OTTAWA, April 5 .- The house resun ed its sittings this afternoon to full galleries, the first time this session, and

to fairly full benches. The return of Sinclair of Guysboro, was announced by the speaker, after which Laurier, amid government applause, moved his Grand Trunk Pacific resolution. He said the transcontinental transportation question was one that engaged the attention of the Canadian parliament and people. This second line from Pacific to Atlantic tidal waters was made necessary by the growth of the country, especially with regard to the development of the country around the great lakes. The government had not, he thought, made a mistake last year in deciding on a second line across the continent. Canada they put Canada at the mercy of the today has a population of some six millions. The west is increasing with far with regard to holding it for default in risk, while the two corporations receive greater rapidity than the east. It was carrying out the contract until the to bridge over the gap between the east and west that the new line was needed. One single line cannot do all then it cannot foreclose, but will have the work, hence it became the part of to appoint a receiver and operate the statesmanship to provide railway facil- road, thus placing it not as a preferred ities between all parts of the dominion

the south of us. But commercially as well as politically this road was necessary. Sir Wilfrid criticised the present con-

dition of things, contending that as soon as lake navigation is closed, the trade of the west was paralyzed. It was beyond doubt that the line around Lake Superior is not able to carry the volume of wheat demanding transportation. All sections of the road were needed. He denied that the land eastward from Winnipeg to the St. Lawrence was a barren region. It was a land needing development and affording a line of railway as level as the line over the prairies. Latitude and longitude have nothing to do with climatic conditions, and lands are as fertile to the north of the Laurentian ranges as in other parts of Quebec.

Taking up the contract he said the G. T. P. Railway Co. said the conditions of the original arrangements were too onerous. Concessions had since been made, but they were very moderate. The time would come to discuss these items. It was not now. The first concession was to extend the date of the completion of the western section by three years, or till Dec., 1911. The second concession was that the G. T. P. R. should, after it had completed net ready, be entitld to return of their deposit. The third amendment eastern section shall not be more Canada. onerous than the original agreement. The next concession was more im-

guarantee of the mountain section is Grand Trunk? If so, the government removed, and the government now could control freight rates and prevent guarantees three-quarters of the cost and to implement the sale of bonds by ports. (Loud cheers). conditions later to be agreed upon, this being owing to the present stringent condition of the British money market. | the best interests of Canada. He contended that the concessions default in payment of with regard to interest were in the interest of Canada and at the same time equitable to

the company. The last important section was in the direction of making the Grand the agreement with the government. Mr. Borden started in reply at 4.20 p.

m., being greeted with prolonged opposition cheers. Borden's speech was most effective. Why this departure in the contract, he Why was parliament called together? one hundred and seventy-one millions? Laurier's excuse that the stringent Finance Minister Fielding this session were quoted in this regard to support

Borden quoted at some length from the utterances of Manager Hays of the G. T. R. that the company would have no difficulty in carrying out the contract, and that the securities were better than cash as the bends would earn a premium. This was last year. Why then the change this year? (cheers). The premier had not quoted Hays or Sir Rivers Wilson. Also he took pains in it." to say that the Grand Trunk was now a party to the financial conditions of the amended agreement. Turning back Mr. Borden showed that the Grand Trunk had in the past obtained vast sums of money from Old Canada, and from that standpoint criticised Sir Rivers Wilson for his attack on the opposition in parliament, charging them with "unfair opposition in parlament," which opposition had consisted in suggesting amendments that were accepted by the government. It did not therefore lie in the mouth of Sir Rivers Wilson to make such a charge. Personally, said the leader of the opposition. he had treated the Grand Trunk with courtesy, but at the same time with strict regard to public duty (cheers). The partnership existing between the G. T. R. and the Canadian government advice of competent and independent was an absolute one. Why, he asked. was it necessary or desirable, that Canada's government should go into ment at the present session, if the turning business from our ports to the tude of the interests involved, and to port of Portland, Me.? People inter- the urgency alleged by the prime minested in the welfare of Portland boast ister. that the new transcontinental line would build up its trade at the expense maritime provinces. How, he asked, ducts and importations, to secure could Canada export in winter unwas the opinion of a member of the He (Borden) was surprised then corrected his colleague. The present bill was a blow at the patriotism of Canadians. Corporations work for to bind more closely together the scat-money. The Grand Trunk Pacific tered communities of our country. would make more money by carrying freight to Portland than to St. John or Halifax, and would use the proposed enomnous cash advances and concessions to build up its present great business there. But it had been shown by a minister of the crown, and not very long ago, that grain could be carried

from Georgian Bay ports to Halifax

and St. John, provided the Intercolon-

already enjoyed by Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Borden briefly criticised the concessions one by ne, but reserved fuller comments until such time as the items came up in committee. All these paragraphs are concessions to the corporation, but where did the country come in?

Mr. Henderson-"It does not come in at all. If Canada is to pay 75 per cent, of the cost of the road and by the amended agreement somewhat should not Canada own it? (applause). There was a third line looming up, the Canadian Northern, which profiting by the G. T. Pacific, may soon be knocking at doors of parliament for a sub-

sidy (loud cheers). After dinner Borden resumed his speech, criticising in some details the concessions to the Grand Trunk and establishing that in essential regards party of the other part. Especially company is five years in default, the government can take no action. Even creditor but as a co-creditor with the fully equal to those of the country to G. T. R. Why this change from the original contract? Practically it meant that the government will have to keep up the road through a period of de-

pression, but when good times come it will have to hand it over to the G. T. P. Borden scored the government on its sudden change of front with regard to the \$25,000,000 stock, which last year they said must be held in perpetuity, and now admit that by the latest concessions can be put on the market and used for speculative purposes. He read copious extracts from be paid by the public, while permit-Fielding's last session's speeches in ting dividends to be declared on the support of this contention amid loud cheers from the opposition benches. When and why the government stop insisting on this section of the contract to which the Grand Trunk had assented? On this point the house was en-

titled to that explanation which Sir Wilfrid had failed to give this after-Following up his argument, Borden quoted last year's utterances of Hon. Blair and minister of justice as diametrically opposed to the very concessions the government had now grant-ed the G. T. He read from London Financial News that for supporting this enterprise full control of the common stock, and quoted a director that

and equipped the western section of the putting up of the five million dolthe read, and the eastern section was lars' guarantee would not cost the Grand Trunk one cent. The obligation of the Grand Trunk was less than onewas that the conditions of rent of the tenth of the obligation assumed by Where does the country come in this detail? Why did not the government insist this stock should be portant. The limitation as to the held by the country instead of by the diversion of our traffic to United States

In revising the contract the govern-

Passing on, Borden said he still held to the opposition's proposal to extend the whole domnion. the Intercolonial to Georgian Bay-(applause)—a proposition that had who Laurier recently said was more capable than any other man in Can-Trunk Railway Co. proper a party to ada to take the chairmanship of the railway commission. (Cheers). The government had rejected this proposition as too vast, but it was now engaging in a vaster undertaking that would inure to the benefit of a foreign corporation. There was yet time for asked. Blair said last year it was a even this government to repent and Grand Trunk absolutely, (Cheers), tional highway under Canada's sole control. Every reason advanced Solely, as it was known, to pass the the Grand Trunk magnates as to the changes in the contract. Why, he necessity of getting into the Northasked, was the liability of Canada in- west applied with appealing force to creased by the concessions already ad- the Intercolonial. Borden revised his mitted—to quote government figures— suggestion of last session that the line from one hundred and thirty-nine to north of Lake Superior was capable of doing the business of the three trunk lines without a dollar's extra cost to condition of the British money market | Canada. He would extend the Interwas torn to tatters, and statements of colonial to Winnipeg and thus give the people of the west economical and efficient transportation for their grain. If the government was to incur an obligation of \$170,000,000 for building a line for the Grand Trunk which only contributes \$14,500,000, why not assume the whole sum and own the road ourselves? (Prolonged applause). Was

> manship in the government amending the contract? Mr. Henderson-"There is no sense

> there any sound business or states-

Borden concluded at 10 o'clock by moving the following amendment: That all the words after the word 'that" in the proposed motion be left

This house regrets that the government has committed itself to the the best expert advice and assistance granting of further concessions to the romoters of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and that such concessions re house. It was forceful in delivery, guards upon which the government time and again owing to the spontanplaced reliance in submitting to par- eous applause from the benches behind liament the measure as originally proposed.

This house regrets that in attempting to determine the all important problems of transportation, the government did not first seek the aid and experts, whose opinion might have been procured and laid before parliapartnership with a company, which the government had acted with reasonable late minister of railways had said was vigor, with due regard to the magni-

This house is of the opinion that in considering these problems and in iniof St. John and Halifax. Last year tiating and developing any great nathe minister of justice was brutally tional system of trasportation, it frank in his ignorance of the fact that should be our aim to provide the best there were open ports all winter in the and cheapest carriage for our protheir transportation through Canadian ate. less via Portland and New York? That | channels and Canadian seaports, and for that purpose to make the Canadian routes the most economical and etc.; also a dozen large photographs that the minister of finance had not serviceable, to open up valuable territory for colonization and development, to stimulate inter-provincial trade, and tered communities of our country.

siderations should be kept constantly in view: "A"-To develop and extend the government system of railways, and to free the management thereof from bard of the C. P. R., were visitors to party political control or interference. "B"-To secure absolute and ther ough control of rates and traffic faciliial was extended through Ontario, giv- ties, in return for reasonable public ing to that great province the benefits aid to railway construction and im- Signature ady enjoyed by Quebec, New Bruns- provement

"C"-To improve and extend our canal system, to develop our lake and river routes, to equip thoroughly our national ports on the great lakes, the St. Lawrence and the seaboard. "D"-To perfect a system of elevator warehousing and terminal facili-

ties. "E"-To secure under control and direction, or wherever expedient under government ownership. common haulage or running facilities where one railway can usefully accommodate several systems, and thus to ensure to the public more economical carriage and efficient service

That the proposed contract does not subserve these objects, but, on the contrary, seriously endangers their realization. That under the proposed contract the government has, in effect, committed the country to a partnership with two railway corporations upon terms by which the people virtually supply the capital and assume the enormous benefits and concessions without compensating advantages to the country.

The proposed contract does not ensure transportation over Canadian routes and through Canadian seaports. but entrusts control thereof to a corporation whose policy and interests must favor diversion to United States

ports. It involves the country in a liability practically sufficient to construct the whole of the proposed railway, while the more profitable portion of that railway is to become the property of the corporations.

It enables one of the corporations to acquire from the other without payment twenty-five million dollars of stock entitled to dividends which must stock thus acquired. It has not safeguarded the public

against the higher rates which such dividends shall involve. It not only fails to provide for the extension of the Intercolonial railway, but it commits the country to a project which is calculated to postpone for fifty years, and probably for a century, any attempt to establish and develop in Canada a national system of

people. It overlooks the economic advantage of transportation by water and ignores Canada's possession of the most magnificent inland navigation in the world, the splendid possibilities of which if neglected by us will be fully utilized by our neighbors to divert our products to their ports and our trade

railways owned and controlled by the

to their commercial centres. It absolutely commits the country to the construction of many hundreds of miles of railway through a practically unexplored territory, although the results of exploration and survey may demonstrate the improvidence of the undertaking.

It imposes on the country a rashly undertaken project, involving obligations so enormous as to seriously imment has taken a position inimical to peril the possibility of improving and developing other lines of transportation more suited to the requirements of

It hands over to the promoters of the undertaking without check or safebeen endorsed by Hon. Blair, a man guard of any kind whatsoever, power to manipulate, dispose of and deal in enormous issues of bonds and stocks, although the extent of the country's obligations will depend upon such dealings, and the public interest in regard to traffic changes will be prejudiced by any resulting increase of capital.

The house is of the opinion that instead of ratifying the proposed amended contract, it would be more in the bargain to which we will hold the make the Intercolonial a great na- public interest to initiate forthwith and develop with all speed a system of national transportation, which should include:

(1) The immediate construction and control by the dominion of such lines of railway in the west to the Pacific as he enormous importance and increasing devel ment of the great western country require.

(2) The extension of the Intercolon ial railway to the Georgian Bay and thence to Winnipeg, and the extension and improvement in the province of Quebec and in the maritime provinces of the government system of railways. (3) The development and improve ment of our canals and inland waterways and the thorough and efficient equipment of our national ports and

terminals on the Atlantic and Pacific as well as on the St. Lawrence and on the great lakes. (4) The thorough examination exploration and survey of the country between Quebec and Winnipeg, with a view to the future construction of such

lines of railway as may be found in the public interest. That for the purpose of accomplishing these results the government in out and the following substituted accordance with the policy laid down in the order in council on 19th May 1903, should immediately avail itself of His speech was the most powerful and logical he has ever delivered in the nove many of the supposed safe- and the opposition leader had to pause him. At the close he was greeted with a torrent of cheers and was personally

> and the house rose. NOTES.

Sifton moved adjournment of debate

congratulated by many members.

OTTAWA, April 4.-R. B. Jamieson ormerly of Prince Edward Island, now accountant at the Dominion Stock Farm here, and a married man, has been sued for \$5,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage by Isabella M. Donnelly of Boston, and recently of Canada. Writs were issued today by the high court here. Jamieson was only married last January. Rolf Smith gave notice in the house today of a bill to legalize the union label as a trade mark. The bill has already passed the commons several times, but has been killed by the sen-

The geological survey has received a donation of N. B. refined oil, paraffine, of maritime scenery, from Hon. H. R. Emmerson.

Militia general orders issued today say 2nd Lieut. B. Lawrence, 71st Batt., is attached to No. 4 Co. R. C. R. for That in order to accomplish these a short course of instruction. Certifiresults, the following objects and con- cates of military qualification have been issued to Lieuts. F. S. Morrison, W. H. Bell, F. H. Gillman and W. Hayward, all of the 8th Hussars. George H. Hamm and W. W. Hubparliament tonight.

> CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Aiways Bought cars the

## **PRESBYTERY**

Regular Session Was Held luesday.

Quite a Lot of Work in Progress -Two Ministers to be

Ordained.

Presbytery was held Tuesday in the manager of the Presbyterian Witness. Halifax, was heard in regard to the plans of the paper and his desire to extend the circulation in New Brunswick. After some discussion a committee was appointed consisting of Revs. J. Ross, J. W. Nicholson, G. D. Ireland, J. C. Robertson and Dr. Foth- informed of the occurrence, and they eringham, to aid Mr. Fraser in his work.

The Rev. James Burgess read statistical returns relating to the Presbytery of St. John for the year 1903. Among the items the following were mentioned: There are 36 congregations, 70 church buildings, 24 manses, (2 more than last year), 3.704 families, (an increase of 183), 745 single persons connected with congregations, (an increase of 80), 6,008 communicants, (an increase of 223), 464 baptisms, 202 eldsalary; the total/congregational expenses were \$504.66, and the payments to schemes of the church, \$8.056. Rev. A. M. Hill read the Sunday school report.

Dr. Fraser presented the report of the augmentation committee. The following grants were applied for: Waterford, \$250; St. Matthew's, \$275; St. George, \$175; Lorneville, \$150; Fort Kent, \$225; Kincardine, \$190; Greenfield, \$200; Fairville, \$150; South Richmond, \$140; St. James. \$100.

The Rev. Dr. Fraser was granted leave of absence from his congregation

from May 1st next. Afternoon Session

The commissioners elected to the general assembly are: D. MacOdrum, Hill, M. S. McKay, by rotation; A. H. Foster, J. Ross and J. C. Robertson, by election.

The elders elected were H. A. White, Sussex; Judge Stevens, St. Stephen; G. A. Moore, Waterford; P. S. McFar lane, Fredericton: Bert, Glendenning Moncton; A. W. Coburn, Harvey Station.

The home mission report was prethe following stations be supplied by catechists during the coming summer: Cabano, St. Francis, Edmonton, Eagle Lake, Andover, Riley Brook, Three Brooks, New Maryland, Nashwaak, Stanley, Rockway, Jerusalem, Grand Bay, St. Martins, Golden Grove, Salina, Riverside, Shediac, Buctouche. Application was made to the home mission board for following students:

G. S. Gardner, W. F. Burns, R. S. Stavert, Jas. Malcolm, G. L. McCain, Hugh Upham, D. K. Ross. Application was made for the following grants for ordained mission fields: Grand Falls. \$150; Warwick, \$250; Calvin, \$300; Hampton, \$200; Springfield, \$280; Humphrey's, \$300; Dorchester,

\$200: Glassville, \$200. Rev. Hunter Boyd was appointed to Waweig: Rev. J. W. Nicholson to Calvin; Rev. W. A. Ross to Humphrey's; Rev. B. Glover to Hampton; Rev. M. S. McKay, Springfield; Rev. J. Bradley, Grand Falls; Rev. L. B. Gibson Glassville.

The presbytery will meet at Glassville May 5 to ordain Mr. Gibson, Rev Mr. Anderson will preside at the ordination and preach, Rev. Mr. Ireland will address the minister and Rev. Mr. Fowler the people. The presbytery will meet at Grand Falls May 12 to ordain Mr. Bradley, when Rev. Mr. Archibald will preside and preach, Rev. Mr. Pringle address the minister and Mr. McCaskill the people.

Application was made by the French board for the services of A. R. Ross at Edmundston, and for two colporteurs for French work. Rev. Arthur Ross resigned his ap-

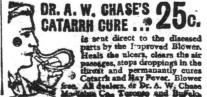
pointment to Andover to take effect the end of the present month. Resign nation was accepted. Rev. J. C. Robertson reported that

arrangements were completed for holding the summer school at Frederictor beginning July 5th; that a good programme had been prepared, and that a large attendance was expected. The report on church life and work was made by Rev. J. A. McLean, and the report of the young people's societies by Rev. A. S. Morton, Rev. Mr. Anderson stated that the people of

Bristol were preparing to build a proval of the site chosen, which were cordially granted. WEDDED AT WOODSTOCK. six o'clock this morning the marriage

of I. E. Sheasgreen, of this town, druggist, and Miss Katherine McCormack, second daughter of John McCormack, was celebrated in St. Gertrude's church, Rev. F. J. McMurray officiating. The groom was supported by Dr. Griffin, of Debec. The bridesmaid was Miss Louise McCormack, sister of the bride. F. B. Meagher and Dr. R. G. Thompson were ushers. There was a large attendance. After the ceremony the bride and groom took the train en route for Newcastle, where the honeymoon will be spent, followed by the best wishes of everybody of the town.

QUEEN ISABELLA ILL. PARIS, April 6.-Former Queen Isaella, of Spain, is suffering from a severe attack of influenza, which caused great anxiety on account of her advanced age. She was born in 1830.



## STOLE \$300.

William J. Cole Got Away with Money from a Lumber Camp.

There is in a cell at the central police station in this city a young man who, while he maintained at one time Tuesday afternoon that he was another man, admitted later that he was guilty of the crime with which he is charged. The individual referred to is Willam J. Cole, and the charge against him is that he stole \$300, the property of Andre Cushing & Co., from the camp of Wm. J. Nobles, on the Allegash river.

Cole was clerk and bookkeeper for Mr. Nobles up at the place named. Some days ago Mr. Nobles left there, and before doing so he handed \$400 over to the prisoner, with which to The quarterly meeting of St. John pay off some of the workmen who wished to leave the place, Mr. Nobles parlor of St. Andrew's church, the when he reached Fredericton was in-Rev. D. MacOdrum, moderator, in the formed that Cole had deserted the chair. After routine business had been camp with all this money on his pertransacted, Rev. Dr. Stiles Fraser, the son. It was added that he had taken the Canada Eastern train for Chatham

Mr. Nobles communicated with Chatham Junction, and there learned that a man answering the description of Cole had procured a ticket for St. John. The Cushing concern was then communicated with the police head quarters here. This was done about 4.45 yesterday afternoon.

Deputy Chief Jenkins wired Mr. Nobles and got from him a descrip-The deputy and De tion of Cole. tective Killen were at the depot when the train reached St. John at 5.40. He was arrested soon after he alighted from the car.

Cole told the police that he was Fredericton man. When the officers first approached him at the depot he ers. The sum of \$317.68 was raised for gave another name, and said he had come down from St. Francis, where he had been working for a lumberman named Stevens. Having been paid off. he said, his visit to St. John was to get a new position. Later on at the central police station papers were discovered which showed that the arrested individual was Cole, and he finally admitted that he was the man wanted. On his person \$343.47 was found, which he admitted to the officers was the property of the Cushing concern. Cole told the police that he got drunk after Mr. Nobles had left the camp, and after that he had no recollection of what he did.

> ACQUITTED OF THEFT. (From Thursday's Daily Sun.) His Honor Police Magistrate Ritchie

this morning pointed out strongly to one, William J. Cole, the evils of drink showing him how near it came to sending him to Dorchester. Cole was the bookkeeper at the camp of Wm. J. Nobles an operator for

sented by Rev. J. B. Ross, superintend-ent of missions. He recommended that dred dollars. Cole had a row with the foreman and started for Fredericton to find Mr. Nobles and get matters settled. He got drunk on the way and the first intimation Mr. Nobles had that anything was wrong was a report that Cole was in Chatham.

In court yesterday Cole told his story, which was corroborated by Mr. Nobles and Alexander Wilson, accountant for Messrs, Cushing. He had the money on his person when arrested and made no claim to it. Mr. Nobles

## MENAGE TO GANADA.

United States Said to be

ster St. Pierre

From Which they Could Command panada's Atlantic Waterway.

MONTREAL, April 5.—The Star's land correspondent of the Times, whose information is generally regarded as authoritative, sends a long despatch indicating that grave dangers are arischurch. He asked the sanction of the ing from a United States movement, presbytery for the project, and the ap- engineered by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, for the purchase of St. Pierre and Miquelon, as a fishery base for

New England trawlers and a naval WOODSTOCK, N. B., April 6. - At base for the American fleet. The correspondent says "American fortification of St. Pierre would be a menace to all British and Canadian shipping. Canada's Atlantic waterway is entirely dominated by St. Pierre. The American fleet stationed there would able to sweep the ocean for a hundred miles. If, as this Newfoundland despatch seems to indicate, any serious Washington movement of this kind is afoot, it is urged here that Canada should cause the British government to give immediate and emphatic intimation that Great Britain would be compelled at any cost to impose a veto on any such transfer. Such intimation in the friendly state of Anglo-French relations would, it is believed, suffice to stop whatever negotiations might be

> SYDNEY Y. M. C. A. CLOSED. SYDNEY, N. S., April 5 .- The health officer today ordered the Y. M. C. A. to be closed until further notice on account of smallpox. There have been no new cases of this disease today, so that the situation remains unchanged for the past two or three days. At present fourteen houses are quarantined, and there are twenty-six cases, nearly all of which are at the infec-

pending.





DUNGAN GASE

**Inquest Commenced** DV Coroner McNally.

Evidence of Three Witnesses Taken-

Dr. Crocket Says Girl's Death Was Caused by Abortion.

The inquest over the remains of the late Miss Mary J. Duncan, the young woman who died rather suddenly at the residence of Dr. L. W. Bailey on Andre Cushing & Co. on the Allegash Wednesday last, was commenced by expression. His replies were spoken river. It seems that Mr. Nobles went Coroner G. J. McNally at the office of with earnestness and fervor, and the away from the camp, leaving Cole in the clerk of the peace at one o'clock younger Boers, who had gathered the clerk of the peace at one o'clock younger Boers, who had gathered the clerk of the peace at one o'clock

> J. H. Barry, K. C., was present in the gestures as he talked interests of Hospital Sergeant Macaulay, the alleged fiancee of the deceased. At the request of several of the lady witnesses who objected to telling their story in public, Coroner McNally exercised his discretionary power and commenced the enquiry with closed doors, excluding even the representatives of the press.

Mrs. L. W. Bailey, the first witness, testified that the deceased first complained of being ill on Sunday, March said Cole had been in his employ for 28th, having a pain in her hips and some time and that his former position back. She went and laid down in her was open for him and that he accepted room. Got up Monday morning, cook-Cole's statement as satisfactory. Cole ed some porridge and went back to agreed to the money being paid over to bed. She did not complain of any fur-Mr. Nobles and the trio went away ther pain. On Tuesday she was much better and expected to be around in a few days. In the afternoon she seemed weak and was hardly able to get up stairs. On Wednesday morning she complained of a pain in the stomach. She looked very sallow and her limbs had a bluish color. She could talk as usual but could not move. Dr. Crocket called about eleven o'clock and examined the patient and pronounced her condition serious. At one o'clock the deceased becoming worse, the doctor was called in again. She complained of feeling hot and cold. She continued to grow worse and died about 3.30 p. Witness afterwards found some clothes saturated with blood in the room, and also some drugs, including oil of peppermint, quinine pills, iodine, and a package of supposed pennyroyal. Everything found was collected and given to the coroner. Witness had no reason to believe that there was anything serious the matter with the girl, but thought she had the grip. The deceased told witness that she had taken nothing to bring on sickness. She

had some visitors on Tuesday, including Sergt. Macaulay. Dr. W. C. Crocket told about calling at Mrs. Bailey's residence on Wednesday last and making an examina-London cable says: The Newfound- | tion of the patient. It was evident to | him that she was suffering from a best remedy for pimples, blotches, skin gard to her condition, and she denied that she had been pregnant, though the indications seemed to him to point that way. It was his opinion that to everyone who needs something her death was due to abortion, but he clear up their complexion. Before us could not say that it had been brought | Ferrozone my skin was sallow and ha on by the use of drugs or instruments. a very poor color. After the first but It was possible for an accident to of Ferrozone there was a great imbring on an abortion. The doctor told provement, and when I had used three about visiting the patient at one boxes I felt much better and had a o'clock on the same day, when he had satisfactory color in my cheeks."

Dr. McGrath in consultation. The only

Mrs. T.C. Warwick of Bradford says drug he knew of that would bring on the symptoms manifested in the pa- by using Ferrozone. She used to have tient was ergot. Dr. McGrath, who made a post mor-

gave evidence of having been called in her color was wonderfully improved. consultation by Dr. Crocket, and of This encouraged her to continue Ferro forming the opinion that the patient zone, and in a few weeks she looked was suffering from inward bleeding, like a different person and had a clear caused by miscarriage and abortion. rosy complexion. He told of the post mortem examina- plished wonders for my daughter. tion and of finding his ante-mortem diagnosis verified. He went minutely and women need. It builds up their into the result of his examination, system, improves their looks, and and testified that he had found no makes them feel what buoyant good evidence of any drugs having produced miscarriage. He would not say box or six boxes for \$2.50, at all drugpositively that none were there. ositively that none were there.

Sergt. Macaulay, the young man who

Ferrozone when you ask for it. Mailed was engaged to deceased, was the last witness heard. He' related his acquaintance with deceased and told of ton, Ont. his visits to her in her illness. He did not know the cause of her death until informed by Mrs. Bailey. The only medicine he had ever given her were some cathartic pills and euthymol mix-

ture. This being the last witness, the inquest adjourned till next week to hear the report of Analyst Paddock, who is had met with stormy weather, her examining the stomach.

Cronje, Once a Soldier, Now an Ata traction, NEWPORT NEWS, April 6 .- Gon.

eral Cronje and 200 Boers, accompany ied by 120 British soldiers who saw service in the Boer war, fifty wonen and children ,and twenty Zulus, Kaffirs and Zambesis, arrived here this

afternoon on the steamship Doung Castle from Cape Town. The Burghers in the party were with Cronje at Paardeberg. General Vilieon awaits the party at St. Louis, to which point the exhibit is now going by special train.

General Cronje was interviewed or board the ship, through an interpreter "What are the conditions existing in South Africa today? Are the Boers prospering? Have they fully accepta ed British rule and are they happy?" were some of the questions asked of the general.

As the interpreter asked the tions, General Cronje's eyes brightened and his features formed into a firm around him, gave approving nods

"The spirit of peace and industry has settled over the land." interpreted the intermediary. "Everyone has his farm back and the people are now as work cultivating them. Like countries at the close of a war, are some dissatisfied spirits but the great majority of the people are reconciled and happy. The scarcity sheep and cattle is the great set-back that the country has received, and it will take years to recover from this.

## Faded Women Need Richer Blood

IT STAMPS THE GLOW OF ROBUST HEALTH ON CHEEKS AND LIFS -HOW BLOOD IS MADE RICH AND RED ENOUGH TO BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION.

A bright rosy complexion can easily be acquired. All that is necessary is to purify the blood and supply it with an increased number of red corpuscles. The simplest method of doing this is to introduce more iron into the system which is always lacking where the complexion is pallid or sallow.

Iron in a concentrated form, specially adapted for internal use is contained in the most efficient state in Ferrozone. which is noted for marvellous blood building properties. No matter how weak or poor the blood may be, Ferrozone will enrich and nourish it. immediate result is a better color, which will improve steadily under Fore

rozone. Every girl that takes pride in her complexion will find Ferrozone greater value than cosmetics or face Its influence is lasting, powders. whereas artificial beautifiers are but a temporary aid. Thousands that have used Ferrozone are glad to endorse it eruptions and poor complexion that

money can buy. Miss Minnie E. Sterling of Lancaster, writes: "I can recommend Ferrozone "My daughter was greatly benefitted sickly color and never looked as if she was very strong. After using two tem examination of deceased's body, boxes of Ferrozone she felt better and Ferrozone is just what most girls health really means. Price 50c

> OVERDUE STEAMER ARRIVES ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., April 6 .- The Allan line str. Austrian, 18 days out from Liverpool, for St. John's, arrived tonight. Much apprehension had been felt concerning the safety of the ves. sel, which, during her long voyage decks being swept by the seas

to your address by N. C. Polson & Co.,

Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kings-

I met him, fo three months afte rapore's visit to E possessor of a s handsome if som sharp and ready make himself lik have seldom kno audacity of which tive is, I think me, an excellent was by profession ally hailed from, He appeared to h quaintance with the-way countrie to my certain languages as flue own. He was an ticularly with a billiard table coul most professional

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The place was c end, and in the light the blaze of wildering, while be described as d side rose the whi above all the Citadel, frowned the town below. many hundred yea and women. Moon ans, mules, camels, were water-selle diers and beggars Hadis strode thro lordly bearing, thr their gaberdines with equal impa would have raved cursed his inability But though I saw conscious that I heed to it, for I had plenty to think was on my way to

ant appointment. get it over as soon

The scene in the

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