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best newspaper a Maritime and Saturday, eight as well as foreign news

John, N. B. PROFESSIONAL MORRISON

OLLIS BROWNE'S RODYNE

OLLIS BROWNE'S RODYNE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Dysentery, Cholera.

OLLIS BROWNE

AVENPORT

BRIF'S SALE

to-partnership heretofore existing... GEORGE N. BERR

WATCH FREE

CASTORIA For Infants and Children

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

BY THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF ST. JOHN.

WHAT TEMPERANCE COSTS OUR NATION.

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 while figures may be disputed or their meaning challenged, there are facts which no one can dispute or explain away. No one can deny that a 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 liquors.

But the greatest cost of intemperance is to be counted in souls destroyed. 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 how many have died from the effects of heart failure, or of some liver or kidney disease—of anything but intemperance. And many who have died of all sorts of diseases might have overcome these diseases if their constitutions 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 man becomes a drunkard and goes to destruction, that is his individual loss only.

Merely to put the matter so is to draw a protest from every right-minded person; and a dozen answers spring to the lips. Yet it is well so to put the case, for it awakens us to our responsibilities and our losses as nothing else could do.

MOTHER OF LARGE FAMILY. QUEBEC, March 11.—Madame Joseph Lavoye, wife of a merchant of St. Philip de Neri, county of Kamouraska, has just given birth to her seventeenth child. Nine boys and five girls are still living.

LEWES, Del., March 13.—Local wreckers at Assanetiqua will strip the schooner Mary Standish of Boston, before reported stranded near that place.

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-attorney general; B. F. Tibbitt, the general's private secretary, and the nurse. Neither Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee nor Russell B. Harrison, daughter and son of General Harrison were present when this city and they are expected to arrive tonight.



HON. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

He was able to recognize the members of his family, even if he should not be 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 in 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.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13.—According to the funeral plans, Gen. Harrison will lie in state at the state capital next Saturday and the funeral will occur Sunday.

The Hon. Benjamin Harrison, LL. D., twenty-third president of the United States, died at 4.45 o'clock this afternoon at his home in Indianapolis, Ind. He was born at North Bend, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1833. He graduated from Miami University (Ohio), where he studied law, and from the law school in Indianapolis, Ind. (1854), where he has since resided. The first official position held by him was that of clerk in the federal court 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, and resigned the office in 1862 to enter the union army in the civil war. He assisted in raising the 93rd Indiana regiment, of which he was colonel, and he was subsequently promoted to major general. He was chief of staff of the army in the west, and was in command of a brigade, and made the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta with Gen. Hooker's corps. His first engagement of importance was that of Resaca, May 14, 1864. He was subsequently promoted to major general, and in the capture of Cassville, Ga., he was severely wounded. He was in command of the 9th Indiana regiment, and in the capture of the city of Vicksburg, Miss., he was severely wounded. He was in command of the 9th Indiana regiment, and in the capture of the city of Vicksburg, Miss., he was severely wounded.

After thirty years. The mistake of a St. John Woman Seeking Her Long Lost Husband. (Chicago Tribune, March 1.)

Mrs. Catherine Monks, 2700 South Park avenue, thought she had found a long lost husband yesterday when Judge Stein told her that she was mistaken. John E. Sullivan, the "husband," also said Mrs. Monks was mistaken, and he asked for an injunction to restrain her from again making the mistake, which he declared was embarrassing to a man of family.

FITZSIMMONS TO SHOOT N. B. MOOSE. Bob Fitzsimmons was one of the prominent American citizens who were caught by the New Brunswick exhibit at the Chicago Sportsmen's Show, and instantly booked his intention of coming down here to shoot moose. Geo. E. Armstrong of Perth Centre, Victoria county, furnishes the following story of Lanky Bob's visit.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Bob Fitzsimmons called on us this afternoon and had quite a long chat about moose hunting. 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.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN. "Snow-in-his-Face," a Wapitego brave, was before Squire Stacey yesterday charged with abandoning his squaw and puppies, and appealing to the court to be merciful on her lord and master, who had merely gone away to witness a football match at the jealousy of another Indian woman—Our Indians are great football cranks. Watertown (Wis.) Gazette.

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

ISSUE OF \$3,000,000, 7 per cent. PREFERRED STOCK IN 30,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH. At \$85.00 and Accrued Dividend for each \$100.00 Share.

Dominion Iron & Steel Company, Limited SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, CANADA.

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: H. M. WHITNEY, Boston, Mass. A. J. MOXHAM, Sydney, C.B. ALMERIO H. PAGET, New York. SIR WM. C. VAN HORNE, Montreal. ROBT. MACGAY, Montreal. R. B. ANGLUS, Montreal.

TRANSFER AGENT AND TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS. NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg.

CAPITAL: 150,000 Shares, Common Stock, par value \$100, each issued and fully paid, \$15,000,000. 50,000 Shares, 7 per cent. Cumulative, Preference Stock, par value \$100 each, 5,000,000. First Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, 8,000,000.

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 BANK OF MONTREAL AND THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, 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:—

\$30 per share on allotment, \$30 " " 15th April, 1901, \$20 " " 15th May, 1901.

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, 300,000 tons of Pig Metal and 60,000 tons of Steel Blooms in 1901, and thereafter 400,000 tons of Iron and Steel per annum, made from foreign (Newfoundland) ore, the bounties to be received from the Canadian Government will be as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year (1901-1907) and Amount (\$700,000 to \$200,000).

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 Stock, the cost of organization, construction of the works, and the purchase of mining properties will be entirely defrayed, and about one million dollars remain for working capital.

The Bond issue, \$8,000,000, 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:—

Mr. H. M. WHITNEY, President, Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Limited, Montreal, Canada. Dear Sir,—I am glad to advise you that No. 1 furnace is in successful operation, and we have been able to measure results by accomplished facts. Whatever doubt may have existed as to the manufacturing possibilities at Sydney are now removed. Speaking in detail: 1st. Iron Ore.—This development at Bell Island, both by the drilling done and by headings put in, have demonstrated the certainty of the ore supply. It exists in a bed of full depth—low in silica and high in iron. Notwithstanding the fact 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 small tonnage the expense of a long strike at Bell Island, the cost of the ore delivered at our dock, f.o.b. steamer, was only \$1.82 a ton. Our estimate is based upon the figure of \$1.85. 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 product 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. Coal.—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 necessary, but purely an economic question. The coke from washed coal will be fully equal to the celebrated Connellville standard—the sulphur will be no higher, the ash lower and carbon higher. 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 organized in its labor department, our cost sheet will challenge comparison with that of any steel plant elsewhere. 5th. Cost of Production.—I am confident in my opinion, hitherto expressed, that after crediting the value of the bi-products from the coke ovens, the cost of our pig iron should not exceed \$8.50 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 maximum. Yours, truly, A. J. MOXHAM, General Manager Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Limited.

NOTHING FROM CARNEGIE. Pastor Who Asked for an Organ Got Straight Talk. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 5.—The Rev. Dr. T. Chalmers Easton, pastor of the Eastern Presbyterian church of Washington, D. C., and formerly of the First Reformed church here, passed through this city yesterday and told a story of his treatment at the hands of Andrew Carnegie to a friend who met him. Dr. Easton said he wrote several letters to Mr. Carnegie, to which the latter paid no attention. He finally appealed to the millionaire on the grounds of mutual ancestry and of brotherly love and similar nationalities. Mr. Easton had solicited Mr. Carnegie's aid in buying a new organ for his church.

INTERESTING LIQUOR CASE. BOSTON, March 12.—A suit was argued before the full bench of the supreme court today involving the question whether a 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 enforceable. The action was brought by Chester H. Graves et al., wholesale liquor dealers, against Walter B. Johnson, former proprietor of the Penobscot Exchange, Bangor, to recover the price of liquor sold by the plaintiffs to the defendant. The defence set up that the plaintiffs could not recover under the agreement because it was void in 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 was submitted on briefs.

The Daily and Weekly Sun are distributed in all parts of Canada.