N. B. LEGISLATURE.

Continuation of the Debate on the Budget.

The Speeches of Messrs. Porter, Melanson and Copp.

FREDBRICTON, March 26.-The house met at 3 o'clock. Mr. Appleby introduced a bill to renew the charter of the Woodstock and Centreville Railway Co.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie directed the attention of the house to the statement he had made last year, and reported on page 161 of the debates, that the government would oppose all railway bills unless it could be shown to the government that there was a bona fide intention and ability on the part of the company to construct the railway. He had not changed his mind since, and he thought that the good sense of the house was in favor of this rule. The granting of a charter seemed to be an innecent thing, but it may become a menace to the finance of the province. When a charter has lapsed it is evidence that it was not obtained with a bona fide intention of carrying it out, and therefore it should be treated as if it was a new bill.

to say who were the promoters of this measure, but thought the premier might allow it to be introduced, and the government could receive further Information in regard to it before the second reading. He thought the attorney general knew more about the men than he did.

Mr. Appleby was not in a position

The attorney general said that he had seen the solicitor of the company recently in St. John, and was told by him that they had already expended \$30,000 on the line and had made argements for going on with the work at once if the charter was renewed. He thought that where the company had made surveys and incurred expenses they should receive

The Hon. Mr. Tweedle said that the government was pledged to a certain course, and some evidence ought to be given with regard to their ability to go on with this work.

The attorney general agreed that if a company had obtained a charter and had not acted upon It, it should be treated the same as a new charter, but in this case the company had actually expended some \$30,000. He thought the bill might be introduced now, and before it was committed evidence might be given of the ability of the company to proceed with the work.
Mr. Appleby said that he knew per-

sonally that the company did a large amount of work and also spent money for land damages. Leave was given to introduce the

bill, and it was read a first time. The St. John slaughter house am-endment bill, providing for the en-forcement of penalties for offences against the act, was on motion of Hon. Mr. Dunn considered in committee of the whole and agreed to

The house went into con mittee on the bill to incorporate the Chipman Memorial Hospital, St. Stephen: Hon. Mr. Hill explained that the children of the late Zachariah Chipman had given to the town of St. Stephen their homestead, which was one of the finest residences on the St. Croix River, to be used as a hospital. They had provided it with everything necessary for use, and it is now in operation. The object of the bill was to incorporate the board of directors -- Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Copp, the bill amending the act relating to the lighting and water system of Moneton was considered in committee and agreed to as

The house again went into committee in consideration of a number of bills. The bill relating to the construction and erection of buildings in Moncton was agreed to.

The bill authorizing St. Stephen to assess in aid of the Chipman Memorial Hospital was explained by Mr. Todd. He said it was committed by the town council of St. Stephen and empowered the council to assess \$300, in aid of the hospital. It was considered a worthy object and the rate payers were anxfous to help it along in this substantial

way. The bill was agreed to. A bill amending the act incorporat ing St. Stephen was explained by Mr. Todd. Its object was to empower the town to impose a license on transient traders. Under the present laws these traders can come into the town with a bankrupt stock and dispose of it at a good profit and get away again in time to escape assessment. Licenses imposed will afterwards be refunded to those traders who become permanent resi dents. The bill was agreed to.

The bill relating to the fees to be paid by municipalities to justices of the peace and others engaged in preliminary investigation in criminal cases of an indictable character, was amended by substituting therefore a new bill recommended by the law committee. The bill authorizing the school trustees of Chatham to issue debentures was agreed to.

The bill authorizing Milltown to fix the valuation of the property of the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co. for assessment purposes was agreed to. The bill providing increased fire protection for the village of Sussex was agreed to in committee. This bill authorizes the issue of an additional \$3,000 of debentures.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the bill to incorporate the Fraser Electric Company was recommitted, amended and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Todd, the bill to incorporate J. & L. V. Knight, Limited ommitted and agreed to as amended. This company is authorized to carry on a general lumbering busi-mess. Its capital stock is \$40,000. House separated at 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The house resumed at 8 o'clock. The bill amending the act of inc poration of the Upper Southwest Miramichi Log Driving Co. was considered in committee. Mr. Allen explained that all parties were agreed as to its

act to incorporate the Rive-

rial Park Board, in the city of St. John, was considered in commit-tee and agreed to.

The bill authorizing the erection of

an alms house in the parish of St. and agreed to. On motion of Hon. Mr. Dunn,

house went into committee on the bill to authorize the issuing of debentures by the municipality of St. John for jail extension. These debentures bear interest at three and one half per cent. and the bill provides that they shall be non assessable. The attorney general asked why these debentures be free from taxation. To make these bonds non-assessable imposes additional burdens on persons

owning real estate. Hon. Mr. Dunn said the interes was only three and one-half per cent. The rate of taxation in St. John was one and one-half per cent. and if these bonds were taxed it would leave only two per cent. interest to the bondholders.

Hon. Mr. Hill said that he thought this provision was unobjectionable when it was confined to persons residing in the city or county where the bonds were issued.

The attorney general thought there should not be special legislation in regard to any particular bonds. They should uphold the credit of the province, the price of the bonds of which would be affected if the bonds of the municipalities were exempt from texation. If the bonds of one locality were exempt all other localities would claim exemption. He moved that the words making the bonds non-assess able be struck out.

Mr. Robertson said that in St. John city they had the power to exempt their bonds from taxation. Then why place the municipality in a worse position than the city?

Mr. Hazen argued that if we made a mistake in legislation last year that was no reason why we should make the same this year. If we pass this clause we cannot refuse the request of any municipality. He agreed with the attorney general that the credit of the province should be upheld.

The bill was agreed to, with the exception of the clause making the bonds non-assessable, and progress was reported.

The house in committee agreed to the bill to authorize the municipality of St. John to issue debentures to pay the cost of the isolation hospital, with the exception of the clause making the bonds non-assessable. Progress was reported.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Dunn, the bill settling the line between the city of St. John and the parish of Simonds at Drury's Cove was considered in committee and agreed to.

A bill relating to the city of Mone ton was passed with amendments, as recommended by the committee on municipalities. This bill authorizes Moncton to issue debentures for \$87,000 to be applied in supplying additional water supply, in the construction of sewers, in aid of the establishment of an hospital at Moneton and in macading the lower end of Main street.

The bill to abolish priority among execution creditors was re-committed, and the committee, after passing most of the sections, reported progress. illon. Mr. Pugsley introduced the petition of the Royal Trust Co., praying that their bill may pass and become law. The house adjourned at

FREDERICTON, March 27.-The use met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Appleby introduced the follow ing bills: To amend the Highways Act: to place Woodstock on the same footing with regard to assessment as the parishes of Carleton Co.: to authorize the town of Woodstock to charge interest on overdue taxes; to authorize the town of Woodstock to assess for a public hospital, and to amend the act with reference to bonus to industries in Woodstock. These bills were read a second time on the ground of urgency Mr. Copp introduced a bill to incorporate the Westmorland Mining Co. and a bill relating to the Moncton pital. The latter on the ground of

urgency was read a second time.

The order of the day being called MR. PORTER continued his speech. He said he felt that, notwithstanding the remarks of the leader of the opposition, the province was in a good position financially and there was no need for us to allow ourselves to be overcast with gloom. The leader of the opposition seemed to think that our debt was very large and that we needed more revenue. We needed also better roads and more of them; better bridges and more of them; more schools and higher paid teachers. When we hear these demands made and are told that our revenue is not sufficient we feel that we are getting in a difficult position, but the leader of the opposition has not shown us any way to get more revenue. He should inaugurate some new policy that will bring in better returns. Unless this is done it is impossible to carry out his recommendations. The chief commissioner of public works is doing everything with the limited means at his disposal for our roads and bridges. In my county there are two fine steel structures which have been recently built, and our roads are well looked after. Knowing these facts, and that a great part of our revenue is expended on roads and bridges, he felt that we must have more money. He did not know of any better way of getting it than unde the better terms policy proposed by the present government, and he did not know of any better man to do that work than the attorney general. The leader of the opposition seems to suggest that the lumbermen should be treated better, which goes to show that he does not propose to get any more money out of lumber. Our territorial revenue is very important, but it is not half what it should be in amount in consequence of former governments having improvidently given away so much of our best lumber lands. He thought also that what we had left should be looked after a little better. The twenty-five years' lease system no doubt operated well in some cases, but not where speculators came in and purchased the land for the purpose of locking it up. He had failed to receive any suggestions from the leader of the opposition with regard to how we could

should be some better means of illing our lumber lands. The see demands every dollar of territorial revenue, and there should be some regulation to prevent outsiders coming in and buying merely for spec-ulative purposes. The same remark is true with regard to our agricultural lands. Large tracts of good land are now locked up by speculators, who should be compelled to open them up. Nothing was more necessary than the proper care of our primary schools. He thought that there should be compulsory education, and that where people are taxed to support the schools the attendance of the children should be enforced. If it was found that we had not enough money for our schools it might be well to drop the large grant to the college. He had, however, great faith in the resources of the province and also in the people of the province. He thought he saw indications in the United States of a desire for reciprocity with us, and he hoped that our government would do all it could to promote that end. Our prosperity would be greatly increased if we had a nearer market for our agricultural products. In conclusion he said that he had a great deal of confidence in the province and its people, and he be-lieved that i ts affairs were being well administered by the present govern-

MR. MELANSON said the financial aspect had been s well taken up by the leader of the opposition and the member for Carleton, Mr. Flemming, that it was not necessary for him to weary the house with a criticism of our financial affairs, beyond saying that the debt is ncreasing while the public services are no better looked after than they were a few years ago, although the present administration is in receipt of about \$80,000 years taxes which the previous government did not have The interest we are paying every year on the bonded debt is alarming, and if the business of a corporation or private individual were conducted in such a manner that a large amount had to be paid out each year for interest, the business would soon go to the wall. He felt that the roads and bridges are not being as well looked after as in former years, and that the by road money is not as well spent now as it used to be. Under Mr. Blair's administration the representatives of a county, whether supporters of the government or not, were consulted with reference to the by road grant. Now this has been changed and a representative who is an opponent of the government is completely ignored This is a great mistake. The r for Northumberland (Mr. Burchill) referred to the lumber industry the other evening, and seemed to talk as though he were bidding for votes. The Northumberland deal is a dead issue now and should have a rest. Knowing, as he did, something of the views held by the opposition leader, he could anthat no attempt would be made to cripple the lumber industry of the province by making the stumpage rates higher that they are now should there be a change in the ad ministration of affairs. It was the duty of all to encourage by every legitimate means the important indus tries of the country. Taking up the public printing, Mr. Melanson that \$18,000 had been spent under this informed that the ouly sum out of this amount paid to the French pahead in 1901, and he was pained to be informed that the ouly sum out of pers of the province was \$203, which is most unfair, because the French speaking people number nearly onequarter of the population of New Brunswick. It was the duty of the French representative in the government to see that its compatriots were better treated. Hon. Mr. Blair used to subsidize the Moniteur Acadian to translate and publish the debates of the house. Now a paper printed in Nova Scotia does this work and its circulation among our people is not a very large one. It is certainly most unfair that money which should be spent in the province is sent to Nova Scotia for work that can be no better done and which does not give as good satisfaction to the French Acadian people. This year the amount estimated for public printing is \$11,-000. The French paper's share of this should be about \$4,000; and they could print the reports just as well as those who are now doing the work. He was pleased to note that the province would realize in dominion subsidies this year \$12,000 more than it did last, and this increase is due largely to the gain in the French population, which in 1891 was 61,767 out of a total of 259,496, and in 1901, 81,145 out of a total of 331,120, showing a French gain of 18,375 and a decrease in the English spealing element of 8,125. So it will be seen that the French people are not asking any more than they are entitled to, especially from a government which they have always loyally supported. In the different departmental offices in Fredericton there are thirty-two officials, receiving annually an amount totalling \$26,966.29. While the present officials are no doubt capable gentlemen, he felt that an injustice had been done in not appointing French speaking citizens to fill some of the vacancies that have occurred from time to time. He much regretted this, and if the government is sustained at the next election, which he did not think would be the case, he hoped the present chief commissioner would try and remedy this state of affairs, because among his compatriots in all parts of the pro-

ramcook, would be a credit to any country and to any institution.

vince there are some very able men

well qualified to fill any position in

the civil service. The young men of

French descent who graduated every

year from St. Joseph's College, Mem-

that the government case had been so ably presented by the premier, attorney general and others, that he did not think it necessary at this late period of the debate to weary the house a minute analysis of the budget, but he felt it his duty before the debate closed not to give a silent vote. He congratulated the provincial secretary on the frank, open and plain statement he had brought down and on the able sense of the word. Race and creed manner in which he had submitted it, have no place here. We meet together get more revenue from our land. So that it was necessary to look to the government for any improvement. So along with the provincial secretary, to hoped that we will always work to-government for any improvement.

prevails in all lines of industry. After hearing all of the criticisms and searching all the records he could find nothing that would justify supporters of the government in withdrawing their allegiance. To Mr. Flemming the financial crific, he could extend the same congratulations as he had tendered last year, because that gentle-man had made the same speech and used the same argument as he did a year ago. His criticisms of the agricultural policy of the government have been ably met by the attorney general, and he would dwell but a moment on that subject. First, the member for Carleton expressed approval of the agricultural policy of the government but said they did not go far enough Then in the next breath he charged them with spending too much on agriculture. But while it is easy to find fault, it is quite difficult to show where a saving could be effected and where the policy could be improved upon. If a province is on the verge of bankruptcy, as charged by the opposition, and therefore not able to encourage its industries, why do not the hon. gentlemen opposite come forward with a re-Why do they not show us how the administration of affairs could be mproved upon? But being unable to find any flaw they can do nothing but criticize. The leader of the opposition and the financial critic said the prosdue to the South African war, but he condition of the farmers was ventured to say that Mr. Flemming dare not go back to Carleton Co. and make that announcement to the farmers there, nor would this statement meet with approval in any farming section of the province when he noticed the improvements that had been made in all the departments of agriculture He must take issue with the opposition, for we have the best of land, we have energetic farmers, and we have a government that is sparing no means to educate the farmer along lines that will be productive of still better results. The member for Carleton Co. eemed to feel that the lumbermen were not in sympathy with the opposition. Well they certainly are not, because they know that we have an administration which is doing everything possible to encourage the lumber industry. The immigration policy of the government has been criticized, and a hand book of New Brunswick recently published held up to ridicule. Last year the same criticisms were used. nd it was complained that each immigrant had cost the province \$162 per head. This year it is reduced to \$42 per head, and still the opposition complain bitterly. Well, he would say that if we could succeed in continuing to bring as good a class of immigrants into the country at a cost of \$42 he would be very glad to get many more. The provincial secretary had shown that the leader of the opposition in his Kingston speech had juggled with figures, and by his clear presentation of the facts had shown that the govern ment has nothing to fear if the opposition do not misrepresent. The member for Carleton said he was proud of his leader's Kingston speech, which he claimed had not been without its results. But what were the results? An emphatic disapproval in the election of the government candidate. He had tried to make capital out of the toll bridge business at Hartland, which had been shown up in its true light by the hon, member for Carleton (Mr. Applestated that the government was doing the very best to develop the resources of the province with the means at its disposal, and that he was only sorry that there was not more money to spend, and he would repeat now that a much larger revenue could be used to good advantage in building up the province. The member for Carleton (Flemming) gave one the impression that he was a paid advocate of the city and county of St. John; in fact, he had travelled all over the province in his hunt for omething to accuse the government and make political capital, which is a kind of warfare that is not manly or dignified. Then he had referred to a paper which formerly supported opposition and which lately had accused their leader of being a failure, and took occasion in this connection to inform the house of the great confidence the opposition had in their present leader. We all admit that the opposition is at present well led and he (Copp) hoped that Mr. Hazen would long be spared to fill the position which he now occupied with so much dignity, and the duties of which he discharges in such an admirable manner. But there is no reason why papers should not see the error of their ways and fall in line with a progressive and energetic government, and there is no doubt that the government will always welcome converts of that sort to its ranks. The member for Madawaska (Mr. LaForest)had entertained the house by making a most animated speech. He was very glad to hear the hon, gentleman, but he very much regretted that he saw fit to make such an unwarranted onslaught on the official reporter of this house. The opposition in the official reports had been justly and kindly dealt with and it would be impossibl for a reporter to give fairer reports than had been done during the past two sessions. In this onslaught he had been applauded by his leader, at which he (Copp) was very much surprised, because the reports of the speeches made on the opposition side had been just as full and complete as those made by any member of the government. The member for Madawaska also said that government supporters were compelled to be blind followers. He (Copp) would throw that statement back in his teeth, because the government courted the fullest enquiry into all of its acts, and gave its supporters to understand that they were free to criticize any thing which did not meet with their approval. The key note of the remarks of the member for Madawaska was the religious

cry, but all members know that there

is in this house no such thing as Ro-

Frenchmen in the narrow and bigoted

man

Catholics and Protestants and

Pure Hard Soap.

Brunswick and of Canada at large. In a speech he made in this house in 1889 the member from Madawaska said it gave him much pleasuré to announce himself as a supporter of the government, and now he scolds member who support the government, but once were members of the opposition party But he is the last man to talk. He was elected as a supporter of the administration, and if he wanted to be fair and do his duty he should have before withdrawing his support handed back the trust the people had reposed in him and sought re-election a an opponent of the government.

Mr. Copp moved the adjournment of the debate, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Pugsley supply was made the order of the day on Tuesday.

The house adjourned at 5 p. m. un til Tuesday.

HORRIBLE PAINS.

French Gentleman's Sufferings are Beyond Description.

Many Doctors Treated Him, but with out Success-Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured him and now Life is a Pleas ure to him-He tells the story.

ST. URBAIN, Que., March 28 (Speial).-Fearful indeed has been the experience of Narcisse Barrette of this place. For fifteen long and wearisome years he has suffered with an acute malady of the Kidneys and back which has caused him the most agonizing pains.

He consulted physician after physician and followed their treatment patiently and carefully. Some of them afforded him a little temporary relief (which was in itself a great blessing) but the pain always came back to torture him even worse than before.

Rheumatism added its terrors to his already great burden of misery and his life was a succession of spasms of the most violent pains it has ever been the lot of any mortal man to endure. The story as told by Mons. Barrette himself is in part as follows:

"For more than fifteen years I suffered with a severe Malady of the back and Kidneys, which caused me norrible pains in the back. "I tried many doctors, but the relief

I got was only temporary and the gant. Last year he (Copp) had Malady always returned. My suffering was so great at times that it was almost beyond endurance. "I had Rheumatism as well as the

pains in my back, and between them was sorely tried. I would rather die than suffer again the way I did, but now life is very pleasant for me and I am anxious to live.

"You ask me how I was cured? "Well, after trying in vain doctors treatments and almost everything else I began to use what has been to me the greatest medicine in all the world, Dodd's Kidney Pills, and very soon the pains all left me. They acted almost like magic. I am now in perfect health and work every day."

DEATH OF W. H. PITT. W. Hedley Pitt died at his home, 233 City road, on Friday, after less than a week's illness. Mr. Pitt was a cabine maker and has been with J. & J. D. Howe for 14 years. He was in his 33rd year and leaves a widow, the daughter of Jeremiah Thompson, of the I. C. R., and two children. Hazel, aged 6 and Ethel, 2 years. Mr. Pitt is also survived by his father and mother, the former being sexton of Exmouth street hurch, and by two sisters, Augusta, district nurse, and Blanche, and one brother, George, all of this city.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use KUMFORT Headache Powders.

DEATH OF WILLIAM HARPER. SACKVILLE, N. B., March 26 .- The death of William Harper took place at the home of Willard Hicks, Uppe Sackville, this morning. Deceased who had attained the advanced age of 86 years, formerly lived in Baie Verte, but moved to Sackville about two years ago. Mr. Harper leaves but one living son, William, who resides in Bos ton. Messrs Frank and Major of this town are nephews. The deceased was a Baptist and was much respected by all who knew him.

THE "DROP-OFF" HEART

Doctors didn't give Mrs James long to live-but Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart foiled them and cured her.

For fifteen years Mrs. John A. James, of Wiarton, Ont., was a great sufferer from Heart Disease. For days at a time she was confined to bed, and it seemed as though every breath might be her last. Her physicians said that she might "drop off" any minute. With woman's tenacity in suffering, and believing that "while there's life there's hope," she started using Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Three bottles cured her.

This remedy relieves in thirty minutes. SOLD BY M. V. PADDOCK.

BIGELOW, Me., March 30.—A report has reached here that yesterday eighteen horses belonging to Gilblais & Roullard of Megantic, Canada, which were being driven across the chain of ponds at the headwaters of Dead River, went through the ice and were lost. A crew of 25 men was precipitated into the water, but none of the men was drowned. The horses and harnesses were valued at between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

THE OPPOSITION PLATFORM.

On Tuesday last Mr. Hazen gave notice of the following resolutions, which he will move when the legislature reassembles after the Raster holidays:

Whereas, the legislative, financial, agricultural and educational interests of the province demand intelligent, honest and prompt consideration at the hands of the executive and the legislature. and the legislature;

And whereas, the machinery of government should be so reduced as to correspond with our population and available revenue, having a due regard to all interests and all sections of the province;

And whereas, under our system of free representative government it is absolutely essential that the elector should be as far as possible free from intimidating and corrupting influences so that he can deposit his ballot with secrecy;

And whereas, in the interest of every tax-payer in our midst the public expenditure should be kept within the limits of our re-venue so that the burden of a rapidly grow-ing debt may be avoided;

And whereas, under present conditions and the probable opening of new and en-larged markets, a vigorous policy should be laugurated in the direction of agricultura levelopment; And whereas, so far as practicable an arrangement should be given to secure still greater efficiency in the educational administration;

Therefore resolved, that the following changes and reforms are desirable in the (1.)

Such amendments in the Election Act as will secure a secret ballot so that electors may vote according to the dictates of their conscience and judgment without fear of in-timidation or coercion from employers of

Such changes in the law as to render it easy and less expensive for the prosecution of election trials, as it is important to discourage bribery and corrupt influences at elections, and as the machinery of the elections, and as the machinery of the elections. courts for prosecuting violations of the elec-tion laws is now expensive, cumbersome and ineffective. That no contract for the construction of any public work be entered into unless ten-ders for the same be first publicly advertised in the Royal Gazette, and in such other ways

as may be deemed desirable to give publicity to the same, for a length of time sufficient to enable persons so desiring to tender for the same, and that all public works be performed by means of tender and competition. (4.)

A change in the system of auditing the public accounts and the appointment of the auditor general, so that this office shall, as near as may be, be invested with powers similar to those of the auditor general of Canada and shall not be removed from office except by vote of not less than three-fourths of the members of the house of assembly, and for cause only.

The immediate abolition of the office of solicitor general, having in view the reduction of salaried members of the executive and the amalgamation of offices at present existing.

The reduction of the number of members The reduction of the number of members in the house of assembly to thirty-eight and the division of the province into thirty-eight electoral divisions, each returning one member; the different divisions to be as nearly as possible equal in population, having regard to other interests; lines to be regard to other interests; lines to be preserved as far as may be and the divisions into ridings to be made by an independent commission consisting of three judges of the supreme court.

(7.)

An equitable expenditure in the different counties of the province of the moneys spent on the great roads service of the county and of the moneys borrowed for permanent

A progressive agricultural policy to include assistance to dairying, to pork packing factories and to facilities for exporting the agricultural products of the province to the markets of Europe.

The appointment of an independent commission to thoroughly investigate the business and medical management of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, with a view to rendering the institution more efficient. (10.)

The restitution to the municipal councils of the right to appoint the third revisor and the providing of an appeal to a county court judge by any elector whose name has been improperly omitted from the revisors' list. (11.)

The reduction by at least one half of the amount allowed the attorney general for settling succession duties, a substantial reduction in the cost of public printing, a reduction in the travelling expenses of members of the executive, a reduction in the controllable expenditure of the province and such changes in the legislative and departmental machinery of the province as will lead to a substantial reduction in the cost thereof. (12.)

The passage of such legislation as will ensure the independence of the legislature and make it unlawful for members of the house of assembly other than members of the executive to receive payment for ser-

(13.) An increase in the salaries of the school teachers in the province as soon as the finances of the province will admit of such action, the printing and publication within the province of the books used in the pub-

(14.)

The by road appropriations for the several counties in the province to be paid each year to the county councils thereof, to be expended by such council through the commissioners appointed by them.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

LONDON, March 31.-A report has re LONDON, March 31.—A report has reached here from Constantinople, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail, that Mohammed Reichad, the Sultan's brother and his presumptive successor, is dead. The report says foul play is suspected.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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