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# THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 1, 1902.

KINGS AND COLONEL DOMVILLE (From Daily Sun, Feb'y 26.) The attempt to rally the Kings

county liberals to the support of Mr. Ora P. King in this election is not, so far as we can see, a conspicuous success. The order which went out from the St. John morning organ has been countermanded by the Globe, whose liberalism has endured the test of time rather better than that of the Tele-

But we do not need to consult news paper opinion in St. John to learn that the liberals of Kings are not rallying to the support of Dr. Pugsley's candidate. The liberal leader in Kings is Colonel Domville. He has been the federal candidate of the party at every federal election for twenty years. Five times he has been the standard beare in a dominion contest, and on a greate number of occasions he has been a source of strength to the local government party in a provincial election It is not usual or characteristic for Colonel Domville to see a contest going on in his own county without taking a share in it. But we do not hear that Colonel Domville has addressed or even attended any of Mr. King's meetings in this campaign, and there are no signs that he is seriously concerning himself in the event. The colonel has not enrolled firmself among the

attorney general's followers. ....

After all, what is there to appeal to a liberal, any more than to a conservative, in this series of conspiracies, crimes, and seductive canvasses, for the purpose of electing Mr. Ora P. King? There can be no enthusiasm in the government campaign except on the part of those who are looking for a reward. Nothing in the government it-self, or in the candidate, and certainly nothing in the miserable story of the sixteen months' campaign, makes the ordinary Kings county man eager for the success of the Pugsley programme An attempt was made to cheat the Kings county liberals as well as the conservatives out of their franchise, by burying their ballots under a mas of bogus votes. When that failed, the safer plan was adopted of disfranchistive, for a year. On Saturday other. Salurion ing the people, liberal and conservadevices may be tried to accomplish the same purpose. Why should the Kings county liberals or Colonel Domville's friends be expected to endorse these

proceedings? It is not forgotten that a liberal paper was the first to expose the Rothesay swindle. It may be remembered that among scores of protests then made many came from liberals. These better represented the feeling of the party than the Telegraph, which at first made light of the whole matter, and afterwards made bitter reflections on the Globe for its strictures, and upon Chief Justice Tuck for his

strong, but just observations. After these developments it is not fair to expect that the Kings county liberals will respond humbly to the crack of the party whip whether wielded by the Telegraph or by Attorney General Pugsley. They are more likely to look to the old and reliable leaders if they need to look to any authority.

THE PROTECTION PROGRAMME AT OTTAWA.

This is a protection year at Ottawa The number of delegations which are pouring in upon the ministers means something. The Fielding tariff was well enough in a period of reat demand for goods, and short stocks on hand. Ministers flattered themselves that they and their tariff had produced a condition of things which gave little cause for industrial discontent. But now the strain that all governments must experience is coming, and their legislation and administration

Mr. Charlton has come out in favor of protection and that tariff reciprocity which he once called retaliation financial return in the way of tolls He is only returning to the creed he from commercial telegrams across the

ched when the Mackenzie governnt was in power and had not reoted the doctrine of tariff protection Ir. Charlton went to the other extrem with his crowd, but now he is trying to lead them to the protectionist camp. Mr. Heyd, a strong liberal, who repre ents a manufacturing constituency and has usually talked against protection, has been constrained to advocate an increase in duties on certain products, claiming that more protec tion against foreigners is needed. Mr Tarte's recent deliverance at Montreal was so strong that it frightened his colleagues. And this is only the beginning.

WHAT MR. CHARLTON SHOWS The following facts stated by Mr. Charlton are worthy of careful atten

Our tariff is one-half lower than that of the United States.

We give the United States better average tariff rates than we give Eng-

The people of the United States sell to us three times as much as we sell to them We buy from the United States three

times as much agricultural products as ve sell them Leaving out gold and silver bullion we sell to the United States \$44,000,000

worth of goods. We buy from them \$119,000,000 worth The average Canadian duty on all goods imported from the United States is 12.05 per cent, and on dutiable goods alone is 24.83 per cent.

The average Canadian rate of duty on all goods from Great Britain is 18.2 per cent, and on dutiable goods alone 24.87 per cent.

While we charge less than 25 per cent on dutiable goods from the States, that country charges 50 per cent on the like goods imported from Can-

Our average rate of 12 per cent on all goods from the States is met by that country with 28 per cent on Canadian goods.

Five and a half millions of Cana dians bought more last year from the States than sixty million people from the American republics purchased. The trade of Canada is worth to the

States twenty-seven times as much as the trade of the Philippines. Last year we bought of manufactured goods alone \$37,000,000 from Great Britain, which was less than the year

before, and \$65,000,000 from the United States, which was three millions more than the year before. Last year Canada sold the United States \$8,230,000 worth of farm produce,

produce from that country. "For thirty-five years the United States has said to Canada: 'May the Lord keep you humble and we will

and bought \$25,000,000 worth of farm

#### INTERCOLONIAL STAFF SALARIES.

In further explanation of the increased cost of running the Intercolonial railway it may be said that in the general offices there were in 1896 fifteen officers receiving salaries of \$1,500 and over. In 1901 the number had been increased to twenty-seven, not by raising the pay of old and faithful employes, but by bringing in new men. This table prepared from the auditor general's report is instructive. It gives the number employed each year at certain rates of

35	Por a second sec	
ě	Salaries. 1896.	1901.
ì	At \$7,000	One.
3	" 6,000 One.	Two.
1	" 3,750	One.
	. 3,600	One.
ŝ	" 3,200	None.
ğ	" 2.950	One.
å	"   2,500 None.	One.
	" 2,400One.	Four.
ğ	" 2,225None.	One.
	" 2,100 None.	One.
Ŷ,	" 1.900 One.	None.
S	" 1,800	One.
E	" 1,700	Three
1	" 1,600	Two.
1	" 1,500 Two.	Eight
		44000

The total amount paid to these classes of officials was \$31,900 in 1896 and \$67.825 in 1901.

THE GOVERNMENT AND MAR-

CONI.

The Laurier government's investment of \$30,000 in Marconi's system will probably be sharply criticised in some quarters. Perhaps the agreement may not secure for the public all the advantages that should accrue from the partnership, should the experiment prove successful. That is a matter of detail which we do not discuss here. Yet the government has done well in embarking on the experiment. There is more than a grave doubt whether the Marconi method can be used in ocean telegraphy. One does not venture to say that anything is impos sible in practical electricity, for all men are yet amateurs in this field of research and adventure. But the difficulties are many and great in the way of the successful operation of the system for the purpose of regular and extensive correspondence across the ocean, even if we assume that communication can be established. The investor's chance of getting a direct

ocean would probably be comp less than one in twenty. Man fair rate in case he does succeed. But of the system for the protection of ships on our coast, for the preservation of human life, and as a means of com munication over comparatively shor water stretches. It is true that ever this kind of service is in the experimental stage. Yet some idea of its possibilites may be gathered, and it is well worth while that this country which stands to get great advantages should take some risk. For that matter the dominion could properly contribute some share toward the cost of the en terprise as a purely scientific investigation and experiment conducted on our territory, just as this country can afford to make some investment in polar research, and as it has long done in the academic side of the geologica

We hope that the bargain with Mar coni is such that the wireless tele graphy monopoly, if there is to be one in Canada, will be largely a pu monopoly. That fact established, are disposed to commend the government for making the young inventor welcome to Canadian soil.

CANADIANS TOO.

If any Canadian was constrained t boast of the superiority of our parlia mentary manners over those of the United States, and to point to Senato Tillman as an awful example, he ha his own punishment. The struggle be tween Mr. Martin and Mr. McBride was more disorderly than that at Washington. Two members, each professing to be a party leader, en gage in a physical contest for the possession of a particular seat. takes advantage of the solemn moment of devotions to climb into the coveted chair behind the other, who has risen to join in the prayer. Two other members try to pull the chair out from under the alleged usurper. Yet others try to hold him in the seat One disputant calls the other a blackguard. The speaker falls to re store order, and finally the house settles the dispute by a vote. Perhaps Mr. Martin and Mr. McBride are not technically in contempt of their chamber, and therefore Sir Henry Joly may invite them to his next official linner. But Canada is shut out from vain boasting, even as England is after the uproar at Westminster a few years ago. Nor can we escape by layng the blame on western freedom. Mr. Martin is an Ontario product, and former school teacher in that prov ince. He has been a member of the house of commons, and attorney general of Manitoba.

Mr. Ivey, late collector of United States customs at Sitka, was too small a man for his place. He undertook to control Behring Sea, to veto international law, and to disregard the laws of his own country. He has also, as council each year and thus dispel any he says, put the British consular officer at Skagway out of business because that officer dared to hoist the Union Jack on his flag staff. President Roosevelt finds that there is not room enough for himself and collector Ivey

The people of this dominion are subjects of an effete monarchy, and do not pretend to despise kings and princes. Therefore they will welcome Prince Henry at Niagara with moder ate enthusiasm, but with hearty hospitality. All the fever and the fret we leave to our democratic enighbors

in the same republic, and has sough

to restrain the collector. Hence Mr.

## PRINCESS OF WALES

#### Had Narrow Escape From Injury by Runaway Stailion,

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.-A special able to the Herald from London says: The Princess of Wales had a very narrow escape at the Shire Horse Sho oday. The winning stallion, Hoxton Tom, was being led down the ring as the royal party was leaving the enclosure. The cheering scared the animwhich got almost beyond control of the groom. He made a dash for an exit through which the Prince and Princess, with the other members of the royal party were just about to

They appeared totally unaware of the danger until the shouts of warning from all parts of the building attract ed their attention. Then the princes who was nearest the animal, realized her danger and stopped short. The stallion rushed by her royal highness missing her by a foot or two only. It was only by the skill of the groom, who managed to pull the animal to one side as it dashed past the royal party, that a very serious and deplorable ac sident was averted.

RICHIBUCTO NEWS. RICHIBUCTO, Feb. 27.-The concerheld in the Temperance Hall last even inig under the auspices of Richibutt vision, S. of T., to celebrate its forty-eighth anniversary, was a decid-ed success. The hall was filled and the different items of the programme were well received. The Rexton-Richioucto orchestra was in attendance The refreshment tables were largely nized. Proceeds amounted to sixty-five dollars.

John O'Leary, who has been spend ng the past five months in town, left or his home in Tacoma yesterday.

Miss Ella Tait of Dorchester, who has been visiting Mrs. C. Atkinson at

# LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

urn rejec

Sir-On Monday afternoon, the 24th

inst., the anxiously awaited "commit council, Hon. L. J. Tweedle, premier was agreed on the 12th inst. at St. John to hear the argument and evidence in re the smallpox bills of our local board of health and why the Gloucester county council refused to assess for the bills as presented. To those of us who lived in the 19th century and who observed all the grand and great things accomplished in the 19th century, as enumerated in the press at the close of the century, and comparing them to what we might expect to see accomplished in the 20th century, one can only say those who predicted such great things were not the rophets they professed or they would have predicted some of the outrageou farces' of the 20th century. Imagin the surprise of those representing the county when told they could receive no subpoenas for witnesses: they could examined, examined under oath, and when they advanced any argument supporting their case being told by the nmittee," "Go on now with your evidence, don't be wasting my time," and such like expressions.

Notwithstanding the position the ounsel for county were placed in they were able to show in many cases where accounts were exorbitant, payments made without any value given, tobacco, whiskey, etc., furnished almost indiscriminately; accounts presented against board of health which had been paid by private individuals; clothes, provisions and even luxuries furnished and no attempt even made by the board of health whether the parties supplied were in a position to pay for them as the act rethe apparent authority given under the act to do as they please and call upon the public to pay their bills no matter for what amount presented even though these bills never came be fore the board of health but were certified to by the chairman of the board who by the way enjoyed the great privilege of physician for the board, thus certifying to his own bills, etc. The "committee" was ready with all sorts of excuses for the municipa

think is composed of men power of reason or thought) saying that they were misled as to their powere told the government owed the county some \$3,000 of liquor license all they were entitled to. That the liquor license fund was eaten up by bills presented by commissioners were not paid). I am informed that the exmade by the government when the fund they received from the county is about \$2.000 or \$2.100 a year. Why is it the nish a statement of this fund to ou

opportunity of a claim of this kind bebrought against them? This talk on behalf of the "committee" amounts to nothing. The councillors are not idiots; they know the number of licenses issued and amount received, and

they all can use the pencil. The second stage of the "farce" is over. We await the curtain to raise on act 3. Thanking you for space:

· I remain, yours, AN ONLOOKER. Bathurst, Feb. 26.

N. S. MINING SOCIETY. HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 26.- At the

annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Mining Society today, a resolution was unanimously passed that a demand be made upon the dominion government to publish at once the maps of the geological survey of Nova Scotia. These maps have long been delayed and the mining interests of this province have suffered accordingly. Canadian Mining Review of Ottawa has hitherto been the official organ of the society. It was decided today to end this arrangement, placing the mining Review on a level with any other paper. G. W. Stuart of Trure was elected president.

## MARINE DISASTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. Maritime Exchange received information today of the stranding of th steamship Planet Neptune, which lef this port on Friday for Manchester with a valuable cargo of grain. The ship went ashore in the Delaware river, below Horseshoe buoy. Tugs have gone to her assistance.

Reports today from the Assateague life saving station, just off which the French bark Alice et Isabelle is stranded, tells of the heroic rescue of a portion of the crew, nine in numbe who were brought ashore by means of the breeches buoy. The captain, the first mate and three seamen refuse to leave the vessel, which is said to in good condition.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Ann M. Bourne, widow of Alexander Bourne, died yesterday morning at her home on the corner of Dorches ter street and City road. Mrs. Bourn was eighty-three years of age and had been ill for only a few days. Her children are T. Percy Bourne, organist of St. Paul's church; Charles, at present postmaster at Woodstock; Hen-

ry, and Miss Emily, of this city. The death is reported of Archibald Bostence, son of John Bostence, which occurred at his home at Fairville on Wednesday. Mr. Bostence was nineteen years of age. His funeral will take place on Sunday to the Mana-

#### RELIGIONS

Of the People of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia

the Totals for the Entire Dominion of Canada.

(Special to the Sun.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.-Census bulletin which gives the religious of the people by provinces, was issued today. The number of specified denomination and societies is 142. Besides these there are 30 other sects represented by one or two individuals in a provnce and numbering in all 149. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia

comparisons and dominion totals are as follows:

New Brunswick. Nova Scotia

THOM DIG	HRAICE.	MOAR S	scotia.
	1891.	1901.	1891.
Adventists 1,124			
7,124	715	1,494	1,691
Ch. England 41,767	43,095	66,067	64,410
Baptists 65,444	54,960	74.978	
Prop Dontieta 17 700	01,000		72,731
Free Baptists 15,502	24,674	8,355	10,377
Brethren	234	203	242
Brethren	1,036	2,935	3.112
Dissiples Chairs	1,000	4,330	3,112
Disciples Christ 1,640	1,003	1,412	1,728
Friends (Quakers) 5 Jews 376	17	28	41
Jews 376		437	
7	10		
Lutheran 200	377	6,572	5,882
Methodists	35.504	57,490	54 195
Presbyterians 39,424	40,639		
Ductoutoute			100,002
Protestants 103		330	47
Rom. Catholics125,698	115.961	29.678	122 452
Salvation Army . 606	993	1,251	
Then keeps	15	1,001	1,011
Tunkers	19	8	
Unitarians 145	147	55	125
Universalists 170	259	308	326
Inspecified 619	1.163	400	
Universalists 170 Unspecified 612 Various sects 1,298	1,103		2,231
various sects 1,298	376	1,346	482
Totals331,150	경, 남, 김 그 라스		
Denomination			anada.
Denomination.	1901.		1891.
Adventists	1901.		1891.
Adventists	1901.		1891. 6,354
Adventists	1901. 8,064 680,346	Avii. North	1891. 6,354 646,059
Adventists	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,485		1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449
Adventists	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,485 226,229		1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116
Adventists	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,485		1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116
Adventists	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,485 226,229 8,371		1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116 8,071
Adventists Church of England Baptists Free Baptists Brethren Congregationalists	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,485 226,229 8,371 28,283		1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116 8,071 28,157
Adventists Church of England Eaptists Free Baptists Brethren Congregationalists Disciples of Christ	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,486 226,229 8,371 28,283 14,872		1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116 8,071 28,157 12,763
Adventists Church of England. Baptists Free Baptists Brethren Congregationalists Disciples of Christ Friends (Quakers)	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,486 226,229 8,371 28,283 14,872 4,087		1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116 8,071 28,157 12,763 4,650
Adventists Church of England. Baptists Free Baptists Brethren Congregationalists Disciples of Christ Friends (Quakers) Jews	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,486 226,229 8,371 28,283 14,872		1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116 8,071 28,157 12,763 4,650
Adventists Church of England. Baptists Free Baptists Brethren Congregationalists Disciples of Christ Friends (Quakers) Jews	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,486 226,229 8,371 28,283 14,872 4,087 16,432		1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116 8,071 28,157 12,763 4,650 6,414
Adventists Church of England Engitists Free Baptists Brethren Congregationalists Disciples of Christ Friends (Quakers) Jews Lutheran	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,485 226,229 8,371 28,283 14,872 4,087 16,432 92,394		1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116 8,071 28,157 12,763 4,650 6,414 63,982
Adventists Church of England Baptists Free Baptists Brethren Congregationalists Disciples of Christ Friends (Quakers) Jews Lutheran Methodists	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,485 226,229 8,371 28,283 14,872 4,087 16,432 92,394 916,862		1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116 8,071 28,157 12,763 4,650 6,414 63,982 847,765
Adventists Church of England Baptists Free Baptists Brethren Congrégationalists Disciples of Christ Friends (Quakers) Jews Lutheran Methodists Presbyterians	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,485 226,229 8,371 28,283 14,872 4,087 16,432 92,394		1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116 8,071 28,157 12,763 4,650 6,414 63,982
Adventists Church of England Baptists Free Baptists Brethren Congrégationalists Disciples of Christ Friends (Quakers) Jews Lutheran Methodists Presbyterians	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,486 226,229 8,371 28,283 14,872 4,087 16,432 92,394 916,862 842,301		1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116 8,071 28,157 12,763 4,650 6,414 63,982 847,766 755,326
Adventists Church of England Baptists Free Baptists Brethren Congregationalists Disciples of Christ Friends (Quakers) Jews Lutheran Methodists Presbyterians Profestants	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,486 226,229 8,371 28,283 14,872 4,087 16,432 92,394 916,432 94,862 842,301 11,607		1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116 8,071 28,157 12,763 4,650 6,414 63,982 847,765 755,326 12,253
Adventists Church of England Baptists Free Baptists Brethren Congregationalists Disciples of Christ Friends (Quakers) Jews Lutheran Methodists Presbyterians Protestants Roman Catholics	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,486 226,229 8,371 28,283 14,872 4,087 16,432 92,394 916,862 842,301 11,607 2,228,997	1	1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116 8,071 28,157 12,763 4,650 6,414 63,982 847,766 755,326 12,253 992,017
Adventists Church of England. Baptists Free Baptists Brethren Congregationalists Disciples of Christ Friends (Quakers) Jews Lutheran Methodists Presbyterians Protestants Roman Catholics Salvation Army	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,485 226,229 8,371 28,283 14,872 4,087 16,432 92,394 916,862 842,301 11,607 2,228,997 10,307	1,	1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116 8,071 12,763 4,650 6,414 63,982 847,765 755,326 12,253 12,253 12,253 12,253 12,253 12,253 12,253 12,253 12,253 12,253
Adventists Church of England Baptists Free Baptists Brethren Congregationalists Disciples of Christ Friends (Quakers) Jews Lutheran Methodists Presbyterians Protestants Roman Catholics Salvation Army Tunkers	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,486 226,229 8,371 28,283 14,872 4,087 16,432 92,394 916,862 842,301 11,607 2,228,997	1,	1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116 8,071 12,763 4,650 6,414 63,982 847,765 755,326 12,253 12,253 12,253 12,253 12,253 12,253 12,253 12,253 12,253 12,253
Adventists Church of England Baptists Free Baptists Brethren Congregationalists Disciples of Christ Friends (Quakers) Jews Lutheran Methodists Presbyterians Protestants Roman Catholics Salvation Army Tunkers	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,485 226,229 8,371 28,283 14,877 16,432 92,394 916,862 842,301 11,607 2,228,997 10,307 1,531	1,	1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116 8,071 28,157 12,763 4,650 6,414 63,982 847,765 755,326 12,253 992,017 13,949 1,274
Adventists Church of England Baptists Free Baptists Brethren Congregationalists Disciples of Christ Friends (Quakers) Jews Lutheran Methodists Presbyterians Protestants Roman Catholics Salvation Army Tunkers	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,485 226,229 8,371 28,233 14,872 4,087 16,432 92,394 916,862 842,301 11,607 2,228,997 10,307 1,531	1,	1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116 8,071 12,763 4,650 6,414 63,982 847,765 755,326 12,263 932,017 13,949 1,277
Adventists Church of England. Baptists Free Baptists Brethren Congregationalists Disciples of Christ Friends (Quakers) Jews Lutheran Methodists Presbyterians Protestants Roman Catholics Salvation Army Tunkers Universalists	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,485 226,229 8,371 28,223 14,872 4,087 16,432 92,384 916,862 842,301 11,607 2,228,997 10,307 1,531 1,934	1, 3,	1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116 3,071 12,763 4,650 6,414 4,650 6,414 6,412 847,765 755,326 12,253 992,017 13,949 1,274 1,774 1,778
Adventists Church of England Baptists Free Baptists Brethren Congregationalists Disciples of Christ Friends (Quakers) Jews Lutheran Methodists Presbyterians Protestants Roman Catholics Salvation Army Tunkers Uniterians Universalists Unspecified	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,485 226,229 8,371 28,223 14,872 4,087 16,432 92,384 916,862 842,301 11,607 2,228,997 10,307 1,531 1,934	1,	1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116 3,071 12,763 4,650 6,414 4,650 6,414 6,412 847,765 755,326 12,253 992,017 13,949 1,274 1,774 1,778
Adventists Church of England Baptists Free Baptists Brethren Congregationalists Disciples of Christ Friends (Quakers) Jews Lutheran Methodists Presbyterians Protestants Roman Catholics Salvation Army Tunkers Uniterians Universalists Unspecified	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,485 226,229 8,371 28,233 14,872 4,087 16,482 92,394 916,862 842,301 11,607 2,228,997 10,307 1,531 1,934 2,489	1, 30	1891. 6,354 646,069 257,449 45,116 8,071 12,763 4,650 63,982 847,765 7755,326 12,253 992,017 13,949 1,274 1,777 2,785 389,355
Adventists Church of England. Baptists Free Baptists Brethren Congregationalists Disciples of Christ Friends (Quakers) Jews Lutheran Methodists Presbyterians Protestants Roman Catholics Salvation Army Tunkers Universalists	1901. 8,064 680,346 292,485 226,229 8,371 28,223 14,872 4,087 16,432 92,384 916,862 842,301 11,607 2,228,997 10,307 1,531 1,934	1, 30	1891. 6,354 646,059 257,449 45,116 3,071 12,763 4,650 6,414 4,650 6,414 6,412 847,765 755,326 12,253 992,017 13,949 1,274 1,774 1,778
Adventists Church of England Baptists Free Baptists Brethren Congregationalists Disciples of Christ Friends (Quakers) Jews Lutheran Methodists Presbyterians Protestants Roman Catholics Salvation Army Tunkers Universalists Universalists Unspecified Various sects	1901. 8,064 6292,485 6292,485 226,229 8,371 28,283 14,872 4,087 16,432 92,394 916,862 842,301 11,607 2,228,997 10,307 1,533 1,334 24,188	1 3	1891. 6,354 646,069 257,449 45,116 8,071 12,763 4,850 6,414 63,982 847,765 7755,326 12,253 992,017 1,274 1,777 3,786 89,355 33,756
Adventists Church of England Baptists Free Baptists Brethren Congregationalists Disciples of Christ Friends (Quakers) Jews Lutheran Methodists Presbyterians Protestants Roman Catholics Salvation Army Tunkers Uniterians Universalists Unspecified	1901. 8,064 6292,485 6292,485 226,229 8,371 28,283 14,872 4,087 16,432 92,394 916,862 842,301 11,607 2,228,997 10,307 1,533 1,334 24,188	1 3	1891. 6,354 646,069 257,449 45,116 8,071 12,763 4,650 63,982 847,765 7755,326 12,253 992,017 13,949 1,274 1,777 2,785 389,355

#### PRINCE HENRY

Yesterday Paid a Visit to Washington's Tomb at Mt. Vernon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-Prince leary of Prusia journeyed to Mount Vernon this afternoon and placed two reaths on the tomb of Washington He approached the grave of the first president with bared head, and that there might be nothing irreverent in ceremony he asked a dozen persons who stood around holding cameras, to refrain from protographing him. The royal visitor and his party taken to Mount Vernon by spe cial train over the Washington, Arlington and Mount Vernon electric railway.

The large observation cars were pro vided and from them the prince say the long bridge and the headlands of penses of commissioners in 1900 was the long bridge and the headlands of \$7.32, and in 1901 between \$8 and \$9. Northern Virginia, historic to Americans since colonial days. It was 2.30 o'clock when the special departed and the run to Mount Vernon occupied 55 minutes. Prince Henry walked to the Washington home and was driven from there down over the slope of the hill to the tomb. When the iron grate of the tomb was opened he removed his cap and entered. Two large wreaths made at Washington by his order, already had been sent to the tomb, and taking them up he formally set them in place. A group of more than a hundred men that stood in the approach to the grave uncovered, and that, with their silence, added to the

spirit of solemnity. Fifty feet down the sward that falls away from the tomb, Prince Henry planted a linden tree. The tree had been set in place prior to his arrival and taking a spade, the prince filled the earth in around its roots. The prince was taken to the old Washington house by Supt. H. H. Dodge and there he met a delegation of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. headed by Mrs. Justine Van Rennsel aer Townsend of New York. He spen a few minutes in looking at the Washington relics and then departed for Washington. Many of the people of Alexandria misteok Lieut. Commander Schmidt Von Schwind for the prince and their error led to an amusing incident. There is some general resemblance between the two, and when the crowd singled out the young naval officer and cheered him, the prince was delighted. He called Chief Wilkie of the secret service and laughingly gave him this order: "Mr. Wilkie, please tell Mr. Schmidt Von Schwind to be very

sustain." The lieut. commander was embarras sed by the enthusiastic attention of the crowd and did not thoroughly appreciate the humor of the prince. He tried to be unconcerned over the crowd and would neither bow nor sal ute in answer to the cheers.

careful what he does now, for he must

remember that I have a reputation to

It was 4.30 when Washington was reached on the return trip and the prince was driven at once to the German embassy.

## PARRSBORO NEWS

PARRSBORO, N. S., Feb. 27 .- Varley B. Fullerton of C. & V. B. Fullerton left on Tuesday on a business trip to Montreal. He will also visit Otta-Edward Gillespie, collector of cus-toms, B. L. Tucker and J. Newton

Pugsley h ave gone on a visit to Boston, New York and Washington. J. A. Hanway, manager of the Col-onial Copper Co., left for Ottawa yesterday on business connected with the mining operations at Cape d'Or. was accompanied by J. F. Outhit of Logan, Jenks & Outhit.

SOMETHING WORTH WHILEtaking home a bottle of Kendrick's Liniment. Like "a stitch in time." it may save many troubles. It costs but a quarter.

# FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS

Catarrh Remedies and Doctors Failed-Pe-ru-na Cured.



MR. A. E. KIDD

ELGIN, ILL.-In a very recent communication from this place comes the news that Mr. Arthur Ernest Kidd. a well-known architect of that city, has made complete recovery from catarrh of the head from which he had suffered for nearly a quarter of a century. He writes from 18 Hamilton ave.:

"I am 42 years of age, and have had catarrh of the head for over half of my life, as a result of scarlet fever, followed by typhoid fever. I got so bad that I was almost constantly coughing and clearing my throat. The catarrh greatly impaired my eyesight, and the hearing in one ear, and reduced my weight to 110 pounds.

"I tried nearly every catarrh remedy advertised, besides a great many different physicians' treatments, all of which

"I had heard and read of Peruna, and finally decided to try it two months ago. I have now taken seven bottles, and weigh 172 pounds. Never felt happier or merrier. Feel tip top."-A. E. KIDD. If you do not derive prompt and satis-

factory results from the use of Peruna. write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Perupa can be optained for \$1.00 a botthe at all first-class drug stores in Canada. "The life of Life;" which can be secured at all up softhate drug stores, and upon request is sent free to all gives a short description of all catarrhal disthert description of all catarrhal disbus, O., U. S. A.

#### THE EAGLE SCREAMS.

Collector Ivay of Sitka Defies U. S. Secretary of Treasury,

And Boasts That He Has Sent Canadian

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Some time ago the secretary of the treasury received unofficial information to the effect that J. W. Ivey, collector of customs at Sitka, had instructed his deputy at Unalasko not to permit Canadian vessels, presumably about to engage in pelagic sealing, to obtain supplies at that port. The collector was directed to send a statement of the facts to the department and was informed that if such orders had been given they must be rescinded. The department received a telegram from lvey today, saying:

"My instructions were not against vessels engaged in alleged legal seal fishing, but against Canadian vessels actually engaged in pelagic sealing, which is illegal and criminal, when committed within the marine jurisdiction of the United States. If there is an ancient treaty between the United States and Great Britain by which British subjects can commit depredations, destroying American property, and depleting our revenue of tens of thousands of dollars annually, while our own citizens are denied these privileges. ican property, and depleting our revenue of tens of thousands of dollars annually, while our own citizens are denied these privileges, the sooner such treaty is abrogated the better. Your solicitude regarding international complications with Great Britain need cause you no uneasiness, as the poaching system is not yet opened. Your new collection will arrive in time to enforce your orders. My Americanism wil not allow me to rescind an order which gives British subjects privileges within our marine jurisdiction, which are denied our own people. There is another matter that may attract your attention. I have recently issued orders to the deputy at Skagway, a copy of which has been sent you, which has put the Canadian officers located there out of business and sent them to their own territory.

You are aware of the fact that this officer became so offensive that he interfered with American officers in the discharge of their official duties opened United States customs mail, dominated over the railway officials, discriminated in the order of shipment in favor of Canadian merchandise against that shipped from Seattle estab-

ment in favor of Canadian merchandise against that shipped from Seattle, established a Canadian quarantine at Skagway, collected moneys and performed other acts of British sovereignty in a port of the United States, such as hoisting with bravado the cross of St. George from the flagstaff of his custom house. I have sent the concern, bag, baggage, flag and other paraphernalia flying out of the concern. You may fear the shadow of international complications and rescind this order, but a Reed, an Olney or Biaine would not." nent in favor of Canadian merchandi

Diphtheria and scarlet fever cannot spread there Vapo-Cresolene is used. All Druggists.

FLOUR AND HAY.

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 26,- The Frontenac Milling Co. has received an rder for 160 tons of flour for the British army in South Africa. An additional order for 300 tons was refused because the flour could not be delivered at St. John, N. B., this week. Richardson Bros. have also received a contract for 1,200 tons of pressed hay, and an additional order for an extra

could not be delivered at St. John this

supply had to be rejected as the hay

Piles To prove to you that Br. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form, of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. Suc a box, as all dealers of EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto,

Dr. Chase's Ointment

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