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Island of H. M. S. Piover, aged in pursuing pirates, but do a perfect right, under the Psin, to go there. d raised nationalist cheers by eat Britain had hoisted the backed down (at Tien Tsin) ag to use force of arms. y Arnold-Forster, parliamento the admiralty, explained mosals of the government.

osals of the government.

C. BEST'S TRIAL.

FREDERICTON

ON, N. B., March 18.—Alex. known citizen of St. Marys, ist evening after several days ippe, at the age of 74 years, ergaved widow and one son,

ears old son of Fred Hatheway
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S., had his left leg fractured
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Slipp, the popular and rising
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dren Cry for STORIA

nily Remedy.

PARLIAMENT.

Naval Construction

#### PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Borden, the Opposition Leader, Criticises Mr. Fielding's Budget Speech.

Replies to the Government's Challenge to Ouline a Policy-Sir Wilfrid and Clarke Wallace Followed.

OTTAWA, March 18.-In the house tcday, Mr. Hughes drew attention to the treatment of the Canadian provisional battalion doing garrison duty Sir Leonard Tilley's surpluses: at Halifax. He referred to the disgraceful treatment accorded the men who were sent home in clothing which was utterly unsuited to the climate

that the Halifax garrison were better treated than imperial troops in similar cases. He promised to investigate. Mr. Sproule attempted to call the attention of the government to the action in the post office department, which had arranged to have all conservative employes sent out of the country for North Bruce election day, but he was not permitted to do so, the speaker ruling it was a question of emergency. Later on when the house was going into supply he carried his point. Hon, Mr. Sutherland promised to allow the men to vote. Hon. Mr. Blair stated in answer to Col. Hughes, that the government had considered the advisability of reducing the grades of the Intercolonial and double tracking sections of it. It was also ascertained that with grades re-

duced to half of one per cent, fifty per cent more freight could be hauled

with the same power.

Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition, speech and was greeted with pro-longed cheers. He made a speech that Not only did he answer the challenges thrown out by the government, but come out fairly and squarely on the questions of protection and free trade. He occupied the attention of the house menced by showing the different tac-tics adopted by the different ministers in crawling out of the hole. Laurier becomes eloquent, even pathetic; Cartwright abuses his opponents, and Fielding asks questions. Cartwright had moved the adjournment of the debate on Thursday and announced that the opposition had nothing to offer in the way of contradiction to the budget. Then he spent an hour answering what he claimed to be nothing. Cartwright had been as Diogenes and had gone about the country seek-ing for an honest man, but the role of Diogenes had been cast aside and now he tells the country how lovely and comfortable it will be when a depresbeen paid to the warning and the government were like a man on thin ice, who persisted in his venturesome con duct until he found himself in the water. Instead of saving money now it was being squandered. Were the government to allow a period of depression to come He was such sur- civilized country, under similar cirprised if they were, as Canada had

that they could control prosperity. Cartwright had contrasted the trade of Canada during the past four years he did not deal with the period. of 1893-96. During those years, under 000,000, while under the four years of liberal rule it was \$143,000,000, or there had been an exact decrease in the last four years of \$2,214,000. On the other hand the imports from the United States from 93-96 were \$224,000,000, while since 96 they have been \$343,000,-000, or an increase of \$119,000,000. To-Mr. Borden said that a rever day we exported to England \$108,000,000 worth and to the United States
\$69,000,000 worth. We bought from
England \$45,000,000 worth and from the
United States \$110,000,000 worth. Therefore, while the balance of trade in our favor with England in 1896 was \$34,-000,000, it is now \$63,000,000; and while den explained that it was based or

States in 1896 it was \$41,000,000 against us in 1900. In 1897 Cartwright stated that facts then constituted genuine practical discrimination to an enormous extent against England, but he now stands up in the house and says that a very much worse condition of affairs is perfectly delightful. Taking up Fielding's budget, in

which the finance minister congratulated himself, Mr. Borden showed up the inconsistency of the government's position. They had a surplus of \$14,-095,094 in four years. For the current year the surplus was estimated at \$6, 350,000, and in addition to those enor mous sums \$8,796,373 had been added to the debt of the country.
In 1882 and 1883 Mr. Fielding in the

Halifax Chronicle spoke in this way of these surpluses were created by the government in some magic way there fulness to Sir John Macdonald and his followers, but when it is considered that every dollar of surplus is money taken out of the pockets of the people without a shadow of excuse, money not required even by the reckless expenditure of the government, there is not much cause for rejoicing." Was parliament to believe the congratulaextended to the country in 1901 or the criticisms of Mr. Fielding as editor of the Morning Chronicle in 1882. If Mr. Fielding had abandoned his earlier views, perhaps at some fu-ture time in a debate he would ex-plain why they had been cast aside. Mr. Fielding also said in 1883: "That millions of dollars should be unnecessarily taken from consuming classes of the country and this without abso lute necessity is a cardinal principle of the finance minister, to which his best friends to do not assent."

Mr. Borden thought that perhaps Fielding's best friends did not assent to the present propositions. Fielding continued at that time: Tilley's friends, "see that surplus of millions at the capital is just so much money withdrawn from the trade of the country. How long can the do-minion stand the drain? Certainly not many years longer." The leader of the opposition desired to know how long country would stand this latest

cessary to take action until called to the bed of the sick patient. He, Borden, was willing to prescribe. He hoped to see the taxes on tobacco and en cast aside and now intry how lovely and fill be when a depressible. No heed has

low No. 16 Dutch standard, while the total collection on that article been \$2,286,123. Cartwright had said of Sir Leonard Tilley's surplus that \$1,100,000 was derived from the two most odious taxes ever imposed in any cumstances at least, taxes on breadbeen assured by the administration stuffs and fool. If the government really wanted to relieve the reople, let them remove the duties on these articles. Last year duties to amount of \$371,000 and \$1,309,000 were collected on breadstuffs and coal respectively. The duties were main tained by conservatives on the prin ports from England amounted to \$145,- ciple that whether it was in Nova Scotia or Ontario, people were bound to submit to duties which might benefit the whole dominion. But grits were in power now and perhaps they would be good enough to explain why their good principles of 1882 and

\$1.128.000 had been levied on sugar be-

Mr. Borden said that a revenu

it was \$14,000,000 against us in United those principles which had been the basis of the government policy since 1878. Since that time the liberals had not had any one uniform trade policy. times revenue tariff, and again un stricted reciprocity. Mr. Borden I yet to hear any authoritative st ment from the treasury benches as whether or not free trade is still a hered to or whether the govern Conservatives had been thallenged put a policy before the house "We sir," continued the conservational leader, "we are putting our policy to sir," continued the continued the leader, "we are putting our fore the house, and we shall be aveglad to hear what the minister

> 1897 the grits had talked free tr If this was their intention, the indu tries of the country are not to kn protection or not, and working are not to know if the industrie and Fielding could not agree. on Thursday or Friday last these berlain had asked them to give up their protective tariffs and on other hand Canada had no such thing

country to believe? Laurier had said at Winnipeg : come before you tonlight to preach you this new gospel of free trade. Sir our policy is freedom of trade such as exists in England, such as is practiced in Great Britain."

Mr. Borden asged if the premier still entertained these sentiments? If Laurier would explain, he Borden would sit down. He challenged the government to make a clear statement

Mr. Borden said he would not waste more time over past issues, but would devote his time to the new policy. It is a policy intended to furnish Car adian workmen with employment and to protect them against outside competition. The government has asket where the opposition stood. That was where they stood, and he hoped that the government would be really frank. In regard to a preferential tariff Mr.

Cartwright had also said, "Taxation is an evil that nothing but the requirements of the government can justify." Then he stands up and says that he expects a surplus of \$6,000,000 ish markets. So far as he was constituted in the conservative policy as being favorable to an agitar tion which would never rest until Canda had secured advantages in British markets. So far as he was constituted in the conservative policy as being favorable to an agitar tion which would never rest until Canda had secured advantages in British markets. that he expects a surplus of \$6,000,000 and upwards, and at the same time explains that there is no need of a change in the budget—that everything is happy and delightful. But it was not always so with Cartwright. In days gone by Sir Richard had thought that it was not necessary to prescribe until the doctor had been called in, and now he considered it was not necessary to take action until called to in our markets said closing Canadian. drade, and he Borden would answer it with equally legitimate questions. He desired to know what Fielding would do in the case of British goods flooding our markets and closing Canadian industries? Borden did not believe that the sentiment of the British wousing man carried him so far that he deserted his evening smoke to look for Canadian goods. He believed that Canada's claims could be recognized without imposing any additional bur-

ien on the British people Here Borden was interrupted frequently by laughter and remarks from the government benches, but the was quickly changed when quotations were read from speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Premier Ross of Ontario which supported Borden's arguments. This led to a remark by the opposition leader that it was evidently not so much what was said, but who said it; that secured assent from the government supporters. Fielding had referred to mutually preferential tariff as an arrant humbug when advocated by Sir Charles Tupper, but finally adopted it himself Fielding denied this, claiming that his references were directed at Sir Charles, but Mr. Borden brought out the truth of his statements by reading Fielding's remarks in a ninterview in the Montreal Herald. Borden advanced the views of level-headed ousiness men of Canada and Great Britain to show that a mutually pre ferential tariff was not the imposs bility that the government insisted i was. He asked the house to declare that this is an opportune time for bringing forward a measure to obtain a preference for Canada and the other olonies in Great Britain. It was not a forlorn hope, as was the attempt to induce the British government to denounce the German and Belgian treaties in 1894. Later attempts to de-nounce the treaties were successful, and there was no reason why equally satisfactory results could not be attained in preferential trade move-ments. Canada and other colonies should put their shoulders to the wheel, but little could be expected while the government sit silent and make no allusion to it in the speech from the throne or budget speech, and simply say it is an arrant humbug and ot worth attempting. With the great Australian commonwealth laying the foundation to its fiscal system, there commonwealth is likely to adopt a system of preferential tariff in favor

may present their views to the mother country at the same time and in the; same way.

Mr. Borden next offered a suggestion in regard to the trade with the West Indies. He believed from information he had from reliable sources that Canadian trade can be advanced in that direction. In 1895 trade with the West Indies was \$8,681,622, while in 1900 it was \$3,976,172, a decrease of \$4,705,450. Quite in contrast with this condition of affairs is the trade between the United States and the British West Indies. In 1895 the United States sold them \$18,708,500 worth, and

of the United Kingdom, not of merely

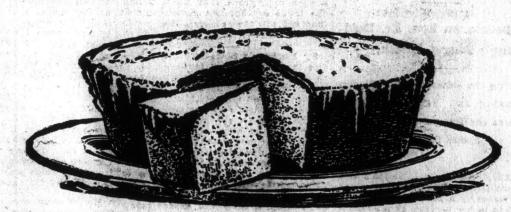
giving the United Kingdom preference

without any corresponding advantage, but a system by which England will

be asked to give to Australian products similar advantages in the English market. In view of the Australian

movement he thought it was the duty

of Canada, having regard to her own interests, to join in doing that, so that all the colonies of the Empire



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a few pennies?

in 1900, \$22,236,974 worth. American im-

ports and exports have both increased, and he did not think this was a healthy condition of affairs for Can-ada. I. C. Stewart of Halifax, after

carefully studying conditions in the

West Indies, found that the remedy

les in providing larger markets for the sugar of the islands. He thought

that the government should not re-main supine in this matter, but should attempt to improve the existing con-

Mr. Borden also touched on the

trade relations with Germany and the

United States, and showed that the government had neglected its duty in both instances. He appealed on be-

half of the conservative party for a higher ideal in politics than mere power, and concluded as follows: "For my part, speaking for the party

that I have the honor to lead in this

house, and in this country, I say that we shall endeavor to carry out the

have all times professed in the past."

have all times professed in the past."

"That in the opinion of this house the welfare of this country requires a pronounced policy of adequate protection and encouragement at all time to the labor, agricultural, manufacturing, mining, and other industrial interests of Canada.

"That in the opinion of this house the adoption of a policy of mutual trade preference within the empire would prove of sreat benefit to the mother country, and to the colonies, and would greatly promote the prosperity, unity and progress of the empire as a whole, and that the present time, when the Commonwealth of Australia is laying the foundation of its fiscal system, is particularly opportune for taking prompt and energetic steps toward the furtherance of this object.

energetic steps toward the furtherance of this object.

"This house is further of opinion that equivalent or adequate duties should be im-posed by Canada upon the products and manifactures of countries not within the empire in all cases where such countries fail to admit Canadian products and manu-factures upon fair terms, and that the gov-ernment should take for this purpose all such available measures as may be found necessary."

ecessary." Premier Laurier replied, devoting

his time to defending the policy of the

government as to revenue tariff. He

claims that no mutuality can be hoped

long as Canada is a protection country. He also defended the trade policy

with Germany as being unavoidable. Clarke Walace had the floor after

dinner and devoted his time to a gen-

eral criticism of the government's

BRITISH COMMONS.

BRITISH COMMONS.

LONDON, March 21.—In the house of commons today, A. J. Balfour, the government leader, replying to a question, said a special ambassacor had not been sent to the Pope at the death of Queen Victoria, and the accession of King Edward would be notified to the Pope in a letter.

Lord Cranborne, 'he foreign secretary, today assured Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett that the government considered the statements of the Russian foreign minister, Count Lamsdorff, Feb. 6 and Feb. 17, as applicable to any agreement in regard to Manchuria between Russia and China.

Lord Cranborne also informed a questioner that the government had several times endeavored unavailably to arrange for the extradition of offenders against the bankruptcy laws of the United States and Great Britain. Clauses had been inserted in the draft of a treaty which was under negotiation in 1884, but the United States had not accepted them. Similarly in 1889, the British ambassador at Washington reported that offences against the bankruptcy laws were excluded from all American extradition treaties because of the absence in the United States of a national bankruptcy law.

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The house adjourned.

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#### SOUTH AFRICA.

Three Boers Shot for Treason and Murder -The Peace Negotitations.

LONDON, March 19 .- 4.07 p. m .-

Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial sec-retary, has just informed the house of commons that General Botha has recommons that General Boths has rejected the peace terms offered.

CAPE TOWN, March 19.—The military authorities here approved the invention of a Maxim gun mounted on a motor car for immediate service.

LONDON, March 20.—The issuance of parliamentary papers on the negotiations between Lord Kitchens and cAPE TOWN, March 19.—The military authorities here approved the invention of a Maxim gun mounted on a motor car for immediate service.

LONDON, March 20.—The issuance of parliamentary papers on the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and General Botha is delayed. Gen. Botha's refusal to accept the peace terms offered him is commented upon with an evident sense of relief. The idea that Lord Kitchener initiated the negotiations, instead of Gen. Botha, as had been supposed, is unpalatable to the British press. The Datily Mail, under British pre s. The Daily Mail, under the editorial caption, "Our Rejected Suit," asks why the government instructed Lord Kitchener to sue for peace after the murder of the peace

nvoys, and concludes as follows: "Let the war be pressed to the utnost, and let further reinforcements pe prepared, for they may be needed; but, above all, let us have no more negotiations." WASHINGTON, March 19.-The sta-

tus of the Transvaal and Orange Free State in the eye of the government of the United States probably will be for the first time fixed when a consul general is sent out to Pretoria to suc eed Adelbert S. Hay, who has just eturned to Washington, on leave of bsence, but without the purpose to go back to Pretoria. It is said that, official declaration on that point.

It is further stated that when the United States annexed Porto Rico, the state department sent no notices to any of the powers; they were supposed to take note themselves of the president's proclamation and the acts of congress. The old consuls retained their original exequaturs issued by the Spanish government, these being recognized by the United States military authorities as sufficient for the

The status of our consuls in South Africa is precisely the same; they hold their old exequaturs and these, recognized by the British military authorities as sufficient. But in the case of Porto Rico, whenever a consul retires, his government makes applica-tion for an exequatur directly to the tion for an exequatur directly to the United States authorities, it being the rule to recognize de facto administrations in this manner, and it is presumed that when a change is made in our consular representations in South Africa the application for an exequatur will be made to whatever authority happens for the moment to he in ity happens for the moment to be in de facto possession of the place to which the consul is accredited.

CAPETOWN, March 20.-A despatch from Cradock, Cape Colony, says Colonel Gerringe's force engaged Kritz-inger's force of Boers March 15. The latter lost nine men killed and had seven wounded. The British loss was one man killed and ten men wounded J. P. Minaber, S. Minaber and J. A. Neuwoudt were shot at De Aar for treason and murder, in pursuance of the sentence of a court martial. The death sentence was passed a week ago in connection with the wrecking of a train near Taasbosch, by which five men were killed. General Kitchener confirmed the verdict. The garrison was paraded and the prisoners were led out at sunset. Death was instantaneous. A Dutch minister and relatives remained with the prisoners till the end. Two others concerned in the train wrecking were sentenced to terms of five years penal servitude. JOHANNESBURG, March 20.— One mining company has re-started crushing ore, and four others are preparing

Sir Alfred Milner, governor of the

Transvaal and Orange River Colony, expects to stay here three months.

LONDON, March 21.— The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail the British government will almost certainly adopt the dual language sys-tem in the new colonies, a decision which, he adds, will cause disapp

ment in Cape Town. LONDON, March 21.—A Lord Kitchener, dated at Pre

partly elected by the burghers.

"The government agreed to provide £1,000,000 to compensate the Boers for property destroyed and articles commandeered by the Boers on commando, provided the signatures of the officers who commandeered the goods were forthcoming. He also offerde to grant loans on easy terms for rebuilding and re-stocking farmsteads.

"Moreover, he agreed that children should be instructed in English or Dutch at the discretion of their parents. The government undertook to make no claim on church property or funds, or hospitals or hospital funds, or upon private investments.

"No burgher of either state was to be allowed to possess a rifle except by special license.

"Gen. Botha was generally in favor of these conditions, but he dissented strongly from a proposal to give the full privilege of citizenship to property domiciled and regis-tered blacks. He was also greatly ofnecaned about the position Jewish capitalists would occupy in the country, and was told that

### FREDERICTON.

St. John Agricultural Society After a Grant for a Fall Exhibition.

FREDERICTON, March 21.—Dr. Frink of St. John had an interview with the government this evening re-lative to an exhibition for St. John county to be held at Moosepath next fall. He asked for a grant of \$700 in ald of the exhibition. The government promised consideration, and it is understood will give the grant.

After the adjournment of the house this afternoon the corporations committee met in the assembly chamber to further consider the bill to compel the diocesan synod to pay the Madras school at Shediac the sum of 100 year-ly. Bishop Kingdon and Judge Bark-er spoke at considerable length in op-position to the bill, and Judge Hanington replied. The com

further consider the matter.

The council of physicians and surgeons met at Fredericton last evening. There were present Drs. Jas. Christie, Thos. Walker, Inches, Daniel, Skinner and Addy from St. John, Duncan from Bathurst, Smith and Puzdy from Moncton, and Bridges of Fredericton. Routine business was transacted and the following officers elected:-Dr. Inches, president; Dr. Thos. Walker,

treasurer; Dr. Skinner, registrar. Mrs. Wm. Matheson died at Cabano. Temiscouata, yesterday. Her husband is accountant with D. Fraser & Sons She was 23 years old, and a daughter of J. W. Wallace, of St. Mary's. Three children survive. One is four years old, one two, and the youngest only a

About two years ago a man named Moses Jewett died at Becaguimic, York Co. He was unmarried, had lived a sort of mysterious life and was supposed to be poor. It now transpires that he left property valued at about \$40,000, and among the beneficiaries is a Mrs. Anderson, a widow living in Fredericton.

Word was received today of the death at Newton, Mass., of Miss Nelly McNally, daughter of Michael McNally. She had gone to Newton to study nursing, and was about twenty years old.

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