POOR DOCUMENT

WAR NEWS.

London, March 21, 4.50 a. m.—While there is a lull in the military operations, the political surroundings of the war show interesting developments. The colonial of-fice has telegraphed to Cape Town the destruction of property.. This will not be published in London until after its pro-mulgation in South Africa; but it is known that it will convey an intimation that any wanton destruction of British property during the war will be regarded

property during the war will be regarded as warranting a claim for compensation and as justifying a levy upon private property, should the resources of the Transvaal republic prove inadequate.

The fact that the proclamation is is-sued by the colonial office is regarded as a significant indication that the republics will be administered as crown colonies. In this connection it is understood that the leaders of the opposition in parlia-ment now admit that no other settlement is possible, since the republics insist upon their demand for absolute independence. In view of this the efforts of the Liberals will be confined to securing in the settlement the best treatment for the Dutch population, including security against their disfranchisement.

against their disfranchisement. It is becoming regarded as quite a set-tled matter that, should the war be end-ed, as is now hoped, before June, the gov-ernment will dissolve parliament and ap-peal to the country on the basis of a suc-cessful South African policy. Should the war drag on, dissolution will be post-poned until next spring. In any event one of the foremost planks of the govern-ment, platform will be army re-organiza-tion

There is no further information as to the movements of Sir Alfred Milner. It is regarded as certain, however, that he has gone to Bloemfontein to arrange for the temporary administration of the Free State

Mr. Steyn's reply to Lord Roberts charges of the misuse of the flag of truce is commented upon as impertinent and ridiculous; and Lord Roberts' course in closing a useless discussion is comm

Indications from Natal seem to show that Gen. Buller's forward movement will

The government has decided that Major Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington shall com-mand a colonial force of 5,000, including the 2,500 men Mr. Chamberlain asked from Australia.

A statement comes from Pretoria admitting that the Boer losses during the war exceed 7,000. No fresh news has been received from

Mafeking, but a Pretoria despatch dated Thursday, March 15, asserts that Colonel Plumer has not been able to advance

south of Lobatsi.

ment. Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer presidents and the friendly note of the president of the United States and the an-

is constantly clogged with impurities. He becomes more conscious of it as warm weathgeneral of Michigan state troops, was solved today when a friend of the missing American received a letter from him, wr tten in Cape Town, South Africa, dated February 10. General White says he is sorry he did not remain in Michigan general of Michigan state troops, was

he is sorry he did not remain in Michigan All this is wrong, A healthy body is not he is sorry he did not remain in Michigan and fight his troubles out. He went to Chicago from Grand Rapids on December 29, left Chicago for New Orleans on December 31, arriving next night. He set cured a position as foreman on the British ship Malin, of Dundee, Scotland, ladem with mules for the British army in South Africa and sailed for Cape Town on January 7. He arrived in Cape Town early in February. White claims to be innocent of any intention of wrong doing.
London, March 21.—A correspondent of the Daily News at Bloemfontein telegraphing Monday, March 19, says:—

ing Monday, March 19, says:-"I learned from Johannesburg that it is not true that the mines have been flooded or otherwise damaged, beyond the fact that the machinery is suffering from dis-use. My informant declares that the whole story was fabricated to court sympathy."

The German Foreign Office is Discussing Sugar Bounties with

Austria but Is Not a Party to Any Peace Movement for the Benefit

of the Boers, \

Berlin, March 20 .- There is no foundation for the statement made here on the authority of a St. Petersburg correspond-ent of the Lokal Anzeiger,, that Germany

has participated in any way in a reported Franco-Russian communication to Great Franco-Russian communication to Great Britain with reference to establishing peace in South Africa. Germany ans-wered the Kruger-Steyn appeal unaided and uninfluenced and the text of the German consul at Pretoria. No negotia-tions took place between Germany and Russia as to how the former should ans-were and nothing is known here recarding

Plumer has not been able to advance south of Lobatsi. London, March 20—The war office has reasized the following desnatch from Lord The German foreign office admits that oral negotiations have taken place in to hear the truth. All the sinister prophe-Vienna as to the sugar bounties between Austria and Germany, the result of which must be kept secret for the present. But Germany is not negotiating with other powers than Austria on this subject; and the negotiations in Vienna do not con-template another international conference. Political circles in Berlin place no re-liance upon the despatch from Washington that the German ambassador to the United States, Dr. VonHolleben, is trying to bring about joint action in order to guarantee the safety of Johannesburg; and the papers this evening declare that there is no truth whatever in such report.

SPRING MEDICINES CAUSE Chronic Constipation

man or woman | in harmony. Is not that better than constant yearly dosing? But this requires special treatment for each case. Patent medicines

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN; N. B., MARCH 24, 1930.



 Are you constipated?
 Is your complexion bad? Is your complexion bad?
 Are you sleepy in the day time?
 Are you irritable?
 Are you irritable?
 Do you get dizzy?
 How you you get rearry?

HEALTHY. And the methods of Nature are so gentle that the man is not conscious of this cleansing. He simply knows that he?
FISELS WELL ALL THE TIME.
But so-called "Spring Medicines" produce a violent change which creates an inflamma-loses the power to cleanse itself. CHRONIC CONSTAPATION results, and brings still further evils.
There is only one reasonable way to treat the body. Put it into such a condition that Dr. Sproule does. His patents after inishing treatment continue to grow stronger year by year. This is because he makes all the organs of the body work properly and
If you have some of the above symptoms, mark them and send them to the Doctor.
C. Do you get tidzy?
T. Have you no energy?
B. Do you get tidzy?
Do you get tidze?
Bater chrobbing in stomach?
Are you short of breath upon exercise?
Is the circulation of the blood sluggish?

If you have some of the above symptoms, mark them and send them to the block stuggish He will tell you what to do to be PERMANENTLY CURED, and what the proper treat-ment would cost. He makes no charge for diagnosis or advice. Address DR. SPROULE B. A. (English Catarrh Specialist, Graduate Dublin University, formerly Surgeon Royal British Naval Service, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston.

Mr. Foster Would Give Great the imperial parliament and which had also received the approbation of the press of the Empire. (Cheers.) Mr. McMillan (Huron) endorsed prefer

Britain Nothing.

Ottawa, March 20-The house today by witnessed a flat declaration by the Con-servatives that they are opposed to Great

people had not been thrown out of em-ployment, bank shares had not fallen, Canada had not been made a slaughter market for the German and American manufacturers, as the Tories predicted. He proceeded to discuss the operation of the preferential tariff and showed that the increase in imports from the United States was mainly in raw material and was due to the activity of the manufacturing es-tablishment of Canada, which used this raw material. He showed that thousands raw material. He showed that thousands of people in Great Britain now bought Canadian butter and cheese on account of the growing sentiment in favor of Canada in the mother country on account of preerential tariff. Mr. Craig of East Durham followed and spoke against the preferential tariff. Mr. Heyd of South Brant spoke for the resolution, making an excellent speech. He proved that the statements made by ter that the preferential tariff only applied to a small proportion of the arti-cles imported and did not effect the bulk bills. This was placed in a satchel and of the trade, were wholly wrong and ab the money was conveyed from the station surd. He spoke with severity of the reckless statements made by the opposition and said it appeared to him that when there seened to be a chance of gaining a politi-cal advantage, religion, morality and truth were all laid aside. Mr. Borden of Halifax followed with an attempt to be sarcastic at the expense of the patriotic speech, but with very indifferent success. He argued that as trade with Great Britain had increased after the national policy a resolution such as that of Mr. Russell's might as well have been passed in 1882 as in 1900. Mr. McClure of Co'chester spoke in favor of the resolution. He made an excellen speech and dressed down Mr. Borden in handsome style, ridiculing his present pro fessions of faith in the national policy when it was well known that until recently he had been a Liberal and an opponent The famine expenditure for 1899-190C0 of the national policy. He exposed the inconsistency of Sir Charles Tupper with regard to the Manitoba school question, which he, in 18966, declared to be the most dictions with regard to the results of the plus; for a temporary loan of three crores of rupees will be nccessary for ways and Conservatives said were sure to come But, say the Conservatives, the country is prosperous because the Liberals adopted their policy. If so it was a strange thing that it took the Conservative leaders more than a year to recognize their own offspring, for when the present tariff was in troduced it was bitterly attacked by the Conservatives because they said it would ruin the industries of the country. (Ap-Mr. Foster followed in an attempt show that Premier Laurier had promised the Canadian electors free trade for the Dominion as it is in England. He con-tended that the promises of the govern-ment had not been carried out. He cited coal and iron as examples of this. In onclusion, he gave notice of the follow-ng amenument: "That this house is of ing amenument: "That this house is of the opinion that a system of mutual trade preference between Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies would greatly stim ulate increased production in commerce between these countries and would thus promote and maintain the unity of the Empire, and that nothing which falls short of the complete realization of such a policy should be considered final or sat-isfactory." Hon. Mr. Fielding in reply said that while Canada had not preference on the statute books of Great Britain still we got it in the hearts of the people, and trade returns showed that this was the case. The way which Mr. Foster suggest ed .dealing with this question was not practical. Canada had found out that it was not the proper way to deal with Great Britain, seeing how much she had done for Canada in the past. The governnone for canada in the past. The govern-ment could stand the jeers of the opposi-tion on a question which Her Majesty the Queen thought so important as to re-fer to in the speech from the throne in Quebec with the opening of navigation.

Fredericton, March 20-In the house this afternoon Hon. Mr. McKeown recommitted a bill relating to the building of an abattoir in the city or county of St. John, Mr. Lawson chairman. Mr. McKeown explained that he proposed amending the bill in accordance with sug-

Sacred Heart College at Cara-

quet Incorporated.

Wells chairman. Agreed to. Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed a bill am ending the law to revise and codify an act to provide for the division of the province into counties, towns and parish-es, so far as the same relates to the parishes of Glenely and Rogersville, Northumberland county; Mr. Wells chair-man. Agreed to. Hon. Mr. White committed a bill am-ending the law providing increased fire protection for the village of Sussex and the several acts in amendment thereof; Mr. Todd chairman. Agreed to with amendments. Hon. Mr. White committed a bill am-thorizing the Kings municipality to grant exemption from taxation for a period of ten years of the buildings, plant, works and property of Price, Marshall & Co.,at Norton, exemption of property to an amount not exceeding \$30,000 for ome year, with power of council to extend the exemption; Mr. Todd chairman. Agreed and property of Frice, Marshall & Co., at Norton, exemption of property to an amount not exceeding \$30,000 for one year, with power of council to extend the exemption; Mr. Todd chairman. Agreed

to with amendments. Mr. Mott, from the law committee, and ential tariff from the farmers standpoint. He quoted 23 articles which were used Hon. Mr. McKeown from the municipalities committee, submitted reports. Mr. Poirier committed a bill incorpor-

antial tariff from the latter written by Col. Foster,
Ottawa, March 20.—The senate today
Ottawa, March 20.—The senate today
discussed a letter written by Col. Foster,
discussed a le

The Bridge Inquiry. Fredericton, March 20.-When the

bridge investigation was again taken up this morning, R. Maitland Roy, C. E., of

ders for a bridge they either inserted at vertisements to contractors in papers or the clerk of the township wrote to firms asking for tenders and enclosing, some-times, specifications by which the bridge is to be built. The lowest tender is not bridges always accepted. Municipalities gener-ally take the advice of their engineers.

to the J. B. Snowball Company (Limited); Mr. Laforest, chairman; agreed to with amendments. but the cost was greater then. Continuing in reply to Dr. Pugsley, the

Mr. Latorest, characteristic committed a bill re-lating to the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Com-pany; Mr. Burchill, chairman; agreed to with amendments. With amendments. With amendments. Una house then adjourned. dian companies which had closed their doors but did not know if they had failed, The Central Bridge Company were out of business as they were badly located. They found business unsatisfactory and

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amending the bill in accordance with sug-gestions made when the matter was pre-viously under consideration. It was now proposed that authority be given for the erection of the abattoir within the city of St. John This was to meet the views proposed that authority be given for the erection of the abattoir within the city of St. John. This was to meet the views of those who had held that the Common Council should have no authority in case the establishment was built in the county of St. John instead of the city. The bill was agreed to with amendments and an amended title making the bill apply to the city of St. John only. Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed a bill amending the law relating to the educa-tion of deaf and dumb persons; Mr. Wells chairman. Agreed to. Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed a bill am-ending the law to revise and codify an

It was flearly half past nine this even ing when the committee re-assembled. Mr. Roy again took the stand and pra-duced plans and specifications of the Hun-ter's bridge in Nova Scotia, made he-tween the Dominion Bridge Company and

received the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Tuesday, March 20:-

"Kitchener occupied Prieska yesterday unopposed. The rebels surrendered their arms. The Transvaalers escaped across the river.

"Mr. Steyn is circulating a notice, by means of despatch riders, in reply to my proclamation to the effect that any ourgher who signs a declaration that he will not fight against us again will be treat-

ed as a traitor and shot. "The Bloemfontein people are affording us every assistance in the matter of hospital accommodations. We have conse-quently been able to arrange for 500 beds. "Thirty-three prisoners were taken at Prieska, 200 stands of arms and some supplies and explosives. "The Boers have begun to surrender on

the Basutoland frontier. London, March 21.-Mr. Winston

Churchill, in a despatch dated Pietermar-itzberg, warmly resists the contention that the relief of Ladysmith arose out of

Lord Roberts' operations. "On the contrary," he says, "the oper-ations of Lord Roberts were assisted by the fact that Gen. Buller kept 16,000 Boers occupied. It would be a cruel and unworthy thing to deprive the Natal army of their hard won laurels; and none would more vigorously repudiate such a sugges tion than Lord Roberts himself."

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, writing in the Morning Post, justifies Mr. Winston Churchill's argument respecting the relief of Ladysmith

He thinks that Sir Alfred Milner ha gone to Bloemfontein to arrange for the permanent administration of the prov-ince, and perhaps to decide about the captured or surrendered rebels.

London, March 21-A despatch to the

day, March 19, says:-"A reconnoissance toward Philippolis, 25 miles west of Springsfontein, found the farmers all flying white flags. The British

troops were cordially received. "It is reported that Mr. Steyn is trying to rally the Boers, but the latter say they have had enough. London, March 21 .- Mr. Chamberlain

has received the following telegram from the governor and commander-in-chief of New Zealand, the Earl of Ranfurty:-

"The people of New Zealand wish to express their endorsement of the position taken by the imperial government in declining to allow the intervention of any foreign power in the settlement with the Transvaal and the Free State, and in declining to assent to either state being

"My government assures Her Majesty's "My government assures Her Majesty's government that New Zealand will support to the last the mother country, so far as it lies in her power in maintaining that position, which has been taken up

"I am desired to add that there are large numbers of men volunteering, who are good riders and shots, willing to go to South Africa for the relief of the imperial forces, if the services of the latter ill be required elsewhere.

Cape Town, March 20 .-- Sir Alfred Milner, the governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner of South Af-tica, has issued a proclamation declaring that the imperial government will not recognize as valid or effectual any alienations of property whether of lands, railways or mines within the Transvaal or the Orange Free State, or any interest therein or encumberances or any con cessions granted by the said government

Wellington, N. Z., March 20-In bidding farewell to the fourth contingent of New Zcaland troops leaving today for service in South Africa, the premier, Mr. R. J. Seddon, emphasized the determination of Australia to uphold the imperial prestige. The country had 400,000 male adults, mostly drilled, prepared to defend the colonies and if an emergency arose to send men enough to South Africa to release the imperial troops to deal with any unfriend-ly power daring to meddle with the settle-

Four Hundred Thousand Francs Taken on the Great Northern.

Paris. March 20-An audacious robbery of 400,000 francs was committed today from the Northern Railroad. The company. which three times weekly deposits large sums with the Bank of France, sent today. c30,000 francs, of which 400,000 was in small

to the bank in a cart, which was in charge of two clerks. Before they started one of the clerks placed the satchel beside the coachman. Two men then approached and engaged the attention of the clerks

and coachman, while a third man picked up the satchel and bolted with it. The loss was not noticed until it was too late apprehend the robbers.

The Indian Financial Statement.

London, March 21-The Indian office has issued its annual financial statement. Daily Mail from Donkersport dated Mon- This shows a surplus for 1899-1900 of £2,553,000 and an estimated surplus for

1900-1901 of £160.000. The famine expenditure for 1899-190C0 the famine expenditure for 1900-1901 will

be £3,335,000. Except for the famine expenditures the budget is regarded as healthy. The gold standard has been suc-cessfully introduced and all demands have been met without borrowing. The surplus £160,000 is, however, only a paper sur-

Plague Increasing in Bengal.

Calcutta, March 19-The bubonic plague s fast increasing. In Bengal 4,725 deaths

occurred last week. These included 744 in Calcutta, and 2,044 in Patha. The viceroy, Lord Curzon, of Kedleston,

resterday visited the medical college which s one of the infected districts of Calcutta.



Are they troubled with headaches? Are the lessons hard for them to learn? Are they pale, listless and indifferent? Do they get thin and all run down toward spring? If so,

Scotts Emulsion

will do grand things for them. It keeps up the vitality, enriches the blood, strengthens mind and body. The buoyancy and activity of youth return.

soc. and \$1.00, all druggists, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Totento.

discussed a letter written by Col. Foster, discussed a letter written by Col. Foster, house in Canada is situate at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Both English and French are taught in all branches of education and their coming to Gloucester county wouldfill the work and the morthern counoff the staff at Kingston, because he was a long felt want among the northern coun-

taking an active part in politics. Sir Mackenzie Bowell talked strongly on this subject and Hon. Mr. Mills re-which number will be increased as neces-Sir Mackenzie Bowell talked strongy on this subject and Hon. Mr. Mills re-plied stating that the minister of militia never gave any instructions for sending any such letter. Col. White was nearly 60 years old and was a cripple and these The college itself is a handsome stone building, three stories in height, with a magnificent recreation hall built last year by the Eudiste Fathers. were the reasons why his hame was struck off. The letter was sent with Gen. Hut-ance from different parts of the province The bill was agreed to with amendments.

ton's instructions. The Censervative senators met today The Censervative senators met today in caucus and discussed the fate of the redistribution bill. Some of them were in favor of following Sir Charles Tupper's new idea of moving an amendment sim-ilar to that moved by him in the House of Commons and to return it to that cham-ber in a mutilated state. This would be inconsistent with their Mat year's course nconsistent with their Mst year's course and therefore the others approved of end-

ing the bill at once as was done last, year with the six months hoist. It will likely come up in the senate tomorrow. Rural Deanery on Funerals.

The clergy of the Rural Deanery of St. John have passed the following resolutions: Whereas it has been stated as the experi-Whereas it has been stated as the experi-ence of medical men that severe and often fatal illness arise to mourners standing in the open air in inclement weather, and often on wet, frosty soil, bareheaded, at the graveside in funeral clothing not adapt-ed to resist the inclemency of the weather and at a time when the whole powers of the body are lessened by the condition of the min; and Whereas, many persons at funerals are unable to withstand the exposure which often proves fatal; Therefore resolved, that the clergy use their influence to induce all friends to have the funeral service in the church, especi-ally in inclement weather, only the words of committal with a short prayer to be used at the graveside, and that in stormy or cold weather theclergyman officiating suggest to those standing at the graveside that they remain with the head covered; and

Whereas, Sunday being a day completely Whereas, Sunday being a day completely filled with appointments for public ser-vices and interference with these appoint-ments is seriously detrimental to the inter-ests of the church; Therefore resolved, that the elergy unite in urging upon their parishioners the avoid-ing and discouraging of all Sunday funer-

Whereas, although the use of flowers at

Als. Whereas, although the use of flowers at funcrals originated in the beautiful sym-bolism by which they point to the resur-rection of the dead, and this use recom-mends itself by its capacity to dispel the gloom of the chamber of death, yet floral display at these times is frequently carried to such excess. Therefore resolved, that the clergy ex-press their opinion that such floral display had better be given up than be allowed to degenerate into a fashion as meaningless as the "funeral trappings" of former times. And whereas, lavish expenditure by the wealthy is apt to be imitated by their less favored brethren who think it indispensible as a testimony of their respect to the dead, and this fear of appearing to lack respect has sometimes brought the living to actual im-proverishment:

therefore resolved, that the clergy of this beanery use every effort to foster a public sentiment that respectful attention to the memory of the dead as well as duty to the living consists less in matters of display than in those which are in accord with reverend simplicity, economy and the laws

of sanitation. Whereas, large sums of money are ex-

whereas, large sums of money are ex-pended in blocks of stone of no practical utility and of no Christian significance and often of questionable beauty, and which in time moulder and decay, proving a poor means of perpetuating the memory of the death. Therefore resolved, that the clergy ad-

to mark the grave and that the larger sum be devoted to some church or other perma-nent charitable object.

New Brunswick Lumber In Quebec.

Quebec, March 20-(Special)-As the reult of

house in Canada is situate at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Both English and French are

company offered to do work for in Nova Dr. Pugsley stated he objected to this

question unless witness had a copy of the tenders here. Mr. Baxter claimed it was quite proper to give evidence on a document which was outside the province and quoted the late

could not be admitted. Mr. Roy continuing, gave evidence re-lating to bridges in Nova Scotia. He also produced a copy of a letter his company had written to Hon. Mr. Emmerson, in

which they asked to be allowed to figure on the superstructure of a bridge to be built at Marysville and read Hon. Mr. to with amendments. A recess was taken until half past seven. After recess Dr. Pugsley committed a bill further amending the New Brunswick dental act of 1890; Mr. Fleming, chairman; Emmerson's reply to the effect that the plans had not been completed but he would give them a chance if it was decided

agreed to with amendments. Dr. Pugsley moved, seconded by Mr. Russell, the following: "Resolved that with a view to facilitating the conveyance of real estate and lessening the cost there-of, it is desirable that steps should be

taken to provide for the early introduc-tion in this province of the Torrence systion in this province of the Torrence sys-tem of transfer and registration of titles." Dr. Pugsley supported the motion in a lengthy speech. The Torrence system was in force in Manitoba, British Columbia and elsewhere in the Dominion, as well as in Massachusetts and other parts of the American union and worked well everyon the top trusses and bracing. He con-sidered that he had made a fair examin-ation of the points he had given evidence where. He did not intend to press the matter to a vote, but hoped that the gov-From his knowledge he thought in 1897

ernment would take into consideration the importance of the question. After remarks by Hon. Mr. White and Premier Emmerson the motion was with-

drawn. Dr. Pugsley moved, seconded by Mr. Dr. Puggiev moved, seconded by Mr. Purdy, the following: "Resolved that the papers submitted to this house by the honorable the chief commissioner of public works in connection with the claim of Amelia Morton, and others, heirs of Robert Pugsley, deceased, be referred to a special committee of five members of the house, to be chosen by Mr. Speaker and that it shall be the duty of the committee to inquire into the said claim, and report to this house whether in their opinion it would be equitable and just that such claim, specifying the amount thereof, should be paid, and the committee shall

have power to summon and examine wit-nesses under oath touching such claim." After a lengthy explanation of the claim by Mr. Pugsley, the motion was carried without division, and Mr. Speaker said he would appoint the committee tomorrow.

Speaker Hill read the following correspondence which he had received from C. A. Duff-Miller, the agent general for New Brunswick: "Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your cable message to the Queen from the house of assembly of New Brunswick, and at once wrote to the colon-ial secretary the enclosed letter, and proceeded to the colonial office to deliver the same personally to him.

"I was informed, however, that he was I was informed, however, that he was not at the office today, and would not be in the House of Commons. I accordingly handed yours message with my letter to Lord Ampthill, Mr. Chamberlain's secretary, who promised to have the same con-veyed immediately through the proper channel to Her Majesty the Queen.

"Sir,-I have the honor to inform you that, not having heard anything from the colonial office since I handed your loyal cable message to Lord Ampthill, I called there again this morning, and was given to understand that a reply was sent last night, and it would no doubt be in the

the great demand for Canadian press today. and the consequent high prices, "Of course it is quite understandable spruce and the consequent high prices, Mr. Inglis, a well known New Brunswick that there should be some delay, in view

cross-examination by Dr. Pugsley and his ally added lattice railing. Allowing for the freight and the railing the prices would be about the same. Mr. Baxter asked the witness what his ally added lattice railing. Allowing for

price on metal for any year previous to 1896, and figures given for other years were not on his knowledge, but from the company's books. The Dominion and Hamilton Bridge companies were the only large concerns of the kind in upper Canada

but there were a number of small ones. The witness had been in the employ of Judge Palmer as authority on this. A heated discussion took place regarding the chairman's decision that such evidence could not be admitted. but understood it had half a million invested.

In estimating a fair price for a bridge delivered at the works a fair allowance should be made for the base price of metal. The allowance for labor would de pend on the character of the work and for a bridge such as the one over the Petitcodiac he thought a fair allowance for a bridge at the works would be \$1.50 to ask for tenders outside the province. The witness said he had examined the Lefebvre, Sussex, Salisbury and Petit-codiac bridges and also the Campbell bridge and said the work on first named did not compare for orbits with that of per hundred pounds. In regard to the cost of material such as used on the Lefebvre bridge he could not swear that \$1.64 per hundred ponuds was an exces-sive price for the plates in their unmanudid not compare favorably with that of the Hamilton Bridge Company, and some factured state delivered at Moncton, neither could he swear that the cost of the Hamilton Bridge Company, and some of the work on it had been improperly done. He also stated the heads of the eye bars had been welded on and not spliced. On the Lefebvre bridge the bars had been bars had been to bridge the bars had been On the Lefebvre bridge the bars had been improperly bored, which was a serious de-fect. He made a general examination of the bridge and found it much heavier the ton trusses and bracing. He con-the ton trusses and bracing. He con-the ton trusses and bracing. worth less than \$5 per hundred pounds unmanufactured. Witness did not think

that \$1.75 per hundred pounds was an From his knowledge he thought in 1807 his company would have been able to build a bridge completed for four cents per pound. If he had been asked to figure on this bridge he would estimate the price of steel at \$2.70 per hundred pounds f. o. b. at Hamilton, freight 37 cents a hundred and lumber 15 cents per thousand feet. This, he said, would have made the cost price \$3.90 per hun-dred built from his own plans a superior bridge to the Lefebvre as far as carrying capacity was concerned. He had examined the Campbell bridge and found the bars in a bad condition. His comexcessive valuation for the material used in the Lefebvre bridge. He estimated the cost manufactured to be about \$3.25

s, say pointies, it was to be to the pointies, it was a back to be a little bridge at four cents per pound from Mr. Wetmore's plans. Referring to the Petitic admitted that his firm would like to do a little bridge building in New Brunswick, but did not think there was any chance the pointies of the po the state of \$2,178.55. This was a lighter bridge of \$2,178.55. This was a lighter bridge pany was handier. The witness was askand cost more to erect than a heavy one. The Hunter's Mill bridge in Nova Scotia, ed if his company had been willing to contribute to the expenses of the bridge The Hunter's Mill bridge in Nova Scotla, which was built by the Hamilton Bridge Company weighed 30,816 pounds and cost \$12,814. This tender was not the lowest. The witness thought the Sussex and Salis-bury bridges compared favorably with the other bridges in this province. He said the Sussex bridge was a good one and the other bridges in this province. He said the Sussex bridge was a good one and the Salisbury one of the best in the province. Mr. Roy did not agree with Hon. Mr. Emmerson that New Brunswick made bridges were superior to those of Upper Canadian firms and did not agree that they were superior to the Sussex or Salis-Barton Mr. Law for the con-struction of the Hampton bridge. It was shown by the document that Mr. Law had offered to do the work for \$13,587, which Mr. Roy at the request of Dr. Pugsley figured out to be at the rate of 83 cents per pound.

bridge as given to the committee ' were only assumed and the chairman allowed Mr. Roy again took the stand at 2.30 o'clock and stated the company he repre-sented had tendered for 50 bridges in Nova Scotia but as they were not the lowest tenderer had not been awarded the contracts for the bridges. Dr. Pugsley submitted figures of weight and asked Mr. Roy to give estimates. He estimated the Hampton and Sussex bridges built by an Upper Canadian company

Mr. Inglis, a well known New Brunswick lumberman, who was in the city today, said he intended to place one of his mills on the lower St. Lawrence this spring and reports many New Brunswick lum-ber merchants will seek new locations in Quebec with the opening of navigation. that there should be some delay, in view of the very many messages our dear Queen has received and replied to, not only to in connection with public bodies all over the world." Mr. Burchill recommitted a bill relating

Canadian nrms and did not agree that they were superior to the Sussex or Salis-bury bridges, nor as to how long they would last. This finished the morning sesion. Mr. Roy again took the stand at 2.30

