Sun

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thly Journal, exclus itime Provinces. It is iation of New Brnns Maritime Stock Breed

best newspaper a Mari-s and Saturdays, eight s well as foreign news

SERVICE

ue makes it of especia

John, N. B.

FESSIONAL.

I. MORRISON MED HIS PRACTICE.

se and Throat Only. RMAIN STREET.

ted which single medicine I to take abroad with me, as set generally useful, to the all others, I should say I never travel without it, applicability to the relief of simple aliments forms its atton."

ILLIS BROWNE'S

BAT SPECIFIC FOR

Dysentery, Cholera

OLLIS BROWNE

Chemists at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., le manufacturer sell St., London, W. C.

RIFF'S SALE.

THE SIXTH DAY OF 1901, at fifteen minutes past ed), in the City of Saint John, e of New Brunswick, all the and to all that certain lot, el of land and premises sitid city by the number 353 and fifty-three), the said lot

LAWRANCE STURDER City and County of Saint



********* TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

BY THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPER ANCE UNION OF ST. JOHN.

st the people—the wise and the ignor-ie good and the bad—with the gravest ans, and in the and you will educate to 1

WHAT INTEMPERANCE COSTS OUR NATION. -Prov. 23;1-7, 15-21.

By George Matile Dougall.

The cost of intemperance in dollars and cents cannot be computed. It has been estimated that the people of this country spend \$900,000,000 a year, or some such amount, for intoxicating liquors—much more than they spend for meat or for bread. But whether this figure is proximately accurate or not is of very little consequence as refards the topic under consideration, for no one can tell how much of the liquor is consumed by temperate drinkers, and, on the other hand, the money cost to the country of intemperate drinking is not by any means confined to the amount that is paid

confined to the amount that is paid out by inebriates for liquors. It is hardly worth while to discuss figures when, as in this case, the ques-tions involved are so complicated that it is impossible to make even an in-telligent guess at the facts.

But while figures may be disputed of their meaning challenged, there are facts which no one can dispute or explain away. No one can deny that a been hoped that at the last he would very large number of lives are wrecked by the use of liquor; no one can
deny that the free use of liquor is
very injurious to character, or that in
the comparatively brief life of this
young nation an incalculable number of persons have been led astray and morally ruined by the treacherous poison which lurks in alcoholic liluors. And no one can deny that the quors. And no one can deny that the influence upon the moral character of the ration of these multitudes who have been demoralized by liquor has been very injurious.

But the greatest cost of intemperance is to be counted in souls destroyed. Statistics cannot deal with such

ed. Statistics cannot deal with such questions, for the facts on which to base statistics cannot be gathered. We might, indeed, be able to find out that so many men and women have died from the effects of liquor drinking. But the tale will be very much short of the facts. The fashionable man who dies of excessive use of intoxicants is seidom classed by his physician among drunkards. He dies of heart failure, or of some liver or kidney disease—of anything but intemperance. And many who have died of all sorts of deseases might have overcome there disease if their constitutions had not been undermined by the habitual use of intoxicants.

tutions had not been undermined by
the habitual use of intoxicants.

It is sufficient for us to know that
there are numbers of people in nearly
every town and village who are often
decidedly "the worse for liquor."
These stand for so many souls going
to destruction; shutting themselves off
from God, and from that holy place
which no drunkard may enter.

Some one might say: Where does
the loss to the nation come in? If a

the loss to the nation come in? If a man becomes a drunkard and goes to destruction, that is his individual loss

spring to the hips. Yet it is well so to put the case, for it awakens us to our else could do. We are our broth-

ing nation can, without protest, per-"go to the bad" through any special kind of induigence. To take no notice of the devastations of an epidemic vice is, for one thing, to proclaim to the world that there is no public conther, to take no notice of the devasta-tions of such a vice is sure to result in the Levastation becoming greater and greater. Public opinion directed against any evil custom is a powerful deterrent in the way of those who would readily enough fall in

with that custom.

To take a special case: In China, there is very little public moral sentiment among the people against opium smoking. The result 's indeed terrible. In some districts about sixty per cent. of the men, and a somewhat smaller per cent. of the women, are partially unfitted for work on account of opium smoking. The cost to China as a natton is tremendous in an economic sense. But by far more important is the lowering of the "tone" of the nation.

So I repeat, no nation can afford to look on with equanimity while a large part of its citizens are becoming degraded. And this is more especially true of nations that call themselves Christian. To assume the name of Christ and at the same time to act in so un-Christian a fashion is a dreadful thing. It takes away from the forcefulness of Christanity in the eyes of those who are weak or who are not of those who are weak or who are not believers in Carist, and so tends to make the source of blessing a source of cursing. For the person or nation who has opportunities and misuses them is in a much worse way than the person or nation that is without the opportunities.

MOTHER OF LARGE FAMILY.

QUEBEC, March 11. — Madame Joseph Lavoie, wife of a merchant of St. Philip de Neri, county of Kamouraska, has just given birth to her seventeenthe. Nine boys and five wirks are still lines. girls are still living.

CASTORIA

GEN. HARRISON DEAD.

Ex-President of the United States Passed Away Yesterday Afternoon.

An Eminent Soldier and Statesman -Funeral Will Take Place Next Sunday.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13.- Gen. Harrison died at 4.45 o'clock this afternoon. Surrounding his bed at the time of death were Mrs. Harrison, wife of the ex-president; Mrs. Eaton of Cincinnati and Mrs. Morris of Minneapolis, sisters of the general; the physicians, Dr. Henry Jameson and Dr. F. O. Dorsey; W. K. H. Miller, ex-Dr. F. O. Dorsey; W. K. H. Miller, exattorney general; E. F. Tibbett, the general's private secretary, and the nurse. Neither Mrs. Mary Harrison Mokee nor Russell B. Harrison, daughter and son of General Harrison were present when the end came. Both are on the way to this city and they are expected to arrive tonight,

General Harrison did not regain consciousness before the end came. He had been in a semi-conscious condition since early yesterday morning, and at no time was he able to recognize any of the anxious members of



HON. BENJAMIN HARRISON. .

his family, even if he should not b

able to speak.

After the death bulletin was posted expressions of personal grief were to be heard on all sides.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news of General Harrison's death, Governor Durbin ordered the flag on Governor Durbin ordered the flag on the state house to be put at half-mast, and similar tokens of regard for the distinguished dead were shown at numerous private and public buildings. To the sorrowing family the death did not come as a shock, for they have realized that the result was inevitable, and that it had been only a question of hours and minutes since early this morning.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13-Accord ing to the funeral plans, Gen. Harrison will lie in state at the state capi-

The Hon Benjamin Harrison, LL. D., twenty-third president of the United States, grandson of the ninth president, was born at North Bend, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1833. He graduated from Mami University (Oxford, Ohio) in 1852, studied law and began its practice in Indianapolis, Ind. (1854), where he has since resided. The first official position held by him was that of crier in the federateourt at Indianapolis, Ind. (1854), where he has since resided. The first official position held by him was that of crier in the federateourt at Indianapolis, to which he was appointed shortly after his removal to that city. In 1860 he was elected, by the republican party, reporter of the supreme court, but resigned the office in 1862 to enter the union army in the civil war. He assisted in raising the 70th Indiana regiment, of which he was made colonel when it went to the field. During the war his regiment was chiefly engaged in the west, guarding railways and in guerilla warfare. In Jan, 1864, Col. Harrison was placed in command of a brigade, and made the campaign from Chattanooga to Athanta with Gen. Hooker's corps. His first engagement of importance was that of Resaca, May 14, 1864. Subsequently he actions at New Hope Church and at Golgotha and Peach Tree Creek. For ability and manifest energy and galiantry in command of the brigade," the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers was subsequently conferred upon him, to date from Jan. 23, 1865. When mustered out (June, 1865.) at the close of the war, he returned to Indianapolis and resumed the duties of the office of reporter, to which he had been re-elected in 1864. At the expiration of his term (1885) he declined another nomination, and took up again the practice of his profession. Though actively interested in the presidential canvasses of 1868 and 1872, he did not hold any official position, nor was he a candidate for any office, until in 1876 he accepted the republican nomination for governor of his vasses of 1868 and 1872, he did not hold any official position, nor was he a candidate for any office, until in 1876 he accepted the republican nomination for governor of his state, but that year was untavorable to his party and he was not elected. In 1878 President Hayes appointed him a member of the Mississirpi River Commission, and in the following year he was made chaltman of the Indiana delegation to the republican national convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Garfield for the presidency. He was a prominent speaker in the campaign of Mr. Garfield, and on the election of the latter was offered a portfolio in the cabinet, but he declined it. On March 4, 1881, he took his seat in the United States senate, to which the legislature of Indiana had previously elected him for a full term of six years. While a member of that body he spoke frequently, and was known as an advocate of protective duties on imports, of a reform in the civil service and of a restoration of the American mavy. He was again a delegate of his party to the national convention in 1884, and his name was then mentioned in connection with the presidency, as indeed it had been at the preceding convention. At the next convention (1888) he was among the leading candidates from the start, and on the eighth ballot was tendered the nomination, which he accepted on a platform of a maintenance of the protective tariff. This became the controlling issue in the ensuing contest between Mr. Cleveland (re-nominated by the democratic party) and himself, and the result was a republican victory, and the election of Mr. Harrison, who was ac-

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

ISSUE OF

\$3,000,000, 7 per cent. PREFERRED STOCK

The Lists will be opened Thursday, 14th March, and closed at 3 p.in. on Monday, 18th March, 1901

IN 30,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH.

At \$85.00 and Accrued Dividend for each \$100.00 Share;

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, CANADA.

Incorporated by Special Act of the Province of Nova Scotia, 62 Vic., Cap. 139.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Vice-President and General Manager, . . .

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HON. DAVID McKEEN, Halifax.

J. S. McLENNAN, Boston. ELIAS ROGERS, Toronto.

JAMES ROSS, Mon treal.

W. B. ROSS, K.C., Halifax.

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NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED,

Montreal, Toronto. Winnipeg.

CAPITAL: 150,000 Shares, Common Stock, par value \$100, each issued and fully paid, . . .

50,000 Shares, 7 por cent. Cumulative, Preference Stock, par value \$100 each . . . 5,000,000

PREFERRED STOCK-This Stock is Preferred both as to Capital and Dividends. The Shares are entitled, from the net earnings of the Company, to cumulative preferential dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first days of April and October. They may, at the option of the holder, be exchanged for Common shares. They are subject to be called in by the Company at \$115 per share and accrued dividends. The total issue of Preferred Stock will be \$5,000,000 or 50,000 shares, of which 30,000 shares are now offered.

> THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE THE BANK OF MONTREAL AND THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA,

Are authorized to receive subscriptions for 30,000 shares of \$100 each, of the 7 p.c. Preferred Stock of THE DOMINION IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.. at \$85 and accrued dividend for each \$100 share, payable as follows:-\$20 per share on allotment, " 15th April, 1901,

" 15th May, 1901, be able to recognize the members of and the balance, with the amount due for accrued dividends on 15th June, 1901.

The whole of the instalments remaining unpaid at any time may be prepaid in full.

Applications will be received by the Branches and Agencies of the above Banks in the Maritime Provinces, and the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, from any of which Forms of Application and copies of the Prospectus may be obtained.

Notice of allotment will be sent through the office of the Bank at which the application is received, and payment may be made there.

It is intended to apply to the Stock Exchanges in Montreal and Toronto for the listing of the Stock and Bonds of the

Company.
Montreal, 4th March, 1901. GOVERNMENT BOUNTY.

If the production from the Company's works be as estimated, 360,000 tons of Pig Metal and 60,000 tons of Steel Blooms in 1901, and the 400,000 tons of Iron and Steel per annum, made from foreign (Newfoundland) ore, the bounties to be received from the Canadian Government be as follows:— 1901 8 870,000

CAPITALIZATION. The Bonds, as well as the Common Stock, have been issued and paid for; with the money thus obtained, and the proceeds of the Preferred St the cost of organization, construction of the works, and the purchase of mining properties will be entirely defrayed, and about one million dollarm for working capital.

The Bond issue, \$6,000,000, is secured by a mortgage to the National Trust Company, Limited, covering all the property of the Company.

The General Manager, Mr. A. J. Moxham, has written as follows:—

President, Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir,—I am giad to advise you that No. 1 furnace is in successful operation, and we have been able to measure results by accomplished factorized dubt may have existed as to the manufacturing possibilities at Sydney are now removed. Speaking in detail:

1st. Iron Ore—The developments at Bell Island, both by the drilling done and by headings put in, have demonstrated the certainty of the ore supported under cover is of better quality than we had counted on as standard. It exists in a bed of full depth—low in silics and high in iron. Notwithstands of that we mined last year only about 120,000 tons, and that we unloaded this by hand instead of by machinery, and that we charged off into this support of \$1.25. This result shows our estimate to be a safe one. The ore, as anticipated, works kindly in the furnace, and guarantees to us a large present the Standard of the same of th

duct per furnace.

2nd. Lime Stone—We have two supplies—George. River and Marble Mountain. We are operating at present with the George River stone at a cost of 60 cents a ton, which is within our estimate. The unusual purity of our flux has enabled us to control both the silica and the sulphur in our pig metal to an unusual degree, and with the use of a minimum amount of flux. We have in our very pure flux an asset of great value.

3rd. Cost—We are operating our bi-product ovens with unwashed coal, nevertheless the coke manufactured is of excellent physical quality. It is capable of hard driving and of maintaining the burden in the blast furnace without trouble. While slightly higher in sulphur—as must be the case until we wash it—our pure flux, as stated, renders this no disadvantage to us. We have demonstrated that the question of washing is not a necessity, but purely as a smoothing question. The coke from washed coal will be fully equal to the celebrated Connellsville standard—the sulphur will be no higher, the ash lower and

4th. Labor—The plant is constructed with every modern labor-saving device, and, after that interval of time necessary to get every new plant well in its labor department, our cost sheet will challenge comparison with that of any steel plant elsewhere.

5th. Cost of Production—I am confirmed in my opinion, hitherto expressed, that after crediting the value of the bi-products from the coke overs, st of our pig iron should not exceed \$5.50 per ton after everything has been reduced to steady practice. The quality is all that could be desired.

In conclusion, we are safe in counting upon a reasonable profit from the start and a handsome increase in the same as the product reaches its num:

A. J. MOXHAM, General Manager Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Limited.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS. The Mistake of a St. John Woman Seeking

and fruitless search she was about to up, when she found Sullivan. He was ried in 1875, and lives at 5531 Indiana ave A son of Mrs. Monks attempted to ider Sullivan as his father, but other witne testified that Mr. Monks was of a tailer slighter build than Sullivan.

The defendant's attorney told Mrs. Me had evidence to prove that her hust perished in the wreck of the cattle ster Erin in 1888.

prominent American citizens who were

and Adam was 3-4 of an inch the largest around the breast and about three inches the largest around the shoulders, but Bob's arms were the conduct my charitable affairs in shoulders, but Bob's arms were the longest. He said he weighed 175 lbs. and Adam weighed 250 lbs. We like him fine. He said he was much pleased with our exhibit and was going to being fits wife and her described. oring his wife and boy down to see as fellows.

NOTHING FROM CARNEGIE. Pastor Who Asked for an Organ Got

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March caught by the New Brunswick exhibit at the Chicago Sportsmen's Show, and instantly booked his intention of coming down east to shoot moose. Geo. E. Armstrong of Perth Centre, Victoria county, furnishes the Woodstock Dispatch the following story of Lanky Bob's visit.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Bob Fitzsimmons called on us this afternoon and had quite a long chat about moose huntins. He enjoyed looking over the many photos of big game that we have. He says he is going to have a moose hunt in New Brunswick.

He looked big Adam Moore over and then asked him to take off his coat till he tried it on. He thought he was as large around the shoulders as Adam, but Adam's coat was too large for him. Then he asked us to get a string and measure them. We did, 5.-The Rev. Dr. T. Chalmers Easton,

conduct my charitable affairs in a business way. A church which obligates itself to carry out enterprises and then fails can get no assistance or sympathy from me. In fact, I think such practices in church institutions should be denounced publicly. I cannot therefore give you a cent of my meney. Good day."

Dr. Easton was not a little surprised at the recention he met with and was

at the reception he met with, and was considerably crestfallen over his fail-ure to get the necessary money for the

contract made with a wholesale liquor dealer in this state, under which liquor is sent to Maine to be sold in violation of the law, is avoidable. The action was brought by Chester H. Graves et al, wholesale liquor dealers, against Walter B. Johnson, former proprietor of the Penobsoot Exchange, Bangor, to recover the price of liquors sold by the plaintiffs to the detendant. The defence set up that the plaintiff could not recover under the agreement because it was void by reason of the fact that the liquor was to be sold in Maine in violation of the law of that state. The plaintiff contended that the validity of the contract should be judged by the law of this state. The sales and the delivery were made here. The plaintiffs case

The Daily and Weekly Sun are dis-