

Auditor General's Report of Department of Public Works Presented

Mr. Tweedie Introduces the Construction of a Road and Sunbury Coal Field Voters' Lists—Hon. Mr. Tweedie

FREDERICTON, N.B. House met at 10 o'clock Bill No. 2, relating to revenues, was read a second time and the auditor general's report was presented.

1. Does the government cause a thorough investigation in connection with the list of voters in the parish of Antipas (son of Herod the Great), the governor of Galilee, and making him decide.

2. Does the government take steps to ascertain person or persons who have such names placed by such means as to be a violation of the law?

3. What proceedings were intended to take for the release of Jesus? Hon. Mr. Pugsley first enquiry: "Yes, I say that I have made investigation into the matter."

The tender of Messrs. Simpson has been accepted for masonry substructure and abutments of the bridge over the Rothesay, Kings completed last July, 1900, received for this work:

McKenzie & Simpson, C. J. B. Simmons, R. & Geo. A. Anderson, G. H. Kitchin, \$2,587. W. Brewer, \$2,580. The contract for building structure of Taylor & Co. bridge, Three miles from Gilead, riveted sixty-three feet. Estimated 11,000 pounds. Tender follows:

Dominion Bridge Co. 5.74 cents per pound. Kingston Bridge Co. 7.25. Phoenix Foundry, St. W. Brewer, St. Mar. Berlin Iron Works, in addition to being the Royal Gazette, present to all bridge companies out the Dominion States. Bridge to be 15th August, 1901.

The amount paid is \$1,252.88. The amount of masonry, \$183.00, masonry substructure Paul, and Lassar G. The contract for building the metal bridge, Ken. Berlin Iron Bridge Co. bridge is one pin span of 159 feet. The amount paid is \$1,252.88. The amount of masonry, \$183.00, masonry substructure Paul, and Lassar G. The contract for building the metal bridge, Ken. Berlin Iron Bridge Co. bridge is one pin span of 159 feet.



A Lady of Quality

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could escape from making any decision by sending the prisoner to Herod Antipas (son of Herod the Great), the governor of Galilee, and making him decide.

17. He must release—According to custom. 18. Barabbas—A notorious insurrectionist, who had committed murder and robbery in his raids. His seditions were in favor of the Jews, to deliver them from Rome. Hence, his popularity with the Jews.

20. Willing—Wishing. To release Jesus—Went out again to the crowds, and sought to persuade them to call for the release of Jesus. This effort was continued (v. 22) amid the shouts of the mob, and the offer to release Jesus was repeated.

21. But they cried—"Shouted." Crucify him—This was not the Galilean crowd who had brought Jesus into the city, riding in triumph, with shouts of hosanna, but was a city mob, urged on by the authorities.

22. Instant—Pressing, urgent. Pilate washed his hands before the Jews (Matt. 27: 24-28). Thus declaring his innocence, and seeking to throw the responsibility on the Jews.

Learn by heart vs. 20-24; Matt. 27: 22; first clause, John 18: 37. Suggestive questions for written and oral answers. Subject—The Roman trial of Jesus before Pilate.

Introduction—Before whom was Jesus tried in our lesson? What was the charge against him? What was the verdict? I. Jesus before Pilate (vs. 1-17). Where was the trial held? What can you tell about Pilate? Why was not the Jewish trial enough? What charges were brought against Jesus before Pilate? (Luke 23: 2, 14). What was Pilate's decision?

THE SECTION

Includes the whole account of the trial before Pilate, as given in the four Gospels.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST

The trial before Pilate. Pronounced innocent, but condemned to be crucified.

HISTORICAL SETTING

Time—A. D. 30, Friday morning, April 7, from dawn till 7 or 8 o'clock. Place—The judgment hall of Pilate, probably in the tower of Antonia, just outside of the northwest corner of the temple area, in Jerusalem, or at Herod's palace on Mt. Zion. Both were very large and very noted buildings.

JESUS AND PILATE—Luke 23: 13-26

Print verses 13-23. 13. And Pilate, (a) when he had called together the chief priests and the rulers and the elders, (b) he said unto them, Ye have brought this man unto me, as one that perverteth the people; and behold, I have found no fault in this man touching those things whereof ye accuse him.

REVISION CHANGES

(So far as they affect the sense.) Ver. 13—(a) Omit when he had. Ver. 15—(b) For he sent him back to us. (c) Hath been done by him.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT

We continue the story of the trial of Jesus, having been condemned by the Jews for blasphemy, was now taken before Pilate for sentence to death, according to the Roman law. But Pilate insisted on examining Jesus himself.

13. Pilate—The governor of Judea. Called together—Pilate had examined Jesus, who was still within the judgment hall. The chief priests—Outside the hall.

15. Nor yet Herod.—To whom Pilate had sent Jesus. In another part of the city, or possibly of the same building, the Jews were so angry and fierce at the acquittal of Jesus by Pilate (vs. 4, 5), and reiterated the charges with such passion and fury, that Pilate hesitated about releasing Jesus.

The mention of Galilee suggested to Pilate a way out of his perplexity. He

I WEIGH 175 LBS. Former Weight 135 Gain 40 LBS.

which had better be left altogether to the judgment of each individual member to be voted upon, to be acted upon, either one way or the other, according to his conception of what is best for the country and for the Empire of which we form a part.

Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition, although still a young man in the political arena and a younger leader, displayed tact which would have done credit to any statesman in the British Empire. His conception of the question was broad and of character which could not be questioned by any partisan, however strong his views might be. He rose above party feeling, carefully avoided any reference which might excite suspicion of religious or political intent, and aimed at feelings which may have up to the time of his address manifested themselves in the house.

"I am very glad to let other poor suffering know what Dr. Pierce's medicine has done for me," writes Mrs. Edwin H. Gardner, of New York. "I was so weak and thin, and I had a very bad case of 'Pellagra.' I took your medicine a year when I had a very bad case of 'Pellagra.' I had the easiest time of it since I took your medicine. I have been very well since I took your medicine. I have been very well since I took your medicine. I have been very well since I took your medicine."

Had his own constituents been present in the gallery they could hardly have given him a more attentive or better hearing than did the people who are strangers to him. Well might they applaud sentiments which led Mr. Borden to declare: "This is a matter which should be above all party considerations, and I, for one, so long as I have any voice in this house of this country, shall protest against any question of customs and being introduced into the party politics of Canada."

SUNDAY SCHOOL

The International Lesson.

Lesson XL—MARCH 17. GOLDEN TEXT.

I find no fault in this man.—Luke 23: 4.

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THE DEBATE

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"The general health of women is so intimately connected with the health of the womanly organs, that when these are diseased the whole body suffers loss. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, stops weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness."

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the sweat of his brow is not to be considered as an elector of intelligence, and the sarcastic, nasty way in which he referred to the people of Dartmouth in particular, who do not resent at some future time. Nor was Mr. Fielding free from such doubtful measures. Perhaps he has forgotten that the men who helped to elect Mr. Borden were the men who were responsible for his (Fielding's) long term of office in local politics, and when he seconded Mr. Roche's ill timed references to the workmen of Halifax and Dartmouth, he did not appreciate the many favors he has already enjoyed at their hands. He referred to Mr. Borden as a "rotten egg" and "a scoundrel," as if the vote of the men in the binder twine factory is not as good as that of his mere progressive and fortunate neighbor. Mr. Fielding's remark was questioned by a member of the opposition, but he not only refused to retract, but also the conservative party had flourished on omnibuses for 18 years. But it is noticed that the government has not even missed a lesson in this respect, and if the conservatives did at one time flourish on omnibuses, how much more so the Laurier administration, owing to the giant trusts which it has created, and is still supporting from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

OTTAWA, March 2.—In days gone by the house of commons of Canada, and the House of Representatives, arising over questions which even the master minds of the country seemed utterly powerless to keep beyond the sphere of politics. Feelings bitter in the extreme have arisen from time to time, over discussions which have resulted in the most bitter and opposite views and opposite religious instincts. The long and bitter debates in connection with the Manitoba school question are still fresh in the minds of the electors of this great Dominion. To members of this great Dominion, the political and religious of that time, and who still hold firm places in the confidence of their constituents, occupying the same seats as a result, those days are looked upon with regret and a feeling akin to dread. It is little to be wondered at when Mr. Costigan apparently sought the counsel of only one side of the house, although his question was not in a strict sense of the word a government measure. It was well known that the member for Victoria had sought advice from the prime minister and others on the government benches, and this gave a certain political significance, which was to be regretted. But it must be said to the credit of Canada and Canadians that the debate on this delicate question was conducted in a spirit which was beyond criticism. Men expressed their opinions in a way which could give offence to no man, and with one or two exceptions not a word was said which would tend to feed the monster of religious or racial strife. Hour after hour the discussion continued, until, finally, at two o'clock in the morning, wise counsel prevailed and a committee was appointed to amend Mr. Costigan's motion so as to eliminate any undesirable features.

Much of the credit of this tolerance must be given to the leaders on both sides of the house. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who with his years of experience knows the danger of rousing the religious feelings of the members of the Dominion, addressed the house in a manner which does credit to him. This was the spirit which characterized his address from the opening to the closing sentences: "Let me say at once—and to this I am sure there will be no dissenting voice—this is not a question as to which there can be any party feeling; it is altogether apart from and beyond the scope of party controversies. Let me say also that it is not the intention of the government to make it a ministerial question. This is one of those matters

which had better be left altogether to the judgment of each individual member to be voted upon, to be acted upon, either one way or the other, according to his conception of what is best for the country and for the Empire of which we form a part."

Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition, although still a young man in the political arena and a younger leader, displayed tact which would have done credit to any statesman in the British Empire. His conception of the question was broad and of character which could not be questioned by any partisan, however strong his views might be. He rose above party feeling, carefully avoided any reference which might excite suspicion of religious or political intent, and aimed at feelings which may have up to the time of his address manifested themselves in the house. Mr. Borden's effort showed careful forethought and preparation. Without consulting any of his political supporters or referring the policy to a caucus, he was able to interpret his feelings in a manner which evoked the approbation of every member on the opposition side of the house. His views were of the 20th century order, and tolerance in religious matters shone forth from every word he uttered. When Mr. Borden got on his feet he was a comparatively unknown quantity as a leader of men, but the applause bestowed on him by every minister, every supporter of those ministers, those sitting around him and those who had thronged the galleries showed that he had set down one of the men who will be looked to guide the future destinies of Canada, carrying with him the confidence of the people of Canada, who cannot but feel that his good judgment will always be exercised to their advantage.

OTTAWA LETTER

Government Twice Defeated on Ground of Their Own Selection.

Debate on Mr. Costigan's Motion Conducted in a Highly Creditable Manner.

Opinions Expressed in a Way Which Could Give Offence to No Man—Mr. Emmerson Disappointing.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—To be defeated twice on ground of their own selection has been the undesirable lot of the Laurier government this week. Twice they have attempted to humiliate the opposition and each time the worm has turned. Their experience of Monday last, when their vaunted majority of 50 was reduced to 9, was followed last night by a division on binder twine, in which every vote in the Bytown show had to go to the "don't shoot, I'll come down" side. Since the present sitting opened, the opposition has supplied nearly all the business brought before the house for consideration. They have advocated measures of the utmost importance to Canada and on almost every occasion have been informed by the government that the question or questions which they have submitted are receiving the attention of the ministry. "Engaging the attention of the government" has in fact become almost a stereotyped expression in the mouths of the cabinet ministers.

Last Thursday Mr. Blain of North Peel introduced a resolution favoring the disposal of prison manufactured twine to the farmer at rates equal to one cent per pound on the advance of production. He made a strong case, but the government was unprepared to take up the consideration of his motion at that time. Sir Wilfrid Laurier nevertheless complimented Mr. Blain on the manner in which he had brought the matter to the attention of the government, and said: "The government cannot say that it is not taking the attention of the ministry, my hon. friend from Peel (Mr. Blain) introduced this question. It is a very important question, and the interest evinced in it by all sides of the house shows that importance is recognized."

With such an assurance as this, one might have expected that the government would have been prepared, when the debate was resumed yesterday, to throw some light on the binder twine situation and to suggest to the house some arrangement whereby the present undesirable condition of affairs might be remedied. Their recognition of the importance of the matter, however, was not to be taken as a sign of possible fairness, to mean that the government did intend to give this matter that consideration which it deserved, and which the people of the country expected. But beyond an abusive trade here and there from members in the government benches, the magnificent appeal in favor of protection from Mr. Heyd, the liberal member from South Brant, and the casting of insulting reflections on the farmers of that great agricultural district of Ontario who sent the majority to the opposition benches in Parliament Hill, no government solution was attempted. One thing the government did do was to attempt to steal Mr. Blain's motion and the credit that is due him for bringing to the notice of the house the injustice done the farmer by double dealing. But they did not succeed, and the result is a second victory for Mr. Borden and his followers.

The way the opposition scored on the government was quite on ministerial backdown and the censuring of the government binder twine policy. After many members on both sides of the house had spoken to the motion, Mr. Oliver, Alberta, offered the following amendment to Mr. Blain's proposition: "That as long as the government continues to manufacture binder twine the same shall be offered by direct sale to the farmers up to July 1st in each year, at the cost of material and manufacture, calculating wages on the basis of fair wages for free labor and that the twine unsold, and on hand on July 1st each year, be sold by tender to the highest bidder after public advertisement." The only change Mr. Oliver offered was to provide that the binder twine shall be sold at a price which is calculated on the cost of material and manufacture by free labor, together with the naming of a date up to which the farmer can enjoy the privileges connected with prison manufactured twine. He held Mr. Blain's object in view. This was clearly a prescient effort on the part of the government to take their opponents' powder. Mr. Blain, however, was quite equal to the occasion, and in a masterly little address he accepted the amendment with the permission of the speaker of the motion, and thus made his motion as amended the only question before the house for consideration. Mr. Blain said that his acceptance was in view of the fact that the amended resolution was in effect the same as the original.

Mr. Fielding differed from him and intended to draw some marked contrasts between the two motions, and announced in a dramatic way that "our propositions" were quite at variance with those of the hon. member for Peel. That is where the govern-

ment made their slip. The amendment was put by the speaker, and carried unanimously. Then, in order to even up with the opposition for the "nine majority incident," Sir Wilfrid and others suggested a division. The members were called in, and on a vote being taken it resulted in 155 yeas to no yeas. The government members were prepared to adjourn, but imagine their surprise when a demand was made for the placing of Mr. Blain's motion before the house, as the amendment had ceased to have effect on Mr. Blain's acceptance. This was a stunner. The speaker, advised by Sir John Bourinot, ruled that the motion would have to go before the house, and go it did. The crest-fallen, surprised look on the faces of the government members as they resumed their seats, afforded a delicious amusement for the opposition. Minister after minister rose and recorded himself as in favor of the opposition's proposal, and each one was loudly cheered as he reached his seat. Not only did the opposition carry their motion unanimously, but the vote in their favor stood 156 to nothing, instead of 155 to nothing, as before. Strategy had won the day, and the farmers of Canada will be able to appreciate that any disadvantages that may result from the change in the present arrangement are far outweighed by the advantages of the opposition.

The debate which preceded the passing of the resolution was full of interest and excitement. Many of the charges made against the government Thursday afternoon were reiterated, and it was expected that some defence of the scandals would be made; but not until Solicitor General Fitzpatrick arose was there a single word offered to justify the government's selling of binder twine to political heeled at one price and to farmers at another price, 100 per cent higher. Mr. Fitzpatrick was evidently in bad humor. He accused members of misrepresenting the actions of the government, and gave a long contradiction to the statements that the government in 1899 had sold binder twine to the farmer at 14 cents a lb. while they disposed of large quantities to party hesters at 7-14 cents per lb. But later in the evening Mr. Fitzpatrick was forced to admit that such had been the case. In 1899, instead of selling the goods by public tender, they had disposed of them by circular sent to some half dozen firms. Mr. Fitzpatrick, when questioned by members of the opposition, lost his temper and declared that he would not submit to interruptions. In 1899, instead of selling the goods by public tender, they had disposed of them by circular sent to some half dozen firms. Mr. Fitzpatrick, when questioned by members of the opposition, lost his temper and declared that he would not submit to interruptions. In 1899, instead of selling the goods by public tender, they had disposed of them by circular sent to some half dozen firms. Mr. Fitzpatrick, when questioned by members of the opposition, lost his temper and declared that he would not submit to interruptions.

Mr. Monk showed that the government in 1898 had sold binder twine for \$68,838.25 to one of its friends, who in turn disposed of it to the farmer for \$189,750.72, thus making a profit of \$120,912.47. During the early part of the evening Mr. Roche of Halifax made his first speech, and he started in a way that caught the ear of the house. His ending was not creditable to him, nor would it be to any gentleman of good sense. His reference to the presence in Dartmouth of one of those odious companies that manufacture binder twine, and stated that Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition, owed his election to binder twine support. Mr. Roche evidently considers that the man employed in earning a living by