**MR. EMMERSON'S** Attempted Defence of the Two Price

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In His Address to the Electors of Fredericton Last Thursday Evening.

In his address at Fredericton on Thursday evening, Mr. Emmerson devoted his time almost exclusively to the bridge charges. His speech was read from paper, and had previously been given out in full to the press as it appeared the following morning in the outside pages of the Telegraph. building of a number of bridges at Mr. Emmerson made some reflections on the Sun newspaper, and on Mr. Pinder, and quoted the generous observations of Mr. Sumner, that he was willing to acquit Mr. Emmerson of having been influenced by his wife's interest in the Record Company. Then he referred to the condition of things before steel bridges were introduced, and took up the real question at issue

Bridges

as follows: Some dozen of years ago the government purchased from the New Brunswick Railway Company four railway bridges, and these were converted into fourteen or fifteen highway bridges and placed in various parts of the province, the whole being done by days' work, and under the superintendence of Alfred Haines, of the board of works department.

This, I may say, so far as I am aware, was the first attempt on the part of the government at permanent that time the government had the acthese steel and iron highway bridges that they decided to embark in the result advantageously to the province. The result was that the government obtained authority from the legisla-ture in 1891 to issue bonds to the extent of \$250,000 for the erection of remanent structures. We advertised for tenders for the erection of the Hampton bridge, the Trout Creek bridge at Sussex, and the Salisbury bridge. The contract to build the Hampton bridge was awarded to the Canadian Bridge and Iron Company, and the contracts for the other bridges were awarded to the Dominion Bridge Company.

ed by the apper province firms ? Did Brunswick firms will outlive by from they tender to construct the bridges for 3 or 3 1-2 cents per pound, as the 50 to 75 years the bridges erected by outside firms in this province or the sensational opposition papers would bridges constructed in Nova Scotia have us believe the Dominion Bridge at a much less rate than we are pay-Company is now willing to erect pering. manent brilges in this province for ? Mr. Emmerson at this stage wan-Nothing of the kind. The Dodered off into an attack of a former officer of the Intercolonial railway mirion Bridge. company charged this province ut the rate of 6 cents per pound for the section of the Salis- to whom he attributed the bridge bury bridge. They charged the prov-ince at the rate of 7 cents per pound for the Sussex brilge, and the Canawhose measurements of certain bridhas been given in this paper. He dian Bridge & Iron company charged described Mr. Holmes as an apprenpred were paid at the rate of 7 1-2 tice, and went on to speak of the alcents per pound for the Hampton leged failure of the opposition membridge. The government were then bers to deal with the bridge matter new at the work of building permanlast session. Then he resumed We ent bridges, but they were not long in discovering that while they had have had an experience with the Dominion company, which concern, as I have stated, built the Sussex and peid the upper province concerns fair prices for the bridges named, they Salisbury bridges, charging the govhad not obtained a fair return for ernment of this province at the rate their money; that the bridges, while of 6 cents per pound in one case, and handsome in appearance, were not likely to endure to a much greater at the rate of 7 cents per pound in the other case, or an average of 6 1-2 period than well constructed wooden cents per pound, which rate the opbridges. They found, particularly position papers now condemn the govwith respect to the Hampton bridge, ernment for paying to keep the work within cur province. As I stated on another occasion, there are bridges that the material was too light for the length of the spans, and that, although the bridge when erected was supposed and bridges, as there are shop made to last upwards of fifty years, is regoods and custom made goods. quired important repairs one year same law that applies to the clothing after its erection. The strain rods business, the furniture business, the had broken because of being too light, boot and shoe trade, the printing and I may say that the same bridge business, or any one of a hundred has had to be repaired a second time. businesses, applies equally to the building of steel and iron bridges. If and the opinion is general among com-Ittent bridge builders that the bridge you want a cheap made bridge, made will not last half the time that we had from the plans of the company and hoped. The Sussex and Salisbury not from plans furnished by the govtridges have given somewhat better ernmenit, you can get it, as I have satisfaction, but neither of them bealready stated, at a lower price than gins to compare with the bridges that we have been paying, but I defy the have since been erected by our own opposition to produce two competent New Brunswick concerns. The engineers, either belonging to the probridges built by the Record Foundry vincet or to any other province, to and Machine company give evidence of better workmanship, engineering say that our home made bridges are not worth more than 50 per cent-yes, capability, capacity of strength, and more than 100 per cent.-more than the Hampton, Salisbury or Sussex bridmuch better quality of material. One ges, which were built by the Uupper of the difficulties we found in connection with the building of the Hampton, Canadian concerns at prices a little Sussex, and Salisbury bridges, by higher than the bridges produced by upper Canadian firms, was that we the New Brunswick firms. After wandering off again with some ad no engineer who could prepare plans and specifications for these perremarks about Senator Wood as a stockholder in the Record company, manent structures and could not have proper inspection at the point of con-Mr. Emmerson got back once more to his bridges. He proceeded: struction, and that we were obliged to In the construction of the Hamp-ton, Sussex and Salisbury bridges by accept bridges from plans prepared by the companies themselves. When we work into business on a larger scale, and obtained the authority for a bond issue of \$400,000 for the purpose of they were able to supply bridges from building permanent bridges, we de-such material as was most convenient termined on a different policy. We for them to use, even if it fell far short of the required strength. There decided that if it were possible, havbeing no inspector, it was impossible ing regard to quality of workmanship and fair prices, we would have the to ascertain whether the bridge was work done in our own province, and being built up to its required strength as far as possible give employment to When the Woodstock bridge was beas far as possible give employment to When the Woodstock bridge was be-our own people. We decided that we ing constructed for the government a ing constructed for the government a sompetent engineer in the person of Mr. Watmore prepared the plans. The brilge was erected under ten-der by the Canadian Bridge and Iron company, managed by F. E. Came, who had built the Hampton bridge. The contract price of the Woodstock would have the new bridges erected rider the supervision of a competent engineer and inspector of large prac-tical experience, from working plans. The chief engineer of the department, Mr. Wetmore, who had some experiin connection with railway ence bridge, I am willing to admit, was a bridges, and who had the advantage little less per pound than the price of instruction under Edward Shaw, an engineer of almost paid for bridges constructed since by New Branswick concerns, but, fortuwide reputation, was authorized to take charge of nately, we are in possession of infor-the work. It was first proposed that mation which leaves no doubt that these bridges might be constructed the company expected that there by a company, to be organized in Charlotte county for the purpose of undertaking bridge a retruction. My lent job that they were required to perform. Soon after the publication predecessor in the premiership, Hon. interest in the effort to have the work done by a company organized in his own county, but, through some hesi-tancy on the part of the Charlotte James Mitchell, took a very active in the opposition papers of these "startling exposures," C. W. Robin-

where wishin the province for parties who would undertake to have the work done under the supervision of Mr. Haines in much the same way that he had operated with respect to the first iron bridges constructed in. the province. The Record Foundry and Machine company constructed several bridges in this way, at prices about the same as raid the upper Camadian companies. Before the gov-

county promoters, the department of public works was obliged to look else-

ernment gave the Record Foundry and Machine compary a contract it required of them to produce memoranda showing their basts of bust ness, showing the actual cost of labor and material, before any profit could te expected on the work to be given. To this was added a small percentage of profit, and the government agreed to give the Mincton concern the prices a little less than paid the upler province firms. The Record foundry people invested a very large sum of money in a plant necessary to carry out the work. A little later J. M. Ruddosk of Chatham went into the permanent bridge building business, and as chief commissioner of the pro-vince I took, occasion to invite tenders from New Branswick concerns for the construction of bridges, and two bridges were built under tender, cne at Port Elgin and one at Petitcodiac. After our experience with the tender system, both in dealing with

concerns in the upper provinces and with New Brunswick firms, we came to the conclusion that the work could he done in the best interest of the province in the way we have been do-

ing recently, and we have been paying the New Brunswick firms at the rate of about 61-2 cents per pound. There is no secret about this rate, as pridge building in this province. At all the accounts in connection with the construction of bridges have been tive and enthusiastic support of the before the public accounts committee present leader of the opposition, who every year, and there has never been cculd see nothing wrong in having the the slightest disposition on the part bridges erected by days work. The of the chief commissioner or any oth-government were so well pleased with er member of the government to withhold any information with respect to the cost of these or any othtuilding of permanent bridges, feeling er bridges. If there be any virtue in satisfied that the undertaking would the argument that the crection of permanent bridges is a wise policy, then the bridges must be what they purport to be, and no bridge whose life will be less than the bonds issued to cover its cost eculd properly be classified as a permanent bridge. It is not my desire to reflect upon the bridges, either constructed within our own province by upper province firms. or upon the bridges erected in the neighboring province of Nova Scotia by firms either within or without that province, but I am willing to stake the existence of our government upon the verdict of a committee of reputable engineers that the brid-

What was the rate per pound chargges built in this province by our New Dr. Williams' Pink Pills MAKE GIRLS BRIGHT, ROSY AND STRONG.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 8. 1899.

SEDAL-WEEKEY SEN. ST. RIMMAN M. F. FREEDITY & INF.

## FAILING IN HEALTH

Mrs. F. H. Hibbard, of Sawyerville, Que., says:-"My daughter Lena kept gradually failing in health for nearly two years. She was studying hard at school and this may have been the origin of the trouble. She lost flesh, was very pale, subject to headaches, and had a poor appetite. We became very much alarmed and doctored for some time, but with little or no benefit. Finally we read the testimonial of a young girl whose symptoms were similar, who was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This decided us to give them a trial in my daughter's case, and the result was beyond tions are followed." cur most sanguine expectations. Before more than a few boxes were used Lena was rapidly getting better and gained sixteen pounds in weight. She is now as healthy as any girl in Sawyerville, and I am quite willing this statement should be published, that our experience may prove an equal blessing to some other similar sufferer."

# GOING INTO A DECLINE.

Miss Julia A. Birney, Sheba, N. B., writes:-"I wish to add my testimonial to the many who have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as I consider that they have saved my life. My occupation is teaching; and for about two years my health had been failing, and in the summer of 1895 I was so completely run down that I feared I would have to give up work, for the least exertion overcame me, and my friends all feared I was going into a decline. The doctor who was treating me said he could bring me around in a short time, but at the end of three months I was no better. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended as a sort of forlorn hope, and I began taking them. It was not long before I began to improve, and after I had been taking the pills a little more than a month I was completely cured. I can strongly recommend these pills to any suffering from anaemia or nervousness, feeling sure that what they did in my case they will do for others."

## BLOOD POOR AND WATERY.

Miss Minnie E. Smith, Merrickville, Ont., says :- "About two years ago I was taken quite ill, I became pale and languid, and if I undertook to do any work about the house, would become terribly fatigued. I was subject to terrible sick headaches, and my stomach became so weak that I loathed food. My trouble was further aggra-vated by weak spells, and my feet win-ter or summer, were as cold as ice; in fact it see ned as if there was no feel-

ing in them. I tried several kinds of medicine, but instead of helping me I was growing weaker. One day in Miss Marie N. Hunt, Thorold, Ont., March, 1898, my father brought home writes:-"I express my thanks for the a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I b-nefit I have derived from Dr. Wilimmediately discontinued the other liams Pink Pills. For two years I medicine and began taking the pills. have suffered from headaches, cramps, shortness of breath, and the various I found that they helped me, and four more boxes were procured, and by the symptoms of anaemia. I used a num time I had finished them I was entireber of medicines, but none of them ly well. I have never had better health gave me any relief, and it was only than I am now enjoying. My arpetite after I had begun the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I began to reis now always good, and I have increased in weight. All this is due to gain my health, and after the use of the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, six boxes I am feeling better than and I would advise any young girl ever I did. 2 know there are lots of trorubled as I was to use them, and young girs who affer as I did, and I they will certainly cure if the direcwould urge than is give your medi-

cines a trial

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SUFFERED FROM HEADACHE.

Healthy Happy Girls. often, from no apparent cause, become languid and despondent in the early days of their womanhood. They drag along, always tired, never hungry, breathless and with a palpitating heart after slight exercise, so that merely to walk up stairs is exhausting. Sometimes - a short, dry cough leads to the fear that they are "going into consumption."

They are anæmic, doctors tell them, which means they have too little blood. Are you like that? Have you too little blood ? More anæmic people have been made bright, strong and energetic by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than by any other means They are the best tonic in the world.

#### A SEVERE CASE OF ANAMIA CURED.

A SETERE CASE OF ARAEMA CURES. Miss Mabel J. Taylor, living at 334 City Hall avenue, Montreal, writes " I write to give you the honest testimonial of a give who believes ther life was avered by the use of your Dr. Williams 'Pink Pills for Pale People. In November 1897, I was suddenly stricken with loss of voice, and for eight months could only speak in a whisper. At the time I was completely run down. T had no spetie, on energy ; uffered from hesdockes, palpitation of the heart, and shortness of breath. I was not able to walk up or down stairs. I was given up by the best doctors, and the different remedies I took did me no good. While in this condition I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had taken four loses my voice was restored, and after the use of eight boxes I an feeling perfectly well. I cannot find words to express my thanks for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and you are at liberty to publish this letter, in the hope that it may be of basefit to some other sufferer."

CAUTION. If a dealer tells you he has something "just the same," or "just as good" as Williams" Piak Pills, he is unreliable. Insist on having the genniae. Sold only in packages A full name "Dr. Williams' Piak Pills for Pale Poople." At all draggists or by mail from the Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville Ont, at you a bax or six baxes for \$2 50.

secretary to assurer of the Canadian company was not permitted to get the TEMPERANCE COLUMN,

### **HEALTH BROKEN DOWN**

Miss Ida Bookman, Marksville, Ont., says:-"It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My health was completely broken down; I became so weak I could scarcely walk across a room. I was very pale, had no apetite and gradually lost fissh until I was merely a skeleton. I was subject to palpitation of the heart, dizziness and violent headaches. I was under treatment from two doctors, but neither seemed to benefit me, and I went on in this way for about seven months. Having seen Dr. Williams' Pink Pills recom-mended I determined to try them. Before I finished the second box I began to improve, and by the time I had used eight boxes I was as well as ever I had been, and had gained 22 pounds in weight. I am grateful for what Dr. Williams Pink Pills have done for me and freely give this testimony in the hope that it may benefit some other girl suffering as I was."

# ALWAYS FELT TIRED.

Mrs. M. N. Joncas, Berthier, Que., arites:-"My daughter, aged fifteen, has been restored to good health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink PAls. She was very feeble, her blood was poor and watery, and she was troubled with headaches, poor appetite, dizziness, and always felt tired. After using four boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she is enjoying as good health as any girl of her age, and we are glad to give the credit to your grand medicine. Mothers will make no mistake if they insist upon their young daughters taking Dr. Wil-Jiams' P'nk Pills."

## HEADACHE AND DIZZINESS

Miss Leba C. Schilling, Peninsula Gaspe, Que., writes: -"I had been suffering for some time with a weary feeling. I had not strength to walk about. I suffered from headaches, liziness and poor appetite. I could not walk even a short distance without beirg completely out of breath. I took. Lo interest in anything, as I thought friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had only taken them for a short three me to try taken them for a short time when I noticed a great improvement in my health. I was improvement in my health. I was strong enough to walk a long distance without resting, could eat retter and felt better in overy way. I would re-commend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills highly to all other sufferers, and think they will be urprised of the results obtained from their use."

pray that the cry of these mother to undertake such a work, may reach the ears of our devoted Mr. Crittendon (the founder of the Florence Crittenden Resoure Home), and another light house be built upon the rocks-one more beneath the Southern Crossand I know that all who read these imes will add their pelition. At Penang, several hundred miles up the peninsula, Dr. West came and took me ashore, and here we went through the government hospitals, where we gaw illustrated in blood the last sad chapter in the lives of the unfortunate girls. I wonder if any English or American young woman cculd ever again be content with a round of balls and card parties could she stand for a moment in the pres-ence of ruins so complete ? \* \* \* Such an impression did these living pictures leave upon my soul, that I get up new and walk the deck, as I write, feeling imprisoned because I can not, at one blow, break the chains of these slaves. "How long, oh Lord, how long !" Awaking from my study, I see that Rangoon is at my feet, and a bevy of faithful white-ribboners are at the landing to meet and greet me. Know-ing that I have been prayed for and planned for long, there are no doubts in my mind as we near the shore. What a tlessed bond is ours !

spect to the cost of the Woodstock bridge. Here is a copy of the reply received by Mr. Robinson: .

C. W. Robinson, Esq., Moncton, New Brunswick;

 by Mr. Robinson: Esq.
C. W. Robinson: Esq.
Mondon, New Brunswick:
Dear Sh-J am in receipt of your favor of the 16th instant, and in reply would say into the Ontaria and in reply would say into the Contract Price we should have made about \$4,000. The cause of Our loss was the determination of the government, engineer to make a carry out the specific cation to the fielder. By this 1 do not mean that we figured on turning cut the specific cation to the fielder. By this 1 do not mean that we figured on turning cut the specific cation to the fielder. By this 1 do not mean that we figured on turning cut the specific cation to the fielder. By this 1 do not mean that we figured on turning cut the specific cation to the fielder. By this 1 do not mean that we figured on turning cut the specific chances were guaranteed, and the bridge builder was the taxe whattere sections of iron and steed the milk were turning out.
F. Yon may not be aware that the bridge builder was the to take whatever sections of iron and steed the milk were turning out.
F. Her and the bridge the state are willing to furnish a sections of equal strength to those specified.
Mr. Weinnes, howver, would not allow us the united States at severy high price much builder was the to the late averning the specified.
Mr. Weinnes, the subject and the bridge in the united State at a very high price much betwee we could not be states while the bridge in the so-called "startling exposures" of the material for the Woodclock prince set on this was the sectors for the Nove Scott gevi-tics foreman also complained state the site mark of the sole of the material for the Woodclock prince set on the material state the statement in reality rather states and this was the statement of the sectors of yernmanent in reality rather the so-called "startling exposures" of the fide of the continue to the states and strower in the state and strenge the statement is of our own provi The

The enclosure referred to above by Mr. Fitzgibbon is as follows:

Mr. Fitzgibbon is as follows: Robert Fützgibbon Esq. City: Dear Str-In reference to your letter con-cerning the Woodstock bridge, I would say the shop cost, owing to inspection and an-micate detail, was at least twice as great as that for such bridges we had built for the Nova Scotta government. I do not know anything about cost of material and erecr tion expenses, but the erection expenses must certainly be very largely increased owing to these same details. The inspector was a material for his inspection, beides insist-ing on all sorts of extra work. The details themselves were the most expensive of any-thing I ever handled in bridge work, al-though I have been working for the Domin-ion Bridge Company and others for the fast twenty years. (Sgd.) WILLIAM ROSS. 1566 Ontarto street, Montreal, October 28, 1895.

In these two letters we have the key note to how at least one of the upper province concerns expected to make money by taking work at a lower rate than New Brunswick concerns could honestly do the work for. The comramy expected to make money by getting a little "leeway." In other words, by being permitted to slight the work.

I have been furnished with a list of tridge companies that have gone out By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of business during the last few years, and the statement is made that they were forced to suspend or erations because of not being able to compete

Hazen's conduct as a member of parlizment, and to other matters foreign. to the bridge issue.

FRANCE STRONGLY PROTESTS.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—A despatch to the Frank-fort Zeitung from Constantinopie says the French embassy has formally and strongly protested to the Porte against the conces-sion to Germany of a port and dock at Haidar Pasha, mearly opposite Constanti-nople, on the south side of the Sea of Mar-more, to be used as a terminus of the Ana-tolian railway.

Even faith cure advocates never try

to run a furnace without fuel.

Bebre. After. Wood's Phosphodine, The Great Inglish Remedy. Sold and recommended by al druggists in Canad. Only reli shis medicine discovered. Sis forms of Sexnai Weakness, all effects of abness or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of To-basco, Opium or Stimulants. Malled on receipt of price, one paschage 31, six, 55. One will please, iz will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company. Windsor, Onte

# of St. Johnn.

The National Union (U.S.) has appointed Feb. 17th the anniversary of Miss Willard's death, a perpetual memorial day for their great leader. The National has ten thousand auxiliaries, each of which is expected to hold a public service in which the work, character and writings of Miss Willard will be given prominence. A

collection will be taken, out of which \$2 will be sent to the national treasurer. It is expected in this way that the sum of \$20,000 will be realized, which will be known as the Willard | Memorial fund, and will be used exclusively for temperance mission work, the national union righly holding that the truest memorial to Frances Willard is the engrafting into the conscience and customs of the nation, the principles of total abstinence, purity and prohibition, for which she lived and died.

"Were a star quenched on high For ages would its light Still traveling downward from the

sky, Shine on our mortal sight, So when a great man dies For years beyond our ken The light be leaves behind him lies

Upon the paths of men."

The British Woman's Temperance Association held an impressive "call to prayer" in Trafalgar square, Jan. 3rd, in which Lady Henry Somerset and Mrs. J. K. Barney of Rhode Is-land, took prominent parts. Lady Somerset spoke twenty minutes on Christ's command: "Tarry ye here," and in her gentleness she made a powerful application of the text. Mrs. Barney gave one of her helpful and comforting Bible readings in line with the spirit of the day. Mrs. Barney expects to remain in

Great Britain until April.

Miss Clara Parrish, the Round the World missionary of the Y. W. C. T. U., in the Union Signal of Jan. 26th gives a most interesting account of her trip from Hong Kong to Rangoon. While on the trip Miss Parrish stayed for a few days in Singapore, the capi-tal of the Straits Settlements, as the guest of the Rev. F. H. and Mrs. Morgan, who have charge of the English gai, who have charge of the highlin mission school. In company with them, she visited the points of inter-est, the Anglo-Chinese school, the leper home where Mrs. Morgan does regu-lar work, but above all, the terrible "traffic in girls" station, which is thus described by her. I question if there is another "traffic in girls" station on the face of the earth so terrible, so strange. Mrs. Morgan believes that many come not knowing into what sort of a life they are going, and that if there were a woman who could prac-tically live at the wharf-for vessels are coming in every day-many an innocent child could be intercepted and saved. Through the Holy Spirit, I

Yours for the spread of His king-dom in Burmah, and all round the world.

## LONDON PAPERS

#### Give Prominence to a Letter From Lord Strathcona.

Strathcona. MONTREAL, Feb. 3.-The Star's London cable says: "Leading papers, including the Times, give promingpee to a letter from lord Strathcona, indicating excellent open-ings in various Canadam provinces for farm-ers and young men servands, and opportuni-ties for produble investments of capital." The letter gives evidences of Canada's entry upon an era of expansion, and thus con-cludes: "Those who go to Canada ready and willing to aid in development of the coun-try are assured at a cordial velocme. They will not find themselves in a strange land, but among loyal and prosperous people, as needs of a series of remarkable bablegram mossages from Canadam ministers published in the birthday number of Oulook. Field-ing, Sifton, Fisher, Mills and Mulock each and of the growth throughout Canada, of the spirit of kinship with the motherland. Mills adds this significant sentence: "Canada has shown her devolues to British connec-tion. We trust the motherland will not make the mistake of compromising our rights in expectation of better securing the triendship of other peoples."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Col. Garcia, son of the late Cuban leader, is in Washington making arrangements for the removal to Cuba tomorrow of the remains of his father.

The heiress who invests in a title loesn't always purchase happiness.

