

Reform Work Jone.

a different thing if ate man who was e, but your private rtain barroom shelf makes your argu-Yours truly. JESSE JAMES.

ght you might be the e about some card oing oh every night, on Sunday afteras learned to drink and to gamble, and me and abused me m about it. I don't them now, but I it start in again. A ne the addresses of isited. One is on this place is open other is on Princess anterbury, and a lot every Sunday afteror large stakes. This got his first lesson. den. Another place Charlotte street, Do e dens cleaned out,

rnes Does Not Government

estricted Under the

-Railroad Tray-

is Cheap.

an English gentleent sixteen profitable farming business in t the Royal. Sun, Mr. Downes ent was becoming too m. Neither the emloyed were in a sat-

although of course made ostensibly in ngent laws now in ownes, "employment arbitration board, of the supreme ate of wages that each class of work

the number of hours decides whether pay or a flat rate shall the climate of New at could be desired, in a generally pros t the present time, debt. Government

avs he thought was

although graft was ks of the country. are constructed by the co-operative lab stance, if a railroad ead of awarding the dividual or company out in little parcels These men are by the government od the cost to the

method. ilway can be done ew Zealand. As an r. Downes said that \$40 would permit one ne government rail sail for London by

greater than by the

VER'S Blood and cures

ors. Salt Rheum e Co., Ltd., Montreal.

PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 23.-The line cleavage between the government and opposition was unmistakably drawn by Borden yesterday when he planted himself on the rock of provincial rights. Fielding was put up to answer Bor-

den, and he did so in a manner not creditable to a statesman, but with adroitness that a political leader attains by long practice. Fielding's apneal was to race and religious prejudice, under the cloak of assertion that as the opposition could not form a cabinet to handle the school question, Canada's safety and permanency depended in keeping Laurier at the helm. In Dr. Sproule of East Grey, who resumed the debate this afternoon, a chance to show that the finance minister and the premier took widely different views in their arguments. Dr. Sproule avoided the legal points of the measure and made a common-sense, business-like presentation of his criticism of the bill. He spoke first of the remarks made by Mr. Fielding last night, at the conclusion of his speech, in regard to the inability of the opposition to form any thing but a Protestant government This had sounded to him very much in the nature of a threat, and it seemed to have been done for the purpose of holding his liberal followers together rather than foreshadowing the result in the event of the bill being defeated. All he (Dr. Sproule) could say was that Mr. Fielding had a poor opinion of the people of Canada, and that he did not put any trust in the wisdom, good sense, good judgment, forebearance, generosity and enlightenment of Can-

adians. (Conservative applause.) Governments were the result of the feelings of the country, and represented the wisdom of the people, and he believed that the people of Canada were equal to any such task. He would not discredit the intelligence either of the Roman Catholics or the French in such a way as to insinuate that they would not be equal to the task. Mr. Fielding had been the first one in the house to say that the autonomy bill was a reigious measure. The opposition thought it was a provincial autonomy oill for the purpose of giving to the Territories the same power to govern themselves, to legislate with regard to their own needs and to do the work of government generally, which every other province in confederation possesse the present time. (Hear, hear,) Mr. Fielding had said that it had been turned into a religious question. If that was the fact, who was to blame? Was it the opposition? Had they introduced the feeling along religious or sectorial or national lines? They had been own idea that the dividing line should silent spectators of the introduction of onious feelings. The prime minister had been the first one in the house to elements of passion and referred to the vinces should not extend to the northreligious struggles in Canadian history ern boundary of the mainland of Can-

try today the government was re- be well to extend the boundaries Dr. Sproule held the floor till 5.45, able objection, however, because at when he was followed by Paterson of some future time, when it was thought Sub-section 1 would be much more ob-Brant, the "Big Thunder" of the cab- wise to do so, the extension could be inet. Mr. Paterson, dropping inte made. Fielding's tracks, used noisy rhetoric instead of argument, and was consequently applauded by all the follow- the control of the public lands. ing every time he pounded the desk or bellowed like a bull.

Dr. Sproule in the course of his speech read the following letter in reply to a request for opinion regardautonomy bill, made to one of the highest legal firms in Toronto:

"The right of the dominion parliament to impose restrictions upon the provinces about to be formed in dealing with the subject of education and separate schools, is, I think, not beyond question. This would require more consideration than I have been able yet to give it, and must ultimately be settled by judicial decision.

"I am asked, however, whether the

parliament is constitutionally bound to impose any such restriction or whether it exists otherwise, and I am of the opinion in the negative. It must be borne in mind that I am concerned only with the question of legal obligation. What the parliament ought to do or should do in the exercise of any power which they may possess is not within the province of counsel. Such a restriction, I apprehend, must exist, or may be imposed, if at all, under the provisions of sec. 93 of the B. N. A. Act, 1867, and on the ground of their application to the provinces now to be formed. If that section aprlies it would neem to require no enactment of our parliament to give it effect, and if not, no such enactment, so far as I am aware, is otherwise made necessary. Upon the whole, I am of the opinion that section 93 does not apply to the provinces now about to be established. Its provisions would appear to be intended for, and confined to, the then province and to the union formed in 1867. There is not in any part of the northwest territories, as a province, and right or privilege with would be when the bill was passed. respect to denominational schools posrespect to denominational schools posby the province or existing at such union, and a right subsequently established by the dominion in the part now

Monk, who followed up the debate, scored Fielding for his flippant acceptance of the amendment to the autonomy bill and smashed Patterson's argument that the federal parliament could impose whatever conditions it desired on any province preseat or prospective. Quebec had 25,000,000 acres of land of its which it wanted to be settled. Why, he asked, ignore that province while

about to be made a province does not

appear to me to come within the en-

forrowing lands in the Northwest? Passing on, Monk read an extract to show that in Canada as in the United States, a school system was adopted that lacked religious instruction to the detriment of the youth of the land. He appealed to the house to give the Catholic minority in the new provinces power to educate their own children

when Sifton moved the adjournment

Sifton will support the bill up to the hilt just as Fielding has done the job. OTTAWA, March 24.-Laurier is a happy man tonight, having today received the recantation not only of the Toronto Globe, but of Hon. Clifford Sifton, the latter in his speech this afternoon swallowing the autonomy bill school clauses and all without a wry face, but as he remarked, "without enthusiasm.

MR. SIFTON'S SPEECH. Mr. Sifton in resuming the adjourned debate, upon the second reading of the autonomy bill, remarked that it was the irony of fate that a bill granting autonomy to the territories, in which he had taken a great personal interest, should be the cause of his his zeal Fielding slopped over and gave severing his connection with the government as a cabinet minister. making his explanation to the house on the announcement of his resignation, he had stated that the educational clause had not been placed before him previous to being introduced to the house. The same, however, did not apply to the other features of the bill, and the criticisms of the prime minister for not having consulted him were not authorized. The subject had been presented in the minds of himself and his colleagues during the last three years and he had himself upon various occasions given careful consideration to all the important provisions which had now become parts bill. Before leaving Ottawa, about the beginning of the year, he had placed in writing, with sufficient fullness, all the views which he took in regard to the important features of the bill. This had been placed in the hands of his colleagues and he had also had correspondence with the premier in relation to them during his absence. He had given his advice to the prime minister to the best of his ability, and in the main, except as in regard to the question of education, the bill now before the house was substantially the bill which he had recommended. One of the questions to be decided had been the number of provinces to be created. Some had thought that only one should be created, and others had favored a division into four. The question, however, was not one of area, but of the capacity of the land to support population. If only one province were created it would have such a preponder ance that it would have to be wise to make such an arrangement. The land under consideration was capable of sutaining population on almost every acre, and the possible industries of the west and north were so varied that very different classes of local adminishave been about sixty miles farther the bill, which promoted these acrim- east than the bill provided. His colleagues, however, had considered the matter, and he had no doubt that avail himself of the opportunity to their conclusion would be found to be make an impassioned address upon the supported by the best reasons. Anointroduction of the bill. Instead of con-fining himself as briefly as possible to had been present to his mind, and he the measure, he had introduced the had seen no reason why the new pro- would compel the legislatures of these

Continuing Mr. Sifton supported the

northward. This was not an insuper-

all pressed into service for the purpose soon as possible the federal govern-

of impressing upon the house the ne- ment should divest itself of the local

was a passionate feeling in the countries reason he had thought it would

THE EDUCATIONAL CLAUSE. He had already stated that the educational clause of the bill, as originally introduced, and some of the remarks made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier were the ing the school and land clauses of the causes of his resignation from the government. He had nothing to add to that statement now, except to say tha while his actions were in no sense due to a feeling of personal pique, yet he did feel that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not been well advised in bringing this clause to the house of commons without first giving him an opportunity of expressing his views upon it. He desired to discuss the original section and the amended section and give his reasons which would actuate him coming to a conclusion in support of the bill or otherwise. He was in the peculiar position that he agreed much more largely with Mr. Borden than he did with his party leader, Sir Wilfred Laurier, but the conclusion at which he had arrived would probably not be

that of Mr. Borden. MR. BORDEN'S VIEWS. He thought Mr. Borden was wrong in his view that when they were considering legislation which would bring about a certain condition of affairs in the Territories, they should shut their eves entirely to the educational propositions before them. When the man or the street saw both Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Borden standing on the rock of the constitution and coming to diametrically opposite conclusions he would naturally say: "I cannot hope to understand want to know what kind of schools they are going to have in the Northwest." (Liberal cheers.)

SCHOOLS IN THE NORTHWEST. We wished, therefore, to describe the kind of schools existing in the Northwest now and the kind of schools there ed by any class of persons created in the act of 1875 and said under it a complete dual system of schools followed and as regarded the Roman Catholic separate schools the regulation of text books and everything that pertained to them was practically under

the control of the Roman Catholic board of education. The legislature then began to interfere. This went on until 1892, when the total system was system was established. A UNIFORM CURRICULUM.

There was one normal and a uniform normal training for all teachers. There was a uniform curriculum and course of study. There were a uniform text book and uniform qualifications for teachers. There was a complete and absolute control of the control by the simple secular authority set up by the legislature. There was schools up to 3.30 o'clock, except when Manitoba delegates to discuss the ques the trustees desired that the schools There was distribution of the legislatheir own way, without paying a tive grant according to the efficiency double tax, as was imposed across the of the schools. Wherever there were border, where liberty was supposed to public schools the Protestant or Ro- Wilfrid and everything had gone on man Catholic minority might organize harmoniously since. The compromise

school was subject absolutely to all as the one now under consideration. the foregoing provisions. It was pracbut it was satisfactory as far as it tically a public school. If the Protestwent.

was called a separate school, but both Mr. Borden said his view was a very were public schools, and the same apsimple one. I say we have the right plied if the Roman Catholics were in and only the right to apply the constitution as it exists at pres the minority. When the trustees were Protestant there was Protestant teach- of the distribution of the legislative power. But Mr. Sifton seems to think ing from 8.30 to 4, and vice versa where trustees were Roman Catholic. The minister of justice had stated that is correct, we might go on with legishe accepted all the responsibility for the drawing up of the educational clause, and had said that the intention was to continue the existing state of cheers.) affairs. But when the minister of justice gave instructions for the drawing up of the clause, it was the inten-

tion of maintaining only the conditions at present existing, either the draftsman must have misunderstood his instructions or must have possess ed a remarkable capacity for understanding things which were not in the

ants were in a minority their school

WOULD RESIST BILL AS IT WAS FIRST INTRODUCED. now before them a different proposishould be legislation that everybody could understand and he thought they preserve. It preserved the right minority to have their schools a separate school in name, but a public for the Roman Catholic people of the school in fact, and in a separate build- Northwest if they were left absolutely a provision which allowed a separate ought also to have a provision that opposition were called upon to take ofseparate school must have the means of being an effi-

vince of Alberta should undertake to appropriate \$250,000 to complete and equip a provincial university, a proportionate amount of money would be impossible to pass that clause and allow it to go into effect without putting a constitutional and irrevocable earmark upon the public funds of the Northwest Territories and upon \$15,as far back as confederation. They were ada. It was always advisable that as the greatest endowments of sectarian education that had ever been proposed. He had always been a very strong cessity for passing the bill. If there government of its territories, and for party man and did not think that his friends in past years had had any reason to complain that he had been unwilling to take his share of the fighting or to bear his share of the blame. government's policy with reference to the provinces, but it was an interference only to the extent that when a separate school absolutely and entirely complied with this clause they could claim the government grant in

school. (Government cheers.)

showed they possessed. Sub-section 2, therefore, was the inevitable corollary of sub-section 1. THE CLAUSE ITSELF. Proceeding, he declared that the tfposition regarding the principles in and Canadian legislation. volved in this discussion. He had a record on this question, but he would not introduce the subject now were it themselves confronted by many and serious difficulties. The system abolthe system abolished in the territories in 1892, but the territories succeeded in getting through the reform with much less difficulty and turmoil than did Manitoba. It was admitted in Manitoba that the separate schools were inefficient, and that was the ground upon which they were attacked. The government said. "You have taken the public money and you have not applied it for the purpose of giving the chilthe law and the constitution, but I do dren of Manitoba the education which they should have." The government pointed out that where these schools existed the children had grown up in ignorance, and that fact could not be denied. There was no use handling people of that kind with kid gloves, and if there was anything he was proud of it was that he was one of those responsible for abolishing that system in Manitoba in 1890. (Some liberal

cheers). He declared that Mr. Foster and hi friends wanted to re-establish an inefficient system and if they failed they failed because the gentleman who led the government at that time stood in the way. (Liberal cheers and laughter.)

Commissioners consisting of Sir Don entirely swept away and the present ald Smith, Messrs. Dickey and Desjardins were sent to Winnipeg to talk compromise and these commissioners were met by himself and his then colleague, Mr. Cameron. He and his colleague had made certain proposals, looking to a compromise, but they could not compromise on the question of the separation of children in the school house. The offer was refused. schools in rega d to government and tawa and the conservative government undertook to proceed with the remedial complete secularization of all the fice, Sir Wilfrid Laurier sent for the bill. When the liberals came into oftion, and they pointed the offer which should be opened by the Lord's Prayer. had been made to Sir Charles Tupper's commissioners, and said that that was the best they could offer. The proposition was wisely accepted by Sir The commons rose before midnight, a separate school. But every separate was carried. It did not go quite so far

THERE WAS NO DOUBT.

we can do something more. My view lation for a year without coming to a definite conclusion because in the end our right to legislate must be determined in the courts. (Conservative Mr. Sifton said he did not think there was any doubt upon the subject If there was any doubt about exceedhis statement. ing their powers by making a change in section 93, the prime minister could

apply to the imperial parliament for the confirming act. (Opposition laughter.) He quite recognized the strength of the argument of the opposition. Parliament was face to face with two propositions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and he could agree that they ought to ap-But he was serious now and had ply the principle of the British North never been more serious, and declared American act, but how were they gothat he would join anybody in Canada ing to apply it? They were up against to resist the passage of the bill through two distinct and irreconcilable propothis house in the terms in which sitions. The people of the Northwest it was first introduced. But they had were not free agents because the ordinances which they passed were pass-One of the important things in ed under authority from the Dominion legislation of this kind was that it parliament, the status quo, was not brought about by their own unaided power. At the present time there were could understand the government's proposal. What did the first sub-sectories, many of whom had gone in under the strength of the guarantee that of a Protestant or Roman Catholic they would have separate schools. He was convinced that it would be better

ing if they wished, and it preserved free. The question today was what the right of the Roman Catholics to they were going to do. Some said that have religious teaching from 3.30 to 4 one party was in the majority and beo'clock in the afternoon. The school ing strong enough, was going to vote was a secular one from 9 o'clock to 3.30 the other down. No one, however, and after that there could be religious would contemplate trying to carry out teaching for half an hour. A good a proposition of that kind. The quesdeal had been said in the press about tion could not be made a religious one. sub-section 2, which provided for gov- If they did so, and those in the house ernment grants. He was not particu- who thought as he (Mr. Sifton) did larly enthusiastic about sub-section 1, were to combine and the result was to which provided for the establishment drive Sir Wilfrid out of office upon of separate schools of any kind in the this question, all that the minister of Northwest. But if they were to have finance had said a few days ago and much more would be correct. It would school to be established, surely they be a misfortune if the leader of the fice under such conditions.

There were a few people who then said, "no compromise," for the reason The effect of that clause was that that the agitation had lasted for five in case twenty years hence the pro- years, and they were sick and tired of

MR. FOSTER'S QUESTION. Hon. Mr. Foster-Will the hon. gentleman tell us briefly what the differhave to be set aside in connection with ence was as a result of the comprothe separate school system. It would mise between the conditions before the compromise and after?

Mr. Sifton-The principle was embodied in the compromise that in towns where there were forty Roman Catholic children or upwards, and in 000,000 worth of public lands, and they villages where there were twenty-five or upwards, there should be a Roman provinces to divide that money and to Catholic teacher. That went further constitute in all probability one of than the provision in the bill now under consideration. Provision was also made that in a school where there were Protestant and Roman Catholic children, when the arrangement of the room permitted, the children should be and the Protestant teacher taking the an interference with the rights of as did the bill under consideration. Referring to Mr. Borden's amendment, Mr. Sifton declared that the inevitable result of leaving this question to the provinces would be a long course of litigation, and in his judgment it would proportion to the efficiency which they be an unstatesmanlike policy for parliament to adopt.

NORTHRUP FOLLOWS Northrup (conservative) of East Hastings, Ont., followed Sifton and had the floor at 6 o'clock. He congrafect of the clause which he was con- tulated the ex-minister of the interior sidering was that there should be no for the grace with which he had kissed control by a clerical body, and the only the hand that smote him and then religious instruction would be from 3.30 proceeded to show that Sifton in dealto 4 o'clock. He thought he would be ing with the school question had very justified in referring briefly to his own much bungled up Canadian history

OLIVER'S ADDRESS. Oliver of Edmonton followed Northrup at 9.45, upholding the autonomy not for the fact that it lent itself bill in all its clauses, educational as somewhat to his argument. When in well as financial, which latter he con-Manitoba they undertook to remove a tended at length while not acceptable school system which was inefficient to to the opposition, were well grounded the point of absurdity, they found and by no means as liberal as Northwest interests eequitably required. Oliver held the floor till after eleven ished in 1890 in Manitoba was precisely standing by the bill, while declaring against clerical control of schools, but supporting the principle of separate schools as satisfying a large part of the population.

Bourassa moved adjournment of debate and house rose after Laurier gave notice that after next week he would take over Mondays for public business.

LOCK THE STABLE AFTER THE HORSE IS STOLEN.

BOSTON, March 26.-A special committee appointed by the associated lodges of steam boiler makers of New England district lodge, No. 7, reported today the draft of an act to be submitted to the legislature for its adoption authorizing the state police to extend the service of the state inspection to constructive inspection of steam boilers. The draft was adopted by the meeting today and will be presented to the legislature at once.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 26.-A special to the Gazette says that Fred M. Cooley of Oakland, Calif., aged 25, and a graduate of Berkeley Univer sity, was found dead on Big Nose Curve, on the New York Central, about 30 miles from this city. He was employed in the testing department of the General Electric Co, and had been in this city but a short time.



ENQUIRIES AND ANSWERS RE N. B. COAL & RY. CO.

List of Shareholders and Other Gen? eral Information Given to the

House.

Special to the Sun.) FREDERICTON, N. B., March 23 .-Hon. Mr. Pugsley said in answer to nquiry by Mr. Hazen: I have asked New Brunswick Coal and Railway Co., to furnish me with the information desired, and now give to my hon. friend

In answer to the last question: How many first mortgage bonds of the N. B. Coal and Railway Co. have been guaranteed on behalf of the province by the provincial secretary under the provisions of 1 Edward VII., C. 12: 2 Edward VII., C. 41; 3 Edward VII., C. 12, and 4 Edward VII., c. 28. The total amount is \$250,000 in respect to the new railway from Chipman toward Fredericton, and \$200,000 in respect to the Central Railway, of 45 miles from Norton to Chipman-\$450,000 in all.

A clear title to the Central Railway vas obtained by the N. B. Coal and Railway Co. by deed of transfer from the Central Railway Co., and by the delivery and cancellation of \$540,000 of first mortgage bonds secured by mortgage to the Central Trust Co. of New York. So that the issue of \$450,000 is secured by first mortgage on the whole line of which 69 miles, including main line and branches, are completed and n operation.

The second question I answered a few days ago.

In answer to question 3, as to bonds so guaranteed, and if so, when did they sell them, and what price did they obtain for them? The president informs me that the sale of bonds was negotiated in January, 1905, which negotiation was only completed last week, with the exception of \$82,000 of which a conditional sale was made previously by the company, at par, the company having the right to redeem at any time within five years on paying 5 per cent premium. Those reently sold brought 971/2 per cent, less \$2,500 paid as a bonus to the Canada Mortgage Co. as a loan of \$95,000 which had been obtained by the railway company for three years, and which they required to be paid as a condition of

eleasing the bonds. It becomes unnecessary to answer the fourth question by reason of the answer of the third.

In answer to the fifth question as to low the moneys obtained by the sale of hypothecation of the said bonds have been expended? What amount is still on hand and how much money has been expended on the road in addition to amounts realized on said bonds, apart from moneys received from earnings of the road?

The president informs me that the money obtained from the sale of bonds was used to pay the company's indebtedness to banks, and The Canada Permanent Mortgage Co., and that the amount on hand from the sale of bonds after paying such indebtedness is \$15,-749.49.

In answer to the sixth question, as separated at 3.30 p. m., the Catholic to how much money has been expendteacher taking the Catholic children ed on the road from Chipman to Minto since the Act 1 Edward VII., c. 12, Sub-section 1 would be much more ob- Protestant children. The system had was passed, and how much has been been fairly satisfactory, although it expended on repairs to the railway beno sub-sections. He admitted that this did not give the principle of separation tween Norton and Chipman since the passage of the Act 3 Edward VII., c. 12, the president informs me that the auditor's balance sheet to the 31st December, 1904, shows a total expenditure from Norton to Minto, including Juries from which it is feared she may about nine miles of branches and sidings to the coal mines, also including purchase money paid for Central Railway of \$622,915.84. The repairs and improvements on railway between Norton and Chipman from August, 1902, to December 31st, 1904, \$60,924.96, exclusive

of loss in operating In answer to the seventh question the president informs me, none. In answer to the eighth question to who are the stockholders of the N. B. Coal and Railway Co. and how much stock is held by each. I have a letter from the secretary of the company, J. J. F. Winslow, giving the names of the stockholders and amounts held by each as follows:

List of shareholders in the N. B. Coal and Railway Co.: Ernest Hutchinson, Douglastown, N.

Chas. A. C. Bruce, St. John's, Nfld., 10 shares. Stetson Estate, St. John, N. B., 13 shares A. P. Barnhill, St. John, N. B., 11

shares. Robt. A. Irving, St. John, N. B., 10 shares. Willard Kitchen, Fredericton, 10 shares. C. N. Skinner, St. John, N. B., for

himself and in trust for the company,

375 shares. James Robinson, Chatham, N. B., 10 shares. A. I. Trueman, St. John, N. B., 3 shares

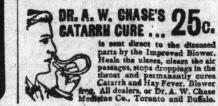
George McAvity, St. John, N. B., 1 share. Chas. F. Sanford, St. John, N. B., 10

shares. J. M. Smith, St. John, N. B, 10 Chas. E. McLaggan, Halifaxi N. S., 10 shares.

George W. Allen, Fredericton, N. B., 10 shares J. J. F. Winslow, Fredericton, N. B., 10 shares. Total stock issued, 523 shares

There was only a small issue of stock, 523 shares, which are fully paid up and were issued in consideration of the expenses and services in connection with organization and guaranteeing the company's liability during construction and pending the issue of bonds.

Question No. 9 is already answered. No. 10 is already answered. In answer to question 11, the president informs me that the earnings from August, 1902, when the Centra Railway was taken over by the N. B Coal and Railway Company, were \$42 373.66, and the operating expenses from August, 1902, to 31st December, 1904, were \$59,667.16.



GIVING SYDNEY A LOT OF MONEY

St. John Mills Are Good Customers of the Steel Company,

St. John is a good customer of the steel company's plant at Sydney. There are in Canada thirteen mills in which nails are manufactured and two of these are in St. John. These two mills between them use up on an average not less than eight hundred and fifty tons George McAvity, the president of the of wire rods every month. The Pender mills take fully five hundred and the Maritime Nail Co. from three hundred and fifty to four hundred tons a month.

The output of the new mills at Syd ney is now about one hundred and fifty tons a day. There are now two shifts at work, but the night gang have not yet got down to their regular work and will in a month or two be able to turn out fully fifty tons more than at present. When this is the case the mills will be in a position to supply every nail factory in Canada.

At the present time the Sydney works supply eighty-five per cent, of all the rods used in this country. Eleven of the mills are buying exclusively from Sydney, and the other two are as yet purchasing from the American combine though most of the stock they are now using was laid in before the close of navigation. These two mills are at Hamilton and can get American rods at very low freight rates. Even with this advantage the Sydney mills are able to lay the rods down in Hamilton cheaper than the American enes can be had for. They are of course greatly helped by the bounty.

Rods are now worth about twenty seven and a half dollars a ton, so that St. John gives to Sydney every month whether the said company sold the between twenty and twenty-five thousand dollars.

LITTLE BOY KILLED,

And Angry Mob Endeavored to Lynch

Motorman. NEW YORK, March 24-A squad of

extra police was summoned from a sta-tion in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn today to rescue a policeman and the motorman of a surface car from an angry mob of 2,000 persons who were trying to punish the motorman for the death of a little boy. The child, Frederick VonGilder, aged four years, ran in front of the car as it was passing through Park avenue and was struck and instantly killed. the boy hesitated just before reaching the track, the motorman did not reduce the speed of the car. women on the street and car fainted Fenwick Smith of Bridgedale, when they witnessed the accident. Hardly had the motorman, James Mc-Cauley, left the platform of his car than several men seized him with cries of "lynch him." threw him down and jumped on him. The conductor took refuge in his car and locked both doors. McCauley struggled back to the car and reached a switch iron, with which he knocked own several of his assailants until a policeman came to his rescue, but the mob attacked him also and the two men fought side by side, father here tenderly cared for and the policeman using his club and Mc-

Cauley the switch iron. Word was sent to nearby police stations for help, and when the police ar- left. He was an adherent of the Episrived they had to beat their way copal church and his funeral services through a mob of 2,000 persons to will be conducted by Rev. Alfred Barereach the two men. The body of the ham from his late home Friday. His car. The mother of the boy saw the body lying under the wheels and fainted and fell down stairs, suffering innot recover.

WELCOME, SPRING!

(Somerville Journal.) Welcome, welcome, gentle Spring! Hail-no, don't hail, please: Blow warm on the little buds, So they will not freeze Whisper to the violets, "It is time to wake!" And don't let a blizzard loose-

LIQUOR IS SUPPLIED FROM NEW BRUNSWICK,

Don't, for goodness' sake!

BOSTON, March 24. - The non-prohibition people in Eastern Maine are not worryoing about an act passed by the legislature appointing a commit-tee to enforce the prohibitory law. The residents along the border do not con sider it necessary to violate the law. The source of supply is in New Bruns-

MICHAEL KELLY'S TOUR.

Michael Kelly, the temperance orator, returned yesterday to St. John after a three-months' lecturing tour through the province. He has been engaged by the Grand Division of the women has attracted the attention of and organizer. He started out shortly this neighborhood. Mrs. Jas. Kinsella, after Christmas, and has visited six wife of a well known citizen, had sufcounties, endeavoring to strengthen fered from a complication of troubles the district divisions in each. During for about two years. She had a pain his tour he delivered 39 addresses, in the right hip, in the back and was closing his campaign in Moncton, where obliged to pass water every fifteen where he delivered an address on minutes in a burning, itching sort of Thursday evening to a large and appreciative audience

Mr. Kelly states that he has found a good temperance sentiment abroad in the country. In fact, he says, there is at the present time a temperance revival sweeping over this prov-

Mr. Kelly says he has been everywhere been treated with the greatest kindness and consideration, and he Pills." wishes to convey his thanks to the people of the counties visited by him neys. Nine-tenths of the so-called feand to the railway officials on the dif- male complaints are caused by urle ferent lines on which he travelled for acid in the blood. Cure your Kidneys their kindness and assistance. Mr. Kelly's contract with the Grand have no uric acid in the blood,

Division ends with the present tour, but it is very probable that he will be engaged again by them and start out on a second tour in a short time.

FRS. TRITES DEAD

MONCTON, N. B., March 24 .- Miss Mary Isabelle Trites, daughter of the late Abel G. Trites of Petitcodiac, and sister of the late E. T. Trites, pay master of the I. C. R., died at her home here this afternoon of pneumonia, aged 58. Deceased had resided Machine Co., N. Y. n Moncton for the last twenty-seven years. Besides her mother, she leaves three brothers-Herbert R. and Daniel Beers the L. of Petitcodiac, and Beverley A. of Signature

REGENT DEATHS.

(From Saturdays Daily Sun.)

REV. W. C. MATTHEWS. The news of the death of Rev. W. C. Matthews which took place early yesterday morning at his home, 219 Rockland Road, came as a shock to the reverend gentleman's many friends, and to the community at large. His death followed closely upon that of his mother, whose funeral took place at Titusville the day before, and it is

thought that the shock of her death may have hastened his own. Mr. Matthews was taken very ill Thursday night about nine o'clock, convulsions followed and shortly after midnight he had passed away. He had

been in poor health for some time Rev. Mr. Matthews was a son of the late A. G. and Mrs. Matthews of this city. He was only thirty-eight years of age and leaves besides his wife one little daughter, Dorothy, eleven years of age. His wife was the daughter of the late Hon. James McDonald of Wolfville

Deceased was received on trial in the Methodist ministry in 1889, and was taken into full fellowship and ordained in 1893. He had labored with great acceptance in the following circuits, all within the bounds of the conference of New Brunswick and P. E. Island: Springfield, Kings Co.; Deer sland, Charlottetown, Campbell Petitcodiac, Shedtac, Souris and Murray Harbor. He also served in Chatham and Exmouth street church, this city, which last charge he was compelled to give up a little more than a year ago, on account of his health. He then took up his residence on Rock-

Deep sympathy is felt for Mrs. Matthews and her daughter in their loss. The funeral will be held on Monday from Exmouth street Methodist church, service beginning at 2 p. m. Rev. O. W. Hamilton will conduct the service! and will be assisted by the other Methodist clergymen of the city. The remains will be interred in Fernhill.

land Road, and had been feeble ever

MRS. ALPHEUS MITTON.

Mrs. Mitton, widow of the late Alpheus Mitton, of Middle Coverdale, Albert Co., passed away this morning at the home of her son, Havelock E., at the age of 77. Deceased, who was a daughter of the late Enoch Stiles, was very highly esteemed. She leaves a family of three sons, Havelock E., Albert S. of Hopewell, and Edward A., in the west; also five daughters, Mrs. J. Nelson Smith of Lower Coverdale; Mrs. C. L. Peck of Hopewell; Mrs. Blair E. Chapman of Middle Coverdale, and Mrs. Albert J. Steeves and Mrs.

JOHN PATTERSON. ST. MARTINS, March 23.-At the home of his grandfather, Wm. Anderson, Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, after a brief illness of consumption. John Patterson died at the age of 24 years. Deceased was a particularly bright and attractive young man and his early demise will be much lamented, not only in his family, but by a host of friends. His mother died in his infancy and an aunt and grandtrained him. Very strange it seems that the youth of twenty-four should be taken and the grand parent of 92 father and two uncles, who reside in Connecticut, have been sent for and will arrive in time for the funeral. The sympathy of the community is express-

ed for the bereaved. MISS BESSIE STEVENSON. Miss Bessie I. Stevenson, for some years a teacher in the Indiantown school, and one of the best known young ladies of this city, died early yesterday morning after an illness of several months. She always took an active part in the Sunday school work of the city and had a very large circle of friends, especially among the congregation of St. Luke's Church, where

Miss Stevenson's parents are dead and she is survived by an aunt, Miss

she did her best work.

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN'S TROUBLES

IS DISEASED KIDNEYS AND THE CURE IS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Wenderful Cure of Mrs. James Kinsella, Who Slept in a Chair for Two Summers-What She Says of It.

ST MALACHIE, Que., March 24.-(Special.)-A cure of great interest to Sons of Temperance as official visitor those interested in medical matters in

> She could not sleep at night and had to sit up in a chair for two summers. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her. Mrs. Kinsella speaking of her cure says: "After the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I felt much better. Then I got more and they did me a world of good. I have never slept in the chair since I used Dodd's Kidney

Woman's health depends on her kidwith Dodd's Kidney Pills and you can

MR. ROBERTSON AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, March 24 .- George Robertson and Lord Strathcona had interviews with Laurier today. Strathcona went back to Montreal in his private car. Robertson is still here.

In advertising, like in all other things, persistency wins.-M. V. Kel-

