THE BUDGET.

Preference on British Imports Increased Br. Carroll (liberal) introduced a bill to amend the franchise act, to provide for the preparation of the voters' last in unorganized districts. This led to a general discussion of the franchise act, several members pointing out that they had not yet received conference. to Thirty-three and Onethird Per Cent.

All Products of Trinidad Except Spirits and Tobacco to be Admitted Free.

Machinery not Made in Canada, for the Manufacture of ber were not all in yet.

Mr. Ganong said that when he ap-Beet Sugar, Added to the Free List-Hon. Mr. Fielding's Speech.

able, but that opportunity was lost

opposition members were not present

He said the papers would be brought

OTTAWA, March 20.-After routine,

Mr. McDonald of Huron (liberal), re-

sumed the discussion on Russell's con-

fidence amendment, speaking two

Mr. Craig (conservative), followed,

dwelling enthusiastically on the eight

nvilliens by which our imports from

Great Britain have increased, as he

Mr. Borden of Halifax, who spoke

after him, called his attention to the

fact that there had been four times

as much increase in our imports from

the United States in the same period.

Mr. Borden suggested to Mr. Russell

that if he could claim the increased

trade with England as a result of the

alleged preference, he ought to con-

cede a larger increase in trade with

The debate was continued by Mr.

that Sir Charles Tupper had abandon-

an hour, and at one o'clock a vote was

taken on Russell's amendment, which

was carried by a vote of 91 to 46. It

was a straight party vote, except that

Bourassa inflicted an unkind blow on

the opposition by voting against the

would be delivered on Friday.

Before adjournment, Hon. Mr. Field-

There was a general feeling of re-

sides of the house when the announce-

of the death of G. H. Bertram, M. P.

tariff policy of the government in the

direction of protection. Mr. Bertram

has not been able to take his seat in

A caucus of opposition members was

held in room number 6 today. After

some discussion it was found that

Mr. Russell's amendment had no

friends in the party. The members

were in favor of a general imperial

statements which were not correct, and

because it expressed a confidence in

the government policy which they did

not share. The following substitute

motion was prepared as expressing the

view of the opposition members, and

Mr. Foster was asked to give notice

that he would propose it as an amend-

ment the next time that Mr. Fielding

That this house is of the opinion that a system of mutual trade preference between Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies

would greatly stimulate increased production in and commerce between these coun

The first order of the day in the

senate tomorrow is the second read-

ing of the gerrymander bill. So

far as can be learned from conversa-

tion with senators, the bill will not

pass this reading. The senators who

were seen say that they have seen no

reason to change their opinion since

last year. Probably there will not be

much speaking, as the bill has not

been changed and the same arguments

Sir Wilfrid Laurier called the atten-

tion of the bouse to the loss of one of

its most valued members, G. H. Bert-

rem of Terento, who in his short

career in parliament had made a

moves the house into supply:

the house this session.

trade matters.

government.

claimed, under preferential trade.

OTTAWA, March 18.-It is possible had a much better opportunity, as that the debate on Mr. Russell's am- the Winter ministry was more favorendment may continue for several days. There was a perfect understand- as Bond was premier again. ing between the finance minister and the member for Halifax, Mr. Russell moving his amendment by request. It appears that Hon. Mr. Fielding is not ready with his budget, though the house has been in session more than be a great advantage to both counsix weeks and very little business has tries, the matter could not be hurried.

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The last debate of any length was down. also occasioned by an amendment from the government side.

If the government side keeps on amending its own motions to go into supply, there is no knowing when the session will end.

OTTAWA, March 19.—At the opening of the house, Sir Charles asked whether in view of the fact that negotiations between Canada and Unlited States were broken off, the government was prepared to lay before the house the protocol and other documents connected with those nego-

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the discussion was not yet closed, but he could not say when it would be resumed. The question of bringing down the papers was under consideration.

Col. Prior referred to the report that when the Leinster Regiment left Halifax all the men not in rugged health and all under a certain age would remain. He suggested to Dr. Borden that this would be a neucleus for the repatriation of the Canadian Regi-

Hon. Dr. Borden said he could not speak as to that, out was able to in- Russell amendment vote against preform the house that the question of ference to Britain. The motion before the repatriation of the regiment was the house made a statement which he nder consideration with fair pros- cid not believe and he intended, for pects of a successful assue. Replying one, to vote against it. At a later to questions by Foster, he said the stage he hoped to have an opportunity government was negotiating for the purchase of the Plains of Abraham. The government was disposed to buy

if the cost were not too great. The premier explained that the total cost of the plebiscite vote was \$189,827. Sir Richard Cartwright stated that the question of the fast line steamship was under abeyance in the present condition of shipping matters in Great

Hon. Mr. Mulock said the department of public works was considering after midnight. Mr. McMillan (gov-the question of adopting the Marconi ernment) spoke for three-quarters of system in coast telegraphing.

After questions, unopposed motions were taken up. When the motion of Mr. Borden of Halifax for the resumption of the West Huron and Brockville inquiry was reached, Mr. Borden, to prevent its remaining as an opposed motion, when it could not be reached this session, had it struck off the opaper. This makes it possible for him to bring it up in another form, as he could not to if it remained on

After dinner, Mr. Martin of P. E. Island, in moving for papers relating to the admission of Newfoundland into ment came from Toronto this evening confederation, deprecated the failure of the government to promote for Centre Toronto. He was regarded trade between Canada and her near- as one of the leading minds on the est neighbor. Canada was now buying less from Newfoundland and selling less to that colony than four years He believed that Canadian statesmen had not given half enough attention to the subject of rounding out confederation, which he believed to be still a live question. Mr. Martin contended that creat development of trade would follow political union and be of great benefit to both countries. He thought that if Sir John Macdonald had lived he would have made great efforts to bring the colonies together. He (Martin) believed that such union was now one of the possi-

Dr. Sproule spoke in the same sense. strongly supporting Mr. Martin's argu-

Mr. Kaulbach made an earnest appeal for a renewal of negotiations. He spoke of the value of Newfoundland as an imperial stragetic position, and of the benefit which that island would derive from incorporation with this vast dominion. Again, the policy of continued separation was full of peril to imperial and Canadian interests, as was shown by the Bond-

Blaine treaty. Sir Charles Tupper pointed out that while the government mustered in full strength to hear Mr. Russell move s vote of confidence in the ministers only Davies and Jolly, with ten other members, thought it worth while to be present on the discussion of one of the most important matters with which partiament could deal. The opposition leader believed that if Newfoundland had come into confederation in 1867, its history would have been the same as that of Nova Scotia, and all dissatisfaction would long ago have disappeared. There were strong reasons for a British North American union, some of which it would not be

Hon. Mr. Joly said that the late government had not shown much interest in confederation with Newfoundland when they were in power.

prudent to discuss here and now.

Clarke Wallace said that the late union with Bond, who was opposed to Sir Charles Tupper sympathized the gerrymander bill. A large part of such union. The present government with the premier in the loss of an in-

fluential supporter, and said the whole business questions.

Mr. Carnell (liberal) introduced a bill

that they had not yet received copies of the list for 1899, to which they were entitled by law.

Sir Waifrid Laurier said the government had been trying to get the lists from the local officers. Most of printed as fast es possible. The premier explained that the government would introduce legislation to amend

A general discussion followed, memters showing that the act had not been operated and was incapable of operation, by reason of the fact that its working depended upon local officers over whom parliament had no control. The result was that lists which should have been forwarded in Decem-

plied for the lists for Charlotte, which the premier said were being printed, he found that it was the lists for 1898 which were available.

A sherp dispute arose over a long question put on the paper by Mr. statement of expenditure at Philadelphia. The custom has been to allow questions to be asked without reading. Sir Wnfrid and his followers in-Sir Louis Davies polated out that sisted that Mr. Mills should read the whole question. There was a long in great force. He agreed that Bond discussion on the point of order, Sir was not a unionist and observed that Charles Tupper claiming that an eswhile union with Newfoundland would tablished usege extending over years had the force of a rule.

Laurier, Davies and other ministers held otherwise, and Speaker Bain decided in their favor.

On a motion to adjourn, the opposition members showed that the government side began the practice of listing long questions, not for information, but for campaign purposes, and the government wes given to understand that if Mr. Mills was compelled to read his question, the same rule would be applied to the government side. Mr. Mills started in to read his question, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that as the right to make a memter read had been vindicated, he would ask Mr. Mills to dispense with have already been made public in the further mading. Mr. Mills declined to stor at the request of the premier, but efterwards, on the suggestion of Sir Charles Tupper, he said he would do so on the request of his own leader. This ended an episode which occupied

half the afternoon Great Britain after 1879 to the national In the evening Hon. Mr. Blair made policy. Mr. Borden accepted with a long speech on Mr. Bennet's motion good grace the rebuke and lectures of as to transportation routes between Prof. Russell, seeing that he was plathe Lake Superior and Atlantic seaced in company with such respectable board. The minister said that in view offenders as Lord John Russell. Nor of the large expenditure on present was he disturbed by the possible accucanal system it was necessary to push sation that those who vote against the it to completion. He maintained that water routes were still regarded as cheaper than land routes and denied that railways rather than canals in future be the traffic routes As to his own policy, it would be necessary to create a good harbor at to vote for a motion which would state Colborne at the entrunce of the Weimore clearly his views as to imperial land canal, at a cost of two millions.

Mr. Blair charged that the late government had pursued a dilatory policy McClure of Colchester, who charged in the completion of the canal system, and gave the strongest assurance that ed his Manitoba school policy, and at the opening of navigation in the taunted the opposition members with spring there would be a complete fourthe failure of tory predictions that the teen feet system all the way through advent of the liberals to power would from the St. Lawrence to the great be disestrous to Canadian industries. lakes. It was proposed to complete the Hon. Mr. Fielding closed shortly harbor works at Port Colborne and to make Montreal harbor one of the best ernment) spoke for three-quarters of

equipped ports on the continent. The house adjourned at midnight.

FOR PARIS EXPOSITION.

In answer to Mr. Ganong, Hon. Mr. Fisher gave the following list of officials appointed in connection with the Paris exposition:

Lord Strathcona, no salary or living ing announced that the budget speech allowance; Jos. Israel Tarte, expenses but no salary; Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture: Dr. Dawson. of geological survey, with \$3.50 per day allowance in Canada and \$5 at Paris; gret among the members of both Professor Saunders, of Experimental farm, no extra salary, same allow-Deputy Minister Goudeau, ance: same allowances; Hon. A. H. Gilmour, J. Perriault, J. Jardine, W. D. Scott at \$2,500 a year and \$3.50 a day allowgovernment side of the house, and proance in Canada, \$5 in France. The bably had a larger share than any above are commissioners. Other offiother private person in influencing the cials are:

August Dupuis and L. U. Cusson are secretaries at \$1,600 a year and same allowances as commissioners. L. A. McCoun of the Experimental farm has charge of the forestry. E. Halket of the fisheries department has direction of the sporting exhibit. Fairboult and Williamot of the geological survey look after the mineral exhibit. W. H. Hay of the Experimental farm looks after preferential trade arrangement, but decorations. They are all on the pay were disposed to vote against Russell's hist now and get \$4 a day allowance in motion, both because it contained

Knowlton, Turcot and W. K. McKinnon are caretakers and the latter is superintendent of food products. They get \$6 a day, which includes living allowance. The same applies to Robert Hamilton, superintendent of the forest exhibit, and Domeau, a slerk. Mesdames Dandurand and Galbraith are lady commissioners, the former getting expenses, the latter \$4 per day. Miss Barry, assistant lady commissioner, gets \$6, while Miss Leboutheilier, the lady stenographer, gets \$4 per day. tries, and would thus promote and maintain the unity of the Empire, and that nothing which falls short of the complete realiza-tion of such a policy should be considered as final or satisfactory.

SENATOR GILLMOR.

Hon. A. H. Gillmor will not go to Paris as commissioner to the Paris exhibition. That appointment is open to another man. Mr. Gillmor will within a few days be called to the senate in place of the late Mr. Lewin. This announcement will come as a surprise to those who thought they knew that Mr. Ellis would be nominated to the vacant senatorship. It is understood however, that Mr. Ellis might have become a senator had he set his mind on it, but he has not chosen to stand in Mr. Gillmor's way. It is possible that apply on both sides that were used the latter will take his seat in the senate in time to vote for the gerrymander bill. The prospective senat (TTAWA, March 21.-After routine. has many friends among the older members who will welcome him back to legislative duties.

THE SENATE.

In the senate today the minister of which he made public in Trinidad tojustice moved the second reading of day.

previous legislation, being substantially the same story as Hon. Mr. Mills told last year. He repeated his statement, made last session, that parliament might change constituencies every year if it liked, or if there was a wrong to be remedied. The senate had the power, but not the constitutional right, to reject this bill, the people having declared in favor of it. He asked the house not to stand in the

way of the people. Sir Mackenzie Bowell said he had heard this speech so often that he knew it by heart. His own opinion was that the bill was brought in now to them had been received, and would be kill time. This bill was an abortion. Mr. Mills was devoted to county boundaries, yet he supported a party in Ontario which carved up county boundaries to keep the tories out of power. Sir Macken: de was not troubled over the threats of Paterson or Sir Louis Davies. He remembered some recent

threats made by Mr. Davies to the recple of Prince Edward Island. Senator Power wanted to know what these acts had to do with the case.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said the people of P. E. Island were not coerced by Davies' threats, and he was willing that Davies should go on threatening. He quoted Mr. Mills' speech of 1893, showing that the present measure was condemned by that argument. constituencies as now arranged had placed the government in office, and all he (the speaker) asked was they should remain as they were until the

proper time for redistribution. He was certain that the constitution never provided for the redistribution of constituencies except immediately efter a census. He closed by moving the six months' hoist.

Senator Miller briefly oriticized the contention of Hon. Mr. Mills that the constitutional power of the senate to reject the bill did not imply constituticually the right to do it. He claimed that in matters of prerogative there might be a difference between constitutional power and constituticnal right, but in no case was the power given to the senate without the

Hen Mr. Ferguson adjourned the de-

OTTAWA, March 23.-Hon. Mr. Fielding was loudly cheered on opening his budget speech this afternoon. He began by reviewing the statements of revenue and expenditure, which blue books. There had been an increase from all sources except the post office, and this deficit, caused by reduction of the postage rate, would soon be made good by increased correspondence. After explaining the three millions of increased expenditure and referring to the surplus of \$4,837,000, Mr. Fielding affirmed that the current and capital accounts were kept the same as in former years. He admitted that the increase of debt was larger than he had anticipated last year, but contended that the increase under this government had been slower during the past three years than during the eighteen years of tory rule, and showed the useful purposes

Passing on to the current year, Mr. Fielding estimated that current revenue would pass the fifty million mark. He estimated the expenditure would be \$43,175,000, and the surplus was expected to reach seven and a balf millions, the largest in Canadian history. The capital expenditure during eight months past was over five millions, and the minister estimated the total for the current year at \$9,875,000. He was of opinion that the fiscal year would close without a dollar's increase of debt, the ordinary revenue covering capital expenditure as well as current outlay.

The Yukon had in three years cost \$2,372,340, and had brought a revenue of \$2,572,646, and therefore rather more than paid for itself. In way of comparison Mr. Fielding claimed an average surplus of over two millions, as against an average deficit of nearly as much during the previous regime Incidentally, Mr. Fielding remarked ten or twelve years would require hundred millions. They would probably be replaced at so much lower interest that the country would be able to spend some two millions a year on capital account without increasing the interest charge.

The minister admits the expenditure for last year of \$7.88 per head, but claims that same figure was reached once before, the year of the Northwest rebellion, and was nearly attained once before that. After giving statistics and comparisons of increased trade, bank deposits, bank circulation, railway traffic, sales of western lands, immigration and mineral output, the minister passed on to discuss the condition of manufactures. One of the largest iron and steel works in the world was under preparation at Sydney, a place admirably suited for the purpose. Today 2,000 men were employed. The old town was experiencing a great boom and would become the Pittsburg of Canada. He felt great interest in the matter, not only because he had some hand in continuing the bounty, but because he introduced into the Nova Scotia legislature the measure which brought the head of that great enterprise into that province.

Turning again to trade, the minister showed that Canadian trade per head was much larger than that of the

Passing on to the subject of tariff reform, Mr. Fielding claimed that after making deductions for coin and builion and sundry refunds, the net percentage of taxes last year was 17.15, while in 1896 it was 19.19. Applying the rate of 1896 to the imports of 1899, the people would have paid three millions more than was actually collected.

After contending that Sir Charles Tupper's predictions as to the effect of the Fielding tariff had not been verified, the finance minister gave some attention to West India. Mr. Parmelee had been sent south and reported that there was a better prospect of working up trade with Trinidad fhan with other colonies. Delegations from that island had been here, and after a conference, the ministers decided to make the proposal which he now submitted to the house, and

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products of Trinidad except spirits and Save the Queen, which was sung. obacco, when the articles are imported direct, Trinidad to admit Canadian goods free or under a minimum rate. journed at six o'clock. The plincipal articles imported by Canada from the island are sugar, excea and asphalt, the last of which is already free. The government of Canada was uncertain what the re- The World Famous Queen of the Turf, a sult would be, for the United States was vigorously seeking closer commercial relations with the West India

Mr. Fielding then took up the propused tariff changes. It was a short chapter, the only change being an addition to the free

Machinery, such as is not made in Canada, for the manufacture of beet sugar, was to be admitted free. Certain capitalists were disposed to take up the manufacture of beet sugar. It was estimated that the cost of this equipment would be \$500,000, and of this \$300,000 worth would be imported, so that the concession of free admission vould be quite important.

For the rest it was not proposed to reduce the general tariff or add to the free list. It was not thought wise to reduce the duty on United States goods. If the people of that country hed marifested a desire to trade with us, we neight have met them in the same destre, but under the circumstances the time was not opportune to reduce the auties on American goods. He could not say whether negotiations with Washington would be resumed, but, if not, the people of Canada would not desire to make concessions to their neighbors.

The final and principal announceto make related to the British preference. He expressed regret that the opposition party differed from the government as to that policy. The epposition demand their pound of flesh and will not prefer Britain unless they got their quid pro quo. If they had been in power there would have teen no preference. If they reach power they will take the preference away. On the other side, the government was certain that British states-Canada was ever to obtain a prefer. ence on Eralsh markets it would be by the previous free offer of a preference to England. The lines were thus drawn between the two parties. The government not only intended to stick by what they had done, but proposed, with the approval of the house, to go

a step further. He would ask parliament to enact that after the first of July British goods imported into Canada should that the bonds falling due in the next | have a preference of 331-3 per cent., or one-third of the duty, instead of 25 new loans to be floated for over a per cent., or one-quarter of the duty, as now. He did not believe the change would have a disturbing effect on home industry, and he desired to give notice that he regarded the rate so established as a fair and reasonable revenue tariff and one that would not be disturbed for a considerable time to come.

The finance minister stated that after long negotiations the Imperial government had at last agreed to propose legislation by which Canadian government securities would be placed on the trustees' lists—that is to say, trustees might purchase them as investment in cases where they were now confined to Imperial securities. This was an important concession and one which Sir Charles Tupper, when high commissioner, had strongly pressed upon the government of the old country. Bir Charles had not succeeded, but of late many changes had made

the impossible become possible, and at last matters had been put in a position when simultaneous legislation in Britain and Canada would produce the desired results. Much credit in this matter was due to Lord Strathcona, who had strongly urged the question. Deputy Minister Courtney and Mr. Flelding himself had drawn up and submitted the full report on the financial state of the country. Mr. Fielding would not be surprised if the effect of this concession should raise the price of government bonds by two or three points. During the next ten or twelve years in the hundred million dollars to be borrowed the gain to the country would be two millions, or enough to pay for all the Canadian outlay for the Canadian corps in Africa. In closing, Mr. Fielding said his

budget was the story of strong financial position, overflowing treasury, of great public enterprises with slight increases of debt; of a very prosperous, contented and happy people; of a people who bear cheerfully their own responsibilities and give freely of their blood and treasure for the Empire in lands that are far away. May we all remember, he said, the blessings which Providence had

showered on the dominion. The finance minister was generously cheered by his supporters at every important point in his speech, and

Mr. Foster moved the adjournment of the debate, and the house ad-

MAUD S. DEAD.

Victim of Heart Disease.

(N. Y. Herald.)

The world famous mare and former queen of the light harness turf, Maud S., record 2.08 3-4, fell dead in her stail at Shultshurst, the stock farm of John H. Shults, at Port Chester, about ten o'clock Saturday morning. For a few days before her death she had not taken her food regularly, although she appeared to be quite as well as usual. She died of heart disease, which bore out the diagnosis of a veterinarian who was called in to see her last Wednesday and pronounced that organ affeeted.

Maud S.'s farewell appearance in public was made last month, at the Fasig-Tipton sale at Madison Square Garden, during the disposal of the horses belonging to the estate of the late Robert Bonner, she being the only one of that famous collection to be reserved. Mr. Elonner purchased the noted mare from Wm. H. Vander-

bilt, paying \$40,000 for her. Those horsemen who went "down the line" in 1885 will never forget the exciting scenes on July 30 at Cleveland when the noble mare, without a skip or a break, as steady as a clock, with the exception of one little waver near the gate, flashed under the wire in ment which the finance minister had 2.08 3-4, making a world's record, the fame of which travelled to every corner of the world where horses are

known. Many of the top notch cracks, have tried to beat that record to high wheel sulkies. They can get away below it hooked to the light hike sulkies but the high wheels hold them back. The record stood until October 20, 1891. when it was lowered by one-half a second by Mr. Bonner's mare Sunol, at Stockton, Cal., over a kite shaped nun would not entertain the ideas of track, who pulled a high wheel in the gentlemen apposite and that if 2.08 1-4, which still stands the record to that hitch.

> Mand S. was foaled in 1874, on A. J. Alexander's Woodburn farm, near

Spring Station, Ky.

She was by Harold, out of Miss Russell (dam of Nutwood, 2.18 3-4), by Pilot, Jr., grand-dam Sally Russell, by Boston. She was sold as a two-yearold for a small sum to a Mrs. Burgher of Cincinnati, and she parted with her to Capt. Geo. H. Stone, of the same city, who named her after his daughter. As a four-year-old Mr. Vanderbilt purchased her for \$20,000, after she had shown an exhibition mile of 2.17 3-4, at Lexington, Ky. She was crowned queen of the turf in 1830, with the record of 2.10 3-4, which she lowered to 2.10 1-4 in 1881.

Then she was given a rest until 1884. but in August 1 of the latter year Jay Eye See, at Narrangansett Park, Providence, R. I., made a mark of 2.10, which dethroned Maud S. It was for a brief period only, however, that she was compelled to take second place, as on the following day, at Cleveland, she lowered the record to 2.09 3-4. The same month she became the property

of Mr. Bonner. Frequently her owner gave her exhibition miles in public, and he speeded her on his private track at Tarrytown, N. Y. He also drove her on the road in the years of her greatness and was the envy of his many fellow roadsters. The greatest care was taken of the mare by Mr. Bonner, and, though he owned Sunol, who trotted in less time, he possessed for Maud S. the greatest of affection.

After her appearance at Madison Square Garden, in February, she was taken to Mr. Shults' Port Chester farm, for the purpose of breeding her to Axworthy, and it was hoped that she would have a foal before she died, to perpetuate her name. Mr. Shults was grieved beyond measure because of the death of the great mare. He had two veterinarians on hand to examine her when she was ready to be bred, and was hopeful of obtaining a colt out of her, although the chances were against it.

One of the Bonner brothers was out of the city yesterday when Mr. Shults sent to inform them of the mare's death, and therefore, it is not known what disposition will be made of her remains. It is more than likely that her name and fame will be perpetuated by a monument.

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