SUN.

EAR. me Provinces

1.-Angus Molsaac, vision of the Syd-, has secured the United States and ada of a very unitest of which will next week. The n purpose, apart which, as is well ear of every fire sufficiently high to ess of the arrangewho is giving the which is invariably urning a crank indoor the apparsend in the alarm some member pos The box is of galhe ordinary boxes the man going in-

HROAT: ED HIMSELF.

i 12.-John C. Walutes' conversation with a razor, and his own throat, of a physician, 200 expired just as about to place him

dv was enacted in the house occupied the east end. There and what passed and wife prior to probably never be

but was reconciled everal months ago her separation. the bell to let the tonight, he was little one and send Mrs. Walton went and. In about five from the woman ev found the body

ESTROYED

ril 2.-A series of suburbs today alnorth only being e done to handsome es were lost. The fought in six differimmediate neighat one time. Md., April 2.-Hunaluable timber have gether with large ood and rails. North and still another is mont. Hundreds of dily spreading. Md., April 2 - The ng close to the city. vas a long string of tain and tonight the ir Spring Hollow is Cumberland and Y. April 2.-Forest

the foothills of the and a serious fire r the foot of Veron account of the ng the winter the



RUSSIAN RULERS WHO HAVE BEEN CONDEMNED TO DIE BY TERRORISTS

Canadian believes in his innocence that



THE CZAR.



Chief of the Military Clergy.



GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.



GENERAL TREPOFF. Governor General of Moscow, who was nearly assassinated Thursday.



GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR.



OTTAWA, March 29 .- The debate on the autonomy bill, while yet in its early he thought there should have been a of the glory of the navy at the comstage, has developed the fact that there are on the opposition side of the house new speakers to a greater degree than ever before, who in addition to being good talkers are plodding workers and do not stand up for mere talk's sake. Good talk is always appreciated, even able addition to the discussion and Pacific squadron and no West Indian Carthy of Calgary contributed a valugave evidence that he had burned midhight oil in mastering his theme. Solid acts, well arranged and well told, constituted an agreeable relief after the at any enemy of the Empire. The fierd vaporings of the mercurial Bou- concentration having special aim at ed in their judgment by outside conrassa and the declamatory periods of defending Great Britain, was especially silerations. The admiral who recomrassa and the declamatory periods of defending Great Britain, was especially Solicitor General Lemieux. Mr. Mc-Carthy spoke with local knowledge on Fisher, first lord of the admiralty, and and was listened to with the closest at- had been crushed, other great benefits

effective as it was brief. Hon. Mr. power acted unjustly in regard to Lemieux had endeavored to make it appear that Haultain did not represent views of the people of the west or the territorial government because his argument Mr. McCarthy countered with the remark that it might be contended that the original draft of the autonomy bill introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not represent the views of the cabinet, as it was introduced without the consent of Hon. Mr. Sifton, the ex-minister of the interior. The member for Calgary defied Mr. Lemieux to ter of protest that is not borne out by the draft of the bill he submitted to

Possibly Mr. McCarthy's stronges had purchased the Northwest Territories and that the land had been dischased for the general benefit of the do- ports of committees in 1860, showing minion and to be held for the benefit of the dominion was a large part of to have the garrisons wholly under that land included in the area handed local control. A parliamentary report over to Quebec in 1898? The solicitor of 1861, speaking of the great imperial

Mr. McCarthy took the ground that present governor general, he showed in legislating on school matters the that he placed Halifax in the same house should protect the rights of the rank as Malta and Gibraltar. The majority as well as the rights of the Duke of Newcastle before the same minority. He said: I repeat that I committee testified that Halifax was know nothing of the separate school system, of its merits or demerits. What I know of it has come from hon. gentlemen opposite. The minister of finance, although he declared himself tar and Malta. These extracts he opposed to separate schools, has gone on record with the statement that he will support this bill. I quote from

ference is so slight that if we reach a sign would be business conclu-"I am firmly persuaded that the difwise decison now, if we refrain from troops are withdrawn from Esquimalt, fanning the flame of political passion -I withdraw the word political, I am site for her own defense. At present not discussing this from a party he claimed that Vancouver was of more standpoint, and I did not intend to use importance than Esquimalt, which to that word, and I withdraw it-if we him was of no value at all. He was refrain from doing and saying anything informed that the imperial government which can fan the flame of religious spent on Halifax some three million excitement in the Northwest Teritories now, my honest conviction is that the separate schools will diminish, and the burdens of the people. He did not the free, common, public schools will think, prosperous as Canada is, that increase. I am persuaded that the she could afford this expenditure for difference is so small that the mass of sentiment out of consideration for a the people in the Northwest Territories, will hardly find it to their advantage to keep it up except in a few in- perial government at this time remind-

I take these words to mean nothing else than that he is supporting this legislation because it is going to kill the very thing that it is intended to create. I have spent some time of my life in the study of law, and that class of legislation is new to me. I do not know what name to call it, but if it were not unparliamentary I would suggest that it is boomerang legislation, something that comes back, which case he did not think the garrisomething that has an opposite effect

Hon. Mr. Power woke the senate up yesterday for an hour or two by his comments on the withdrawal of imperial naval forces from Halifax and Esquimalt. Mr. Power is loyal to Halifax and believes in his nut-brown heart that for the British forces to be taken away from that port means the dis-

ruption of the empire. In moving for correspondence. Mr. Power said:

OTTAWA LETTER. new special squadron, with headquarters at Devonport, which would pay occasional visits to the West Indies and North America. There appeared to have been a considerable amount of precipitancy about the movement, and conference between Canada and the mother country upon the matter. When Canada was a much smaller colony than she is today, military changes were notified before being made. It seemed to him that there should have been full discussion. Under the new regime there would be no to secure concentration of forces so as to be able to strike a blow mentous Northwest question was greatly criticized. The slave trade had been conferred, but above all, the security of British commerce was as-His defense of Mr. Haultain was as sured. If Venezuela or any other British subjects, a man-of-war was certain within a few hours to appear to South America would necessarily cause no small amount of publicity. He did not think the present situation The Maine boundary question, the Oregon boundary, the Alaska

Halifax and Bermuda. He quoted rethat even then it was not thought wise importance attached to Halifax, quoting evidence by Earl Grey, uncle of the kept up for imperial purposes, and

importance. He also looked upon Hali-

fax as an imperial port, just as Gibral claimed showed that Halifax had been maintained as an imperial station and there was no reason why Canada should be called upon to provide for its maintenance. Turning to Esquision would be that when the British Canada could do only what was requicountry which showed so little sentiment for her. The action of the imed him of the withdrawal of the Rowas remarkable that it should have been done by a government which called its opponents little Englanders. He feared this would lead to a severance of the ties between Canada and the

mother country, and would be followed

by the withdrawal of the last tie, a

British officer as governor general. He

believed in the connection and hoped

the matter would be reconsidered, in

sons would be withdrawn.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald, B. C., thought the house should be much obliged to Mr. Power for bringing up the subject. No ship was ever sent to Esquimalt or Halifax because they were British possessions, but as part of the programme of the navy. The defenses at Esquimalt were commenced after the Crimean war, and had been carried on ever since at immense expense. Now even the stores of coal and bottles He thought it his duty to call atten- of castor oil had been carted away to

snapped. Only those who had known question, and he knows, as few barriswhat these places were could imagine ters do, when to stop. There is somewhat we were losing. The sending of thing akin in the methods of Earl these squadrons occasionally would Grey and George E. Foster, although never do the work formerly done and physically they are at opposite poles. would be much more costly. He spoke Both want exact information, and they mencement of the last century, their affording protection to commerce, but all a governor general has to do is to all this was gone.

Hon. Mr. McKeen said the question sentimentally and financially affected ly the announcement of the Imperial ground for more important diplomatic decision caused dismay. They all knew Halifax as a harbor and naval station was peerless. They would hardly understand Great Britain abandoning it. Still they were possibly affectmended the step probably had his reasons, too. Was this a matter that had much to do with the senate? Had they the right to say to Admiral Fisher. "You don't know your business?" Fisher was a man not always amenable to dictation, and he might say "What business is it of yours? Have you ever done anything to build up the navy?" He thought that they on the scene. It was doubtful if might be putting themselves in the squadrons with headquarters at Hong way of a considerable snub and be protest had not been signed by his col- Kong and Devonport would be able to told to mind their own business. If eague, Mr. Bulyea. To this line of do the duty of the old squadrons. The the result of the withdrawal were to sailing of a squadron from Devonport sever the Imperial relations no one would regret it more than he, and he did not think it was in Admiral Fishcalled for anything but protest from and thought him one of the ablest mer Canada. It was said that Canada had he had ever met. He was a progressdone nothing for Imperial defense. ive man. Ships today were not like She had built the C. P. R.; she was ships of years ago. The aim was to about to build another line; she had have the ships so arranged as to undertaken absolutely disproportionate liability in connection with the est time. He regretted the withthis house in 1901 and to which the Pacific cable. The first recognition drawal, but feared that they were

Alaska small amount paid by Canada towards liked it. The Hull fire department point was made when he dealt with the boundary, all lessened Canadian love imperial defense, was not surprised now swears by the governor general solicitor general's revival of the old for the motherland. Since he saw the that Great Britain had taken this step, and his plucky daughters, notice of this resolution another step in True the C. P. R. had done great serthe disintegration of the empire had vice, and the G. T. P. would do more been read upon, the withdrawal of the They could hardly expect Great Bricovered by a French-Canadian. "Why," imperial troops from Halifax and tain to continue imposing a taxation of to amend the Scott Act in a quiet way, asked the Calgary representative, "if Esquimalt. When the policy originat- \$8.70 per head for defense and leave with the understood assistance of the this contention was correct, was not the deed of surrender made out to the 1870, was discussed it was understood and did not run much risk from any giving the right of appeal in ordinary people who paid the money?" Why, that garrisons would be maintained at nation except the United States. There cases shall be made applicable to the was a treaty prohibiting armed ves- Canada Temperance Act. Mr. Gervais sels on the great lakes, but the new canal through the state of New York unfair that judgment given under crimwould enable them to put a consider- inal code in any case should be denied able force on the lakes quickly. He under the Scott Act. The bill was read would like to see the present connect a first time last night, but unless protion perpetuated and Canada remain moted by the government will not beunder the British flag. He believed the come law this session. Hon. Mr. Fitz-

government were right. Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked if there on general principles, but he is conwas any correspondence such as that cerned just now with more important spoken of in the motion. He had an political legislation. R. A. P. idea that the secretary of state had stated that there was no correspond-

spoke of its great military and naval Hon. Mr. Scott said there was some correspondence, which would be brought down. He was of the opinion that the value of Mr. Power's address had been lost by the apologists for the imperial action who had followed. He had no idea that these places had been kept up for Canada's benefit. He thought no apology was necessary. He held that Canada had done her part for the empire, and when she had, as he speedily would have, a population of fifty millions, she would be a prop to the empire. He thought Mr. Power and Mr. Macdonald echoed the opinions of the majority of this people.

> Sir Mackenzie Bowell thought the senate indebted to Mr. Power for his speech, though he differed entirely from him. He differed in toto from Mr. Mc-Keen. It was every British subject's right to discuss all matters of imperial interest. The sooner Canada spoke out and spoke out boldly the better.

of the lords of the admiralty been consistent there would have been nothing to be said. In 150 years the policy had been maintained which had just been altered. Was the present admiral wiser than all the rest? Admiral Bos anguet when he left in September did not know that the dockyard was to be closed. That looked like unpremeditated action. He saw that the wires under Vancouver's harbor for submarine mine purposes had been withdrawn and sent to Hong Kong. There were other things which showed action without consideration. Hon. Mr. McKeen defended himself

by holding that nothing they would say could change the opinion of the lords of the admiralty. OTTAWA, March 30.-Earl Grey, Canada's new governor general, is not man who lets the grass grow under his feet. He is rapidly storing away in his brain all information procurable spends a lot of time in his office in the eastern blook, talking with commontion to the fact that the dockyards at these points had been closed. The Pacific squadron and the North Atlantic and West Indian squadron had ceased three links between Canada and the lost Excellent Majesty to exist, and whilst no provision appeared to have been made in regard perial forces and navy, and the governorm to the Pacific squadron, there was a nor general. Two of these had been examiners. He knows how to put a

fairs are still in status quo so far as draw his salary, entertain lavishly and the public knows. There are many make himself generally popular. But stories afloat, but no means of veria governor general who realizes the fying any of them have yet appeared. responsibility of his position is a hard The excitement has cooled somewhat, working man. Canada is the training but the interest is still intense. The town is still enjoying the bene-

ferin, Lansdowne and others after whom have undertaken the work of leaving here establishes the fact. Earl convicting and converting the sinners Grey has a talk every day with sev- of this town. Judging by the large eral members, and he also manages in attendance and the enthusiasm, rea quiet, tactful way to invite to dinner pentence remorse and wallings, the or lunch the men whose opinions he sinners are affording the saints every opportunity, to rejoice over the ef-fectiveness of their efforts. But the graphic description of the horrors and desires to cultivate at greater length. He is seeking information and is bound to get it. Only a green fellow torments reserved for those not withwould presume to ask his excellency's opinion respecting any live Canadian or imperial issue, but if he did so he in the pale of the Holiness Society equilibrium of at least one sinner, a would be frankly told that the governor general was not supposed to be possessed of individual views, being young man, who, it is said, will have to be taken to Halifax for institutional treatment. The work, however, goes n crely the means whereby Great Britain and Canada are kept in intimate forward and convictions are frequent. touch. When Lord Grey starts out on So far as known no heinous sins have been confessed. A milk dealer, who has been in the habit of attending to tour of the country, as all his preccessors have done, he will be aided by a personal acquaintance with lead- and milking his cows seven days ng political thought in all parts of the week, having become convinced of Canada, and will be in a position to his hopeless case should he continue

ondition of hings as he will see it. Earl Grey's family are as inquisitive or acquisitive as the head of the house. They want to see the inside of things.

contended that it is most unjust and patrick is believed to be in its favor

DRIVEN INSANE BY HOLINESS EVANGELISTS.

YARMOUTH, March 30.-Bank af-

posts, and the man who succeeds here The town is still enjoying the be goes higher. The career of Lord Duf- fit of the holiness evangelists, six in the Norfolk Street Synagogue this have been too much for the mental He had just arrived on the Philadelphia

compare personal statements with the in this dread way, has sold his cows, retaining one poor creature who will be attended to six days a week hereafter, and must adapt herself to the Holiness Society requirements on Sunday. Numerous devices are adopted to The other day his daughters visited work upon the feelings of attendants.

Hull, inspected the fire department, got and the hopelessness of salvation by the officials to ring in an alarm and means of orthodox churches is taught this house in 1901 and to which the legislative assembly at Regina had legislative assembly at Regina had she got of all she had done trending on matters not altogether the men to the spot where red flames bearing the name of some such church wrenching out the bottommost chair. The society alone can afford a refuge. Mr. Gervals of Montreal is seeking frequently noisy, and the police are his only child, Rachel, now Mrs. Brock often required to maintain a semblance

ELEVATED.

Mrs. Crawford-That thar city gal lost one of her high French heels in the beria and China. He came back again road. Old Uncle Weatherby found it. by way of Russia. Mr. Crawford-What did he do with

the city gal an' said; "Pardon me, miss the soul of some departed friend, over R. A. P. | but you've lost one of your stilts." whose body he kept vigil, should keep W. J. OSBORNE, Fredericton, N. B.

OLDEST HOBO BACK; IDLE 104 YEARS.

Old Simon" Pious Wanderer, Found Jerusalem Too Slow to Die in.

NEW YORK, March 30 .- "Old Simon," Sem Semke Hersh, or as his American citizenship certificate records his name, Simon Harris, the centenarian tramp and most pious man in America, will be back in the old place

Until last Saturday night his friends supposed that "Old Sim" was in Jerusalem, whither he went nearly two years ago to die. He became tired of waiting to attain the object of his pil-grimage, and surprised his friend, L. Meizer of No. 4 Atlantic avenue, and his daughter, Mrs. Fred Brock, of No. 78 Columbia street, Brooklyn, by walking in upon them on Saturday night.

from Cherbourg.

By reason of his years, his plety and the extent of his rambles, Simon Har ris, known to everybody on the east side, is the most remarkable tramp

down on the books. He himself says he is ninety-seven but the records of the societies which have assisted him and the public records at Bialystok, Russian Poland where he was born, show the patriarch to be 104 years old.

It is one of the proudest boasts that he never did a day's work in his life. He was about sixty years old when he walked from Vialystock to Hamburg and induced the packet company to give him passage to America. He became a religious tramp, starting penni- Is just out. It gives our terms, courses less. By way of Panama he reached of study and general information remounting the fire apparatus rode with by building a tower of churches, each the men to the spot where red flames bearing the name of some such church four years ago, an American citizen. address today for free copy. Hon. Mr. McMullen, considering the were supposed to be raging. The girls small amount half by Canada towards liked it. The Hull fire department and then toppling it over by means of the way. was three years on the way. He returned to Russia, where his

wife had died before he first sailed for The meetings are not only lively but New York. He brought back with him He next made little jaunts into Central America, Brazil, Chili and Peru, returning through Central America, Mexico and Texas.

After spending about five years on the east side, passing most of his tim in prayer in the synagogue, he started for Palestine, sailing for Tripoli and tramping through Africa, Egypt, Si-

Always wearing his yarmenke, or praying cap, "Old Simon" spent many

on toward Heaven and that his grave should be light. Two years ago he decided to go again to Jerusalem, this time to die in the Holy City. He started with \$500, while the scrieties have sent him ten frances amount, "Old Simon" says he found Jerusalem "slow," with "little much" business doing there. He specified in the city—a temple 1,800 years old.

When he three of the "dead town," the American consul, Selah Marrill,

the American consul, Selah Marili, gave him a letter, and he came back by way of Joppa, Marsellies, Paris and Cherbourg. Early yesterday moraling he worshipped in a private synagogo at No. 77 Columbia street, Brooklyn "Old Simon's" voice is firm and his mental faculties keen. He read without spectacles a Habrew newspi

oid," said he, "and then I began to get strong Palestine is too little good. The United States is the best place. Whiskey I like not too much: a little. I am particular what I cat when I have nothing. If I have everything to eat, then I am not particular.

TURNED INTO A BARGE.

BOSTON, March 31 .- The old Nova Scotia bark Plymouth, which has been here four months, has been taken to Hantsport, N. S., where she will be converted into a plaster barge by the J. B. King Co. of Windser.

---OUR--

NEW CATALOGUE For 1904-5



NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM

Fredericton Business College.

A complete new outfit of Typewriters Seating capacity increased by one third Largest attendance vet in history of

Offer by the United Typewriter Co. of a handsome GOLD WATCH, to the Mrs. Crawfoot-Why, he went up to a night in the synagogue praying that YOU may enter at any time. Send for Catalogue. Address

Too Much Food Too Little Exercise

Are the Conditions Which Lead to Billousness, Indigestion and Constipation in the Winter and Impure Blood in the Spring.

There are two conditions of winter life which tend to the overworking and subsequent derangement of the liver.

First, toe much rich food, especially meat and alcoholic drink, and, second, lack of exercise, and the breathing of dry and impure air.

As the result of excessive eating and drinking the work of the liver in filtering bile and other impurities from the blood is very largely increased.

Then, when from lack of fresh air and ex-

ercise, the lungs fail to oxydize and parify the blood, this extra work is thrown on to the liver and trouble is sure to result.

These are the circumstances which com-bine to bring about constipation, indigestion and biliousness in the winter and to leave the blood so impure and the system so run down in the spring.
To avoid the drowsiness, irritability of

temper, headaches and general misery and melancholy of the "bilious" you must set the

Symptoms:

Coated Tongue. Headache and Indigestion Sour Stomach.

Muddy Complexion. Wind in the Stomach.

Feelings of Weight and Oppression. Smothering Sensations in

the Chest. Pains Under Left Shoulder Blade.

Drowsiness After Meals. Despondency, Bad Temper Biliousness, Constipation. | action on the liver.

Fortunately disorders of the liver can be promptly overcome by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which cause a thorough cleaning of the filtering and excretory systems and an awakening of the liver to renewed energy and

activity.

Such fatal ailments as Bright's Disease and Diabetes and such painful troubles a and back to Gout and Rheumatism can be traced back to derangements of the liver and consequent clegging of the kidneys and bewels, and hence the importance of keeping the liver healthful and active.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cannot pos-sibly fail to preve of benefit to you if you are suffering from the effects of a torpid, sluggish

Possibly you have been using medicines, that did not get at the real cause of trouble. Kou will not be disappointed with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Their enormous success has been attained by their certain and definite

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills