Evidenc Will Not be Taken by the Public Accounts Committee-The Easter Adjournment.

of the

OTTAWA, March 19 .- When the speaker took the chair Mr. Bell ot Pictou, N. S., brought up the matter refusal of the majority of the

was dictating what witnesses should be called to testify. He would not allow witnesses to come except those over whose head he holds the power of dismissal, and to these the minister in committee suggested answers by his style of questioning. Mr. Blair was public accounts committee to allow P. trying to bring into this house the S. Archibald to be summoned. He methods of dragoning which he pracsaid there was no precedent for this ticed in New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. Fielding made a rather refusal. Heretofore any witness asked for had been summoned, provided the violent appeal against the adoption of member asking for him stated that his this motion. He said no one had dared evidence was material. Mr. Bell ex- to make a charge against the ministe plained that the management of the of railways. If they should do so the railway had spent last year many witnesses desired would be summoned He insisted there was nothing on millions and incurred a large deficit. Some matters of a dubious nature had record to show that Mr. Bell expected appeared which required investigation, to prove anything by Mr. Archibuld. Mr. Borden of Halifax spoke of the and the interest of the country demanded that the investigation be delightful exhibition the ministers were giving of fairness and moderathorough and complete. The members desiring such enquiry believed that tion. He reminded Mr. Fielding that Mr. Archibald would be an important when he was premier of Nova Scotia and essential witness. He knew more and charges of corruption were made of the Intercolonial than any other he refused to allow the necessary witperson not now on the railway. He | nesses to be called. It was therefore was a man of high reputation as an all one to him whether charges were engineer and railway man. He could made or not; the testimony was exgive information on matters concerncluded just the same.

ing the subject of this enquiry. Mr. Mr. Fielding interrupted by saying Bell was not disposed to criticize Mr. Blair's motives in asking the committee to refuse this summons. He no Mr. Borden-That is your answer-Choke off evidence and call in memdoubt refused in his own interest and with regard to his own safety. He bers. Mr. Blair had given the house would only say that Mr. Blair was the first minister who in the history of the not wanted here because his testimony dominion had found it desirable to shut out evidence in a parliamentary ment. But the business of the cominquiry. He therefore moved that the mittee was to discover facts, whether public accounts committee be instructthey support the government or not What harm would it do if the opposied to summon this witness. Hon. Mr. Blair followed in a most tion got information on this subject heated and violent speech. He said from Mr. Archibald or any other the house should not interfere with source? One would suppose the comthe committee. Mr. Archibald had no mittee would be glad to learn from any source. This refusal would be an connection with the railway and could give no information of affairs unfortunate precedent. It was unpleasant to find ministers themselves of the department. Members should not be allowed to bring in every sore voting to shut out information, but head. If Mr. Archibald came, he would not come as a witness but to inquiry could be suppressed. The members on the opposition side would coach the opposition and give them information. He would not come here not allow the inquiry to be burked. the American coal was bought the to exonerate the government or its of- If the truth could not be ascertained Nova Scotia men sent in large quanficials or to assist in the enquiry, but in one way they would get it in an- titles, causing the accumulation of to support charges against them. other, though it might take longer. coal previously stated. This coal was Mr. Archibald had been here and had Mr. Borden closed by suggesting to now issued from stores and charged apparently given the members wrong Sir Wilfrid Laurier to take his col- to the railway at four dollars per ton,

M ANAL TH.

SEMI-WEEKIN SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B. MARCH 29, 1902.

The premier said there would be mo Bell might think what he liked, and burking of the enquiry by the governsay what he dared, but the house owes it to itself not to allow this wit-ness to be summoned now. Possibly later in the session it might be allow-that any important testimony would that any important testimony would be excluded, but it would be no harm to allow Mr. Archibald's evidence to able to bring him in. Mr. Haggart said Mr. Blair's action was a precedent in refusing to allow witnesses to be called. It was the minbe delayed.

r mor en That's

The debate was continued by Northrup, Flint, Lennox, Tisdale, Ingram and McLean. The house then dividister who was himself on trial who ed, when the motion was defeated by a straight party vote of 100 to 56. OTTAWA, Manda 19.—At the evening

sitting, after questions, Mr. Heyd, gov ernment supporter, resumed the bud-get debate, speaking father favorably to protection for home industries and especially those situated at his home in Brantford.

Mr. Smith, conservative, of Wentworth, pointed out the failure of the government to provide properly for shipping fruit and perishable goods to Britain. He called attention to the fact that a deputation of Nova Scotia fruit growers were here now demand-ing a remedy. Mr. Smith quoted the resolutions of the Fruit Growers' Association and charged that some thirty or forty thousand dollars had been lost on one shipment.

Mr. McKinnon of Prince Edward Island closed the discussion for the day. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

In the public accounts committee today Mr. Pottinger gave testimony concerning the purchase of coal and ties. He stated that in July, 1900, there were 127,000 ties on hand, and that the reply on that occasion was 36 last July 800,000 ties. The examinato 2, referring to the general election. I tion of ties alleged to be bad was being carried on by Conductor W. H. Williams and C. E. Morton, a brake man, under direction of Manager Rusto understand that Mr. Archibald was sell. In July, 1900, there was 15,507 not wanted here because his testimony tons of coal, on hand, and last July 128,935 tons, valued at \$541,714. In December, 1900, the management contracted for 69,000 tons of American coal. This was done because the supply of the road was nearly gone and a strike in the Nova Scotia mines was impending. Tenders were received from American dealers and Storekeeper Palmer went to St. John to complete arrangements. Mr. Pottinger did not remember that Mr. Blair instructed him what to do. The contract was made with Joseph Likely at Mr. Blair must not suppose that this St. John. Mr. Pottinger believed it was Mr. Likely who arranged with the Thomsons for freighting coal. After to 221-2 or 25 per cent. He (Charlton) was one of them. Their demands were moderate and reasonable and should have been met by the government

information. They wanted him again to pour distilled poison in where ears and coach them in the inquiry. Mr. The premier said there would be no by Mr.Barker, Mr.Pottinger stated that the new ralls laid last year were wholly charged to capital. He stated that so far as he knew all new rails laid by 'the former government from 1890 to 1896 were charged to maintenance NOTES.

A MA WEATER ME

Mayor Curry, Amos Etter and F. A.

Gates are here from Amherst. They have been discussing the possibility of making the Chignecto ship railway dock available as the port of Amherst. Mr. Provand of the Ship Rallway Co. has been here some weeks. The Amherst delegation suggest that it will be satisfactory if Mr. Blair builds a spur line to the neighborhood of the Fort Lawrence terminus ship railway and Mr. Tarte constructs a suitable wharf there. Mr. Blair appears to be willing to take this action, and probably Mr. Tarte will take steps to as-

certain the cost. Mr. Rhodes, of the Rhodes, Curry Co is here. He has been discussing with Marconi the construction of the Cape Breton station for wireless telegraphy The company want towers 200 feet high and will have nothing but hard

Jenkins of the civil service, formerly private secretary to Hon. Mr. Foster, died in St. Luke's hospital last night. The young man has been cattle ranching is the Western States, but return ed a few days ago suffering from tumor on the brain. He went to the hospital and underwent an operation. which proved unsuccessful. S. W. Kain, who is a patient at

sanitarium in Muskoka, is now in this city. His health is improving, but he finds it necessary to seek a more extended leave of absence. OTTAWA, March 20 .- The budge

debate was resumed today by Mr. Blain, conservative, of Peel, a new member who captured a government seat, and is one of the best speakers in the house. Mr. Morrison, govern ment member for British Columbia followed, generally commending the government, but condemning a large part of the tariff, complaining of Chinese immigration and scolding about a great many things. Mr. Charlton, from the front liberal bench, then rose and began a sensational speech. He agreed with Cartwright's praise of Alex. Mackenzie, but he wanted the present government to take note of history and the fight in the administration. About 1876 many supporters of Mackenzie desired him to raise the tariff from 171-2 per cent.

which needed more revenue. Mr. Chari-ton believed Mackenzie would have yielded had not Hon. A. G. Jones of Look At It. Halifax appeared with a delegation of maritime province members, threaten-ing the revolt of all eastern liberal We mean our little picture here. There's a vaporizer, members if the change were made. you put some Vapo-Creso-The government surrendered to this ene in it; there's a lamp, threat. If the duties had been increased Mr. Chariton thought the con-servative opposition would have con-demned that policy, but when Cartwright announced that no change would be made the opposition at once took the bold course of demanding a pro-tective tariff. Our chance (said Charl-doctors all speak so highly of Vapo-

the country and sustained crushing defeat. Alexander Mackenzie and his colleagues had not the slightest anicipation of danger, but he (Charlton) telt it. He wrote to Mackenzie warning him of the state of public opinion, begging him to postpone the election and institute a thorough campaign. Mackenzie replied in a long letter, in June, 1878, assuring him that there was

no possible danger, giving the list of seats that were absolutely safe, and promising a majority of sixty. Chari-ton did not believe that, but he also was surprised when the thunderbolt came and the defeat proved worse than even he had dreamed of. Sir John

came into power and brought down a tariff which he (Charitan) felt bound to say was moderate, not half so high as that of the United States. Charlton pleaded guilty of inconsistency. He had changed his opinions, and assured his friends that a man who could not change his views to meet changed con-

ditions was not a wise man, not even an intelligent man. He did not want his party now to go like the Mackenzle government, oblivious of trade conditions, oblivious of public opinion until it was too late.

At six o'clock Mr. Charlton was showing that the United States tariff

against Canada was hostile, and that it was unwise for Canada to give that country any access to our markets. Still he was willing to allow the government another year to consult with other members of the imperial conference.

Resuming after dinner, Mr. Charlton hoped the finance minister would study out the situation, asking himself why all countries in the world but one ac cepted the protection doctrine. Great Britain, the only free trade country

was now suffering from the competi tion of Germany and the United States, both of which countries had

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera. developed under protection and could never have attained their remarkably strong position without it. Under protection the United States had becom he greatest manufacturing country in the world. This policy had produced

similar effects elsewhere. Mr. Charl-DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE ton went on to give the history of the negotiations and commercial relations

with the United States, affirming that our neighbors had been hostile and ungenerous. What was to be done about it It would be an enormous benefit to Canada to have access to the United States market, but if we are shut out we must do something else and go about building up our home market, as the United States had done. We ought to have reciprocity in natural products, without any further concessions. That would give us a great export trade in coal, iron, fish, stone, pulp. He did not believe Great Britain would abrogate the corn laws for our benefit, or that Canada should give up her autonomy by allowing an imperial council to regulate our finances. But if the United States continues to deal unfairly with us, we should cut down the free list of their products and raise the duties on other goods. We should cut down by fifty five millions our imports from the United States. But first we should give the Americans to understand what we propose to do. Mr. Charlton would like to see the joint high commission meet once more and get a final answer. If reciprocity were refused, their action should be taken on the lines indicated. Mr. Edwards, liberal M. P. for Rus sell, followed in a free trade speech, violently attacking Mr. Charlton's views and reviewing his record. In closing Mr. Edwards said that if he should become a robber he would take a revolver and boldly hold up his man, but would never be a "protec-tionist sneak thief." Jabel Robinson, conservative-patron, said he wasn't a high protectionist, but would support Mr. Borden's amend-ment. He would like better an amendment condemning government extravagance and asking for a reduction of tariff on farm machinery, coal oil and a few other articles. The motion was

you light it. Then you just naturally breathe-in the vapor. You can read, or sew ton) was thrown away. I pleaded for Cresolene for throat troubles. It higher duties, but failed. We went to takes the medicine just where it's takes the medicine just where it's most needed, and it is a perfect cure for whooping-cough. 101 WINOODING-COUGN. 25 Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-ume, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, \$1.50: extra supplies of Cresolene s5 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testi-monials free upon request. VAPO-CRESOLENE Co. 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

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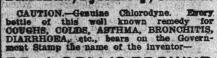


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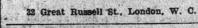
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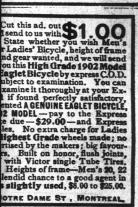
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ATES are so low in price no one can afford and yet strong enough to sup while he swings around the

## E OF SEAL FISHERY

N. F., March 26 .- The seal rn Cross put into the harbor this evening with only 70 The Southern Cross did not seal herds or any other sealluring her entire voyage. She n's Pond because of severe s is the second total failure ng fleet this season.

easy to operate without a teacher as the illustrated book of instructions accompanying each machine is full and complete, and patterns are furnished free by us.

PROFITABLE. In European countries where these laces are made it forms the chief industry of the women, who make them in their own homes. By working for us in their spare time ladies can add considerably to their income or by giving more time to it can make an independent living for themselves,

## THE NOTTINGHAM LACE CO., TORONTO, CANADA WANT TO ENGAGE A FEW MORE LADIES IN ANY PART OF CANADA TO WORK FOR THE COMPANY AT THEIR OWN HOMES

Our plan is simple and is here fully explained. The work is also simple and easily performed on the Lace Loom furnished by us. With each Loom is furnished an Instruction Book with which the different kinds of lace can be made without a teacher. If you wish to make an independent living, or if you wish to add to your income by lace making in your spare time, write to us promptly, enclosing Contract Order Form given below, with remittance, and we will send the Lace Loom and outfit to begin work at once.

The market for Laces of all kinds is so large, and increasing so rapidly, that we can sell practically unlimited quantities, and we are anxious to get as many new workers as possible.

Our plan of buying material in very large quantities and employing people at their own homes working on their own Looms saves us many business expenses and, with the Customs duties, enables us to undersell foreign manufacturers.

The prices we pay our workers for making the ordinary kinds of lace that we sell, range from 3 cents per yard for the narrowest and easiest made upwards to 20 cents. With practice, very fine and beautiful laces can be made for which we pay very much higher prices.

The Loom accommodates work of from half an inch to eight inches in width, and with the number of bobbins used an immense variety of patterns can be worked. The accuracy and ease with which the work can be turned out is marvellous, and yet all the grace and beauty of handwork is retained. Lace of the most delicate and intricate texture as well as the more simple though pretty patterns can be made. The work is easily and rapidly done. You will be surprised at the speed with which the roll of finished lace grows on the Receiving Spool. As the art becomes more familiar it is done almost automatically, although the great number of beautiful patterns supplied free by us gives the work a constant variety and makes it of absorbing interest. We cannot lay too much stress upon the fact that the products of this Loom are not cheap imitations of lace, but genuine fine laces, such as are made by hand (as the machine is so constructed that one's own handiwork enters into it), and they are of the same quality as the most high class imported handmade laces which sell at the highest prices.

We supply all material, patterns, etc., free of charge, commencing with enough for the first samples to be made by beginners When these samples have been made satisfactorily and returned to us, we send a quantity of material and patterns at our own expense for lace to be made for us to sell and we pay promptly for the making. We pay the cost of sending everything to the worker and they pay the cost of sending the finished work back to us. The cost of sending back the lace to us is very little, as many yards of lace can be sent from any distance by post for a mere trifle. The work is very simple, and rapidly done. Everything necessary for the work except the Loom is furnished free to our workers. The manufactured price of the Loom is \$10, and those desiring to work for us must sign the Contract Order Form in this advertisement and send the remittance of \$10 for the Loom. This is necessary to give us confidence that you mean business. Our interests are the same, and there must be mutual confidence in order that your business with us will be successful. We are in a large way of business and have a regular system from which we cannot deviate. We guarantee fair dealing and prompt payment for work. Indeed we could not remain in business otherwise than on the foregoing principles.

The Loom and all patterns and material to begin are all absolutely your own property to do what you like with after you have paid the \$10; but after you have sent in your first sample satisfactorily, we send you more material for making fine laces for us to sell and for making which we pay you; these last materials will belong to us and must be returned to us when made into lace. If at any time after you commence working for us you wish to discontinue we will buy back the Loom and refund the \$10 less costs of our expense, expressage, etc.

working for us you wish to discontinue we will buy back the Loom and refund the \$10 less costs of our expense, expressage, etc. If you engage with us we will keep you supplied with work as long as you do it satisfactorily. Our workers are engaged summer and winter (whole or spare time whichever they wish), year after year. We entrust them with large quantities of valuable material, and though they may make lace for themselves or their neighbors (as the Loom and pattern and outfit are their own property); yet we expect them to take good care of the material we send them to be worked up for us, and for this work we pay well and pay promptly. We have here stated, as briefly as possible, just what our method is, and we simply say as to the Loom, it is just what we represent it to be, and will positively do everything we claim for it, or we will refund the money. CONTRACT ORDER FORM To the Nottingham Lace Co. McKinnee Bid's. Terrets: Conditional for the state of the money. Full NAME

To the Nottingham Lace Co., McKinnon Bld'g., Toronto; Canada :--GENTLEMEN,-I desire to do the work as described in this advertisement and enclose \$10 to pay for one Lace Loom together with patterns, instructions and everything necessary for the work. The same to be sent to me by express, charges prepaid.

It is understood and agreed that any time I wish to discontinue working for you that you will take back the machine and outfit and and refund to me the \$10 less your expenses, expressage, etc.

State how much time you can devote to the work and also how you wish to be paid, weekly, monthly, or as you send in the work. Send your remittance by Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order, and we will be responsible for its safe passage to us.

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not seconded, and Mr. Brock of Toronto made the concluding speech. Ralph Smith, labor liberal M. P. for Vancouver, moved the adjournment of the debate, and the house adjourned at 11 p. m.

exclusion of these orientals. Mr. Clarke, conservative, of Toronto, was speaking at six o'clock.

Mr. Clarke spoke till ten o'clock in the evening, holding the attention of S., moved the adjournment of the de bate.

THE SENATE.

In the senate today the secretary of state, replying to a question, stated that nothinig would be done at present respecting the admission of the Northwest to full provincial rights.

NOTES. Up to midnight the minister of militia had not received any reply to his query about the alleged outbreak of smallpox among the Canadian Mounted Rifles in South Africa.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

Str. Simonside has been fixed to load deals here in May for W. England at 35s.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons owing arrears of rates and taxes in the Several Parishes in the Municipality of the City and County of Saint John, are required to make immediate payment to the under-signed at his office, 42 Princess Street, in the City of Saint John, otherwise legal pro-ceedings will be commenced to enforce such payment.

Dated the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1902. By order.

GEO. R. VINCENT, Secretary.

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OTTAWA, March 21.—The budget debate was resumed this afternoon by Ralph Smith of Vancouver Island, who addressed himself wholly to the Chinese question, demanding the utter exclusion of these orientals. Mr

the house in a remarkable degree, considering the late stage of the debate. He was followed by Mr. Hughes of Kings, P. E. Island; Avery, conservative, of Addington, and Oliver, liberal, of Alberta. Bell of Pictou, N.

\*



Used Internally and Externally. Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles

A survey was held at Vineyard Haven on Monday on sch. Elwood Burton. The leak has decreased some, and tug Storm King will tow her to destination.

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