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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 24, 1906.

UNFAIR DEMANDS FROM THE I. C. R.

The Montreal Gazette contends tha the Intercolonial should earn sufficient money to pay not only its operating expenses, but also the interest on the money originally expended on its construction. It also insists that the money spent on the improvement of the road should be charged against operating expenses.

If these conditions were imposed upor company railways there is not a road a loss to understand or attempt to jusin Canada but would be hopelessly bankrupt. Where would the C. P. R. be, for instance, if it had to pay interest on the sixty-odd millions it received in subsidies, and the equal or greater amount given it in the form of land grants? Also its system of chargthe L. C. R. If its books were to be kept in the style prescribed for the government road by the Gazette its annual deficits would be greater than any shown on the Intercolonial.

The Gazette's argument is grossly unfair. For private railroads and steamship lines, for canals and river and harbor improvements and other transportation facilities the Dominion has spent hundreds of millions of dollars, from which it neither demands nor expects any direct return. The interest on this appears as increased business and transportation development, and, though it cannot be definstely estimated, is undoubtedly great enough to justify fully the expenditure. It is just the same with the I.

The money spent in the construction of this road and in its operation under the difficulties of its early years has trade between the upper and lower provinces and in ties without which federal union could never have been maintained. Now that another line unites these sections of Canada and more are projected, there may not exist the same reasons for a continuation of these expenditures, but there is certainly no reason for demanding that the I. C. R. should pay yearly interest on this money previously invested, which has already produced enough in general benefit to the country to balance the outlay.

As to operating expenses, the govern ment road can be so run as to pay with its revenue. There is room for doubt as to the wisdom of making last year. the road do this-for the money, whether it be paid in deficits or in the higher rates necessary to increase the revenue, comes from the pockets of the shareholders, who are the people of Canada. But it is apparent that a ma-jority of these shareholders would be taxed through their traffic than directly, and the majority must

The demand, however, of the Gazette is unreasonable and unfair. The most the I. C. R. can be asked to do is to pay operating expenses-figuring those ses as other roads do-and if it can do this under its present management no disinterested and honest Canadian will ask that it do more or that the present system be changed.

THAT CATTLE EMBARGO.

Notwithstanding the criticism of conservative policy with reference to the exclusion of Canadian cattle in-

in opposition, it is plain that the new government meditates no removal of the embargo. It is also plain that, though the continuance of the excluslon is, as of old, protective and political, the liberals will persist in the same hypocrisy about the risk of disease to British herds.

In answer to a recent deputation from the Central Associated Chambers of Agriculture petitioning for a maintenance of the embargo, Earl Carrington, the present minister of agriculture, expressed himself, very diplomatically, practically as follows: "If you had come here to urge any kind of protection for British farmers, I, as a pure-minded, high-principled, indeed inmaculate personage, should have uttered a stern 'No.' But as things are, and as you breathe only the blessed phrase 'immunity from risk of disease'-why, gentlemen, your most weighty reasons shall have the most earnest, nay conscientious, consideration of the cabinet." Referring to this the Canadian Ga-

zette remarks: "It is all rather silly. of course, to anyone who knows that the budget. what successive British ministers of agriculture of both parties are really thinking about are Votes, Votes, Votes!-the votes of British farmers and Irish breeders who do not want Canadian store cattle, and the votes of British graziers and co-operators who do. Our own expectation is that as the votes of British farmers and Irish graziers are the more numerous and have behind them the unbending support of Lord Carrington's permanent officials, the 'final decision of the government, of which Lord Carrington spoke as a kind of 'Tables from the Holy Mount,' will be in favor of keeping Canada out, and leaving things pretty much as they are."

GET TOGETHER.

Hon. Mr. Haggart's vicious attack upon the Intercolonial, coming after Mr. Emmerson's able and temperate speech in defense of the government railway and in exposition of his policy for its management, is having a good effect in the maritime provinces in arousing additional appreciation am ong the people, irrespective of politics, of the dangers which threaten government ownership and in convincing them of the necessity of hearty co-operation with the minister of railways in his fight for the people's road.

The attitude of the Amherst Tele gram, staunchly conservative, is characteristic of the growing sentiment which recognizes that this matter is of far more importance to the maritime provinces than any issue which the parties are ostensibly divided. Says the Telegram:

"Conservatives in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will, we think, be tify Mr. Haggart's attacks upon Intercolonial Railway. Friday was not the first eccasion upon which he has referred to the people's road in oppronor party policy in such a course, and Hon. John Haggart should be made to understand the fact.

"It is well known that there is ing improvements to capital account is movement of considerable strength in This is participated in by both liberals and conservatives.
"The people of the maritime prov

We must keep the I. C. R. But we must also eliminate, at once and for ever, all political influences from its management."

SENATE REFORM.

The manifest absurdity of paying \$2, 500 a year for the work done by a Can-adian senator has awakened public radical reform if not the abolition of the upper chamber, that both houses have been compelled to take notice of

In the senate Tuesday, Mr. J. V. Eilis with his customary frankness, admitted the practical uslessness of the body to which he belongs, but doubted the pos-sibility of its abolition under present ons. He advocated, however, a substantial reduction in its me ship. In the lower house a liberal mending that the present system of borne rich fruit in the development of life tenure of senatorships be done away with and that appointments be for a term not longer than the life of three parliaments. He also adrocated the retirement of senators over eighty years of age. Several other propositions intended to make the senate more representative and responsible and active body have side of parliament, indicating a growing feeling of discontent with the returns for the great expenses incurred n the maintenance of the upper house. If this feeling should result either in the abolition of the senate or in so radical reforms which shall make it a useful and active and responsible body, wheel on the coach of the party in power, the country will be amply repaid for the additional expense placed upon it by the indemnity legislation of

> According to the Globe, Hon. Mr. Farris rather cast doubt on the Sun's announcement that the government will grant \$5,000 for the St. John exhibition within a day or so. He intimated that the Sun seemed to know more than the government. While that is no extravagant praise, this great but modest family journal hesitates to express its endorsement of the state-ment. But it is perfectly willing to let the outcome of this matter decide the

THREE WIVES LIVING

TORONTO, March 21.-Charles Hendrick Cook pleaded guilty in the police court this morning to having married three women within the last seven months, all of whom are living. dulged in by the British liberals while He was remanded for sentence

MR. TARTE ON PENSIONS.

(La Patrie.)

There is a great clamor about the increased indemnities to members, and the pensions to ministers by parsimonous people; but if a politician speculates he is branded as corrupt. The ministers receive small salaries,

ess than many subordinate officials in railway and navigation companies and managers of industrial establishments. The prime minister should get at east \$20,000 or \$25,000. This sum to him is indispensable, if he is to sustain the dignity of his high positio The other ministers—on their heads rest great responsibilities. They neglect their personal affairs. The minis ters who have retired with a compet ence during the past twenty-five or thirty years can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The members of Canadian governments usually go to their tombs without a cent.

It is necessary that the country b governed by eminent men capable to dminister the affairs, and when they quit the arena they should be treated with just consideration.

The system of pensions to retired ministers with the small emolument they have been granted is good politics. represents an insignificant sum in

FIRES AND CAUSES.

(Belleville Intelligencer.) During the last seven years of 60,350 fires in the United States, 6.05 per cent. originated from unknown causes; outside causes, exposures, etc., 13.61; incendiary, 5.19; carelessness, 18.50; lightning, 14.25; heating, 21.40; vacancy, .11, and sparks, 3.85. To a very large extent the fires caused by heating might be properly attributable to careessness, so that the record shows, with incendiary fires added, nearly one-half of the total number to be due to conrollable causes. The worst feature of the situation is that the people who are careful are compelled to help make good the losses of those who are not.

WHICH BECAME A PARTNER.

(From Judge.) Once there were two lads, Paul and William, who entered the employ of a great manufacturer at the same time. Paul devoted himself assiduously to his work, and so did William; and in time they were familiar with all the operations of the concern by which they were employed. Faul had the interests of his employer at heart, and after many years of thought and experiment he devised a plan for bettering the pro duct without increasing the cost . William also devoted several years of time and thought to the product, and at last he invented a process by which it could be made 40 per cent, cheaper to the nanufacturer by means of undiscoverable adulteration, and the price to the consumer could be kept at the same figure. Ten guesses will be allowed each contestant, and the question is, Which of the boys is now a partner in

SONG OF THE MOTHER RANGE. Do you know how I have waited

through rain and blast For your coming, O my children, while the countless acons passed? For the heart within me cried, I should travail but abide,

come the mighty mother of races in their pride, And the fruit of all my longing should come to me at last

The desert wind might mar me, the sudden flood might change, And time make all my beauty fantasti- is probably not exped-But now from many seas,

With their large, triumphant ease, My hardy, handsome children are gathered to my knees. To know me and to love me, their en during mother range.

For my cry goes far to find them; the echo of my call Crosses the prairie rivers and pierces door and wall.

Till the dwellers of the street Feel their slackened pulses beat-Till a longing for the hill-trail takes hold upon their feet,

And the old way, the tried way, is naught to them at all. Their hearts have heard the trail-call, the word that bids them wake From the tyranny of cities; the bonds

And they are slaves no more To chair and desk and store, But free and great and restless as adventurers of yore.

With a hunger for the open and a wander-thirst to slake Are they worldly, are they weary, are they broken, sad, or worn? they sick with money-fever, disillusioned and forlorn?

They shall walk beneath my skies In a rapture of surprise, long-forgotten love-light rekindled in their eyes; And every beating heart in them

glad that it was born. Through my thousand purple canon where the giant shadows ride, rom the rim to the arrayo, from th

There is healing, there is lure, There is health for sorrow's cure, Where strength is born of gladness and the winds are soft and pure, Lo, your welcome is made ready and my blue teepee is wide!

-Bliss Carman, in The Reader.

MOVEMENTS OF

PRINCE ARTHUR

MONTREAL, March 21 .- Movements of Prince Arthur of Connaught, after eaching Ottawa on April 14th, have now been finally determined. are announced as follows: April 20-Leave Ottawa; arrive Nia-

gara Falls, 11 p. m. April 21-Leave Niagara Falls 2 n m spend two hours in Hamilton, and arrive Toronto, 6.05 p. m. April 27-Leave Toronto April 28th, arrive at Halifax 3 p. m.

After remaining in Halifax until May 1st St. John will be visited, the party arriving at Quebec on the evening of May 3rd. From there it is proed to go on a fishing trip to the Gatineau district and the Prince will arrive in Montreal May 8th, remaining in this city four days, and will sail for England on the str. Virginian

A LINE OF ACTION TO SAVE NIAGARA

United States Commissioners Make Their Report

Which Prompt and Energetic Measures Are Advocated for

Saving the Falls.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 21.-If Niagara Falls are to be preserved as one of the their present form, cannot now be wonders of the world immediate action foretold, for the reason that there is no by the United States and Canada is by the United States and Canada is required, according to the findings of the American members of the international waterways commission, which has for the past year been studying the conditions at the Falls and in the

This report signed by General O. H. Ernest, chairman, and the other Am erican members of the commission, was today submitted to congress by Secretary of War Taft, with a letter cailing attention to the urgency of the case. After a brief description of the physical conditions the report gives a detailed account of all the corporations now engaged in the development of power, with the quantities of water they are actually using, the amounts which they are preparing to use, and the amounts which they are authorized, under their charters to use. It includes not only corporations taking water directly rom the Niagara River, but also those drawing water for power from the water for power purposes from the Erie Canal and the Welland Canal; also the Chicago Drainage Canal, and also furnishes a list of all franchises granted and not perfected.

The report says: "The total quantity of water to be taken from the river by works now authorized is 60,990 cub feet per second. Of this amount 26,700 cubic feet is to be taken on the American side, and the remainder, 24,200 cubic feet on the Canadian side. That is, 27 per cent. of the average discharge and 33 per cent, of the low water discharge of the Niagara River will cease to pass over the falls when these works are completed and in full operation. The quantity to be diverted is than double the quantity which now passes over the American fall, which at the average stage is about 27,800 cubic feet. That this will be in general have an injurious effect upon the falls seems self-evident. The volume of water to be diverted is about the equivalent of the entire discharge of Lake Superior over the Sault Ste Marie. The amount thus far actually diverted is but 17,800 cubic feet per second, and has had an appreciable ef-fect upon the falls.

"Charters have been granted to con ditional amounts in quantities not nov limited. The sums of money invested or being invested, in the works now in operation or under construction, and in the industries dependent upon them. amount to many millions of dollars. It the withdrawal of the rights thus utilized. The commercial value of water power at Niagara Falls is very great, but if compared with values set aside by wealthy communities else where for park purposes, this value is not too great to be devoted to similar purposes. The place is visited annually by about 800,000 people.

"If the falls are to be preserved, is must be by mutual agreement betwee the two countries. As a step in that direction we recommended that legislation be enacted which shall contain the following provisions, viz:

"The secretary of war to be author ized to grant permits for the diversion of 28,500 cubic feet per second, and no more, from the waters naturally tributary to Niagara Falls, distributed as

"Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company, 9,500; Niagara Falls Power Company, 8,600; Erie Canal or its tenants (in addition to lock service), 400; Chicago Drainage Canal, 10,000. All other diversions water which is naturally tributary to Niagara Falls to be prohibited except such as may be required for dor tic use or for the service of locks in navagation canals. Suitable penalties for violation of the law to be prescribed.

"The foregoing prohibition to remain in force two years, and then to become the permanent law of the land, if in the meantime the Canadian governmen shall have enacted legislation prohibiting the diversion of water which is recurally tributary to Niagara Falls. in excess of 36,000 cubic feet per second, not including the amounts requir ed for domestic use or for the service of locks in navigation canals.

"It is asumed, however, that an understanding upon this subject would be reached by treaty. "The object of such legislation would be to put a stop to the further destruction of the falls and at the same time

infict the least possible injury upon the important interests now dependent upon this water power. The amount to be diverted on the Canadian side, 36.000 feet, has been fixed with a view to allowing to the companies on that side the amounts for which they now have works under construction. "Such legislation would give to Can-

ada the advantage of diverting 7.500 cubic feet per second more than is divantage is more apparent than real, of mention. 'Jusqi a quond.' since the power generated on the Canadian side will be to a large extent transmitted and used in the United States. In the negotiation of a treaty however, the point should be consider-

"The substance of this report was submitted to our Canadian colleagues before the passage of the joint resolution with a view to uniting in a joint report under the general law providing for the commission. There was a sub-stantial agreement in the statement of stantial agreement in the statement of branch in Winnipeg will be followed ditures of the Steel Corporation for new facts, and such differences as developed; by the establishment of branches in construction extraordinary mainten-

insuperable, but our colleagues desired time for further consideration. We have no doubt of their sympathetic interest in carrying out that part of the nstructions contained in the resolu-

"To foretell with accuracy the effects in detail of the full diversion author ized would require a more complete knowledge of the bed of the river than the American side should affect the American fall alone, it would practically leave it dry, but it seems probable that only a share of this division would be at the expense of the American fall. Exactly what proportion that will be cannot be stated with precision, but from a study of the channels and reefs so far as they are known, a will come from the two arms in about American fall and five sixths from the Horseshoe fall, Exactly what form the changes in the two cataracts will take, whether they will be narrower, or will be broken up into a greater number of streams, or simply be reduced in volume, retaining in general duced as hereafter indicated, it may not prove disastrous. This cannot be definitely determined until the works now under construction have been completed and put in operation. that happens if it be found that the falls have not suffered serious damage. as a scenic spectacle, it does not for low that additional water may be diverted with impunity. Additional diversion would be an experiment ever more dangerous than that now being tried, and in our opinion should not be permitted.

"In return for the impairment of the thus far authorized the state of New York will receive practically nothing for the 342,000 horse power authorized on that side and the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park will re ceive an annual rental of \$270,000 or ar average of 65 cents per horse power for the 415,000 horse power, authorized on the Canadian side. These figures do not include the 8,000 horse power being developed by the electrical railway, nor the power developed by the Hamilton Company with water from the Welland Canal."

"WHY NOT

Archbishop?" Asks Judge Landry

porations which propose to divert ad- Thinks His Race Has Been "Studiously" Ignored-Plenty of Good **Timber Among Acadian Prelates**

From Thursday's Daily Sun.)

Judge P. A. Landry was in the city yesterday, staying at the Royal. In view of the question that is at this time of great interest to maritime people, and particularly to those of the Roman Catholic faith, the probable successor to the late Archbishop O'Brien, the query was made to his below the new years or so substantial manther ten years or so substantial manther ten cook and cabin boy. With the aid of

"Naturally," he replied "the Catholic people of the maritime provinces feel a deep interest in the nomination of the successor to the late lamented Archbishop O'Brien. All that is published in reference to such nomination is read, commented and studied with due respect and much concern. It must be gratifying to the friends of the bishop of this diocese to read that he has the refusal of the position. The wise ones who affirm that do not inform the public on what grounds it is sary to find a plan whereby an equalbelieved that he will refuse the honor. Each reader is left to infer what reason seems to him best suited to the ocsion. We have heard many reasons as signed why he would refuse; among others that the debentures left by his predecessor will be better administered y him than any possible successor." "What do the Acadians think of the situation?" he was asked.

"The prevailing wish among the Acadians," was the response, "even Arerous (the flery one, the one possessed of an evil spirit) is that the best fitted way be reviewed without regard to race or nationality. French names are kept from the published list of probable successors. I say 'studiously,' because I prefer that to a word that would mean an utter forgetfulness of our existence as a part of the Catholic church of the maritime provinces.

"To us Acadians the name of a Richard, a Dugal-both Roman prelates-a Doucet, a Belliveau, a Chaisson, a Tessier, a Guertin, would suggest just as worthy timber,' if not more worthy, for a bishop or an archbishop as the names published. We feel humiliated -but we are used to that-when high ecclesiastical positions are open to renomination, that not one of our many excellent priests (bisheps have none) should be thought worthy

MONTREAL, March 21.-The Royal the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatche-

reaching the city today from a trip 000. through the west, stated that arrangekatchewan and Alberta,

WEST SHOULD HAVE LITTLE SCHOONER MORE SENATORS

is now obtainable. The water taken on the Canadian side below the crest of the rapids will affect the Horse Shoe Says New Minister of In- But Had a Thrilling Ex land Revenue

(Manitoba Free Press.) The minister of inland revenue, Hon. W. Templeman, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Ottawa. reasonable estimate is that the water Mr. Templeman was sworn in on Feb 6, and on March 6 the electors of Vic the proportion of one sixth from the toria, B. C., were asked to endorse the general policy of the government o which he is a member, and incidentally to approve the action of the premier in assigning a second portfolio to the west. This they did by the very substantial majority of 696.

CORRECTS MISREPRESENTATION. When met by a Free Press represen tative the new minister said that he eally did not know of anything that he had to say that would be of interest to any person, with the exception, perhaps, that he would like to see a Vancouver to the Telegram of Wednes-"According to appointment," Mr.

Templeman said, "I met a very large elegation of the liberals of Vancouver city, who presented to me the claims of that city and of the district of which it is the centre, for representation in the senate. There are, you know, only three senators from British Columbia, and up till my resigna tion two have been residents of Vancouver Island and one of the mainland, which is the larger and more populous portion of the province. The delegation put their arguments forcibly and fairly and on the ground lely that the growing commercial interests of their city required that resident of either that city or district should be chosen to fill the present vacancy. I admitted the force of of their contentions and pointed out that if their request could not be met on the present occasion that it would most assuredly have to be conceded in the very near future. I did not express any opinion in regard to the fitness of any person, whether his name was mentioned by the party friends who met me or not, and further than explaining the position as I understood it, both from a personal, political and public standpoint, nothing was agreed to respecting my successor in the sen-ate. It is on that point especially that the despatch in question misrepresents the conference. There was absolutely no conclusion arrived at, B. C. SENATORIAL REPRESENTA-

TION.

"Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are more highly favored than British Columbia, which is limited to three members in the upper chamber. The Pacific coast province ought to have four immediately, like the other western provinces, but it cannot have its number increased until there is imperial legislation. There is, however, a larger view to take of ultimate senatorial representation and I torial representation, and I do not know why it should not be pressed. west in point of population is entitled to as many senators as the three maritime provinces, which as a sena-torial district has twenty-four representatives, while in respect to area or interests or legislation required there can be no doubt of its paramount importance.

WEST SHOULD HAVE 24 SENA-TORS.

"I believe the west should be constituted into a senatorial district, having twenty-four members, which would be honor: "What is said about the new years or so substantial reasons for the creation of two senatorial districts instead of one. That might make the senate too large, but would it not be better to have a few more than are actually required than that there should be a preponderating number from what some day will cease to be numerically the larger part of the dominion. If there is any objection to increasing the number of senators to the extent that two new senatorial districts, or even one, would involve, and there would be, then it will be neces ity of provincial representation would be maintained without having too many representatives. meantime British Columbia thinks there should be a little evening up and that she should be alloted four as the other sister provinces have that num

BUSINESS BRISK IN B. C. Business generally is very good in British Columbia. ous, the lumber trade is better than it was a year ago, and on the whole the commercial outlook is satisfactory. Coast cities are patiently waiting the advent of the G. T. P.; that is the people are.

VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF

Now that the G. T. P. is practically under construction all the way to Edmonton, I look for a vigorous prosecution of the line from that point to the Pacific. That portion of the road will not be the least profitable part of the whole system, as there are more undeveloped natural resources, such as coal and other minerals, timber and fish, than in any other equal area in

BIG EXPENDITURES BY U. S. STEEL

From April 1, 1901, the date on which the company began husiness, to Dec. 81, 1905, the U. S. Steel Corporation spent \$254,611,234 for new construction extraordinary replacements and ordin-Bank of Canada has decided to invade ary repairs. Notwithstanding this the property account after all deductions, which was \$1,325,267,583 on Dec. 31, 1902, C. E. Neill, inspector of the bank, on shows an increase of less than \$45,000,

There has been expended in co ments had been completed to open a tion with the acquisition of the Union large office in Winnipeg at once. It is Steel and Clairton Steel companies \$41,understood that, the opening of a 040,200, which brings the total expenthe principal centres of Manitoba, Sas- ance, acquisition, etc., since its organization close to \$300,000,000

RIDES OUT GALES

perience

The Eveline Was 13 Days From Meteghan to St. John—A Talk With the Captain

From Thursday's Daily Sun.)

After taking thirteen days for a pasage that should occupy about half that number of hours, the sch. Eve-line reached St. John from Meteghan, N. S., yesterday afternoon at one correction made of certain statements o'clock. The vessel, which is only of attributed to him in a special from 21 tons register, has successfully wea-21 tons register, has successfully wea-thered two of the worst gales which have visited this coast for some time The master, George Trahan, is very proud of the way the little boat acted. In spite of the fact that she was swept by seas time and again she came through the terrible gales and mountainous seas unscathed. The deck load of kerosene casks was swept overboard early on the passage, but this was the

only loss sustained. The vessel left Meteghan on Thursday, March 8th, but was forced to put into Digby the next day for shelter, It was not until six days later that the skipper considered it safe to yenture out again. After leaving port, however, the gale increased and by the time New Brunswick was sighted the storm had become terrific. Huge seas were continually breaking over the oulwarks and on one occasion the captain was lifted right off the deck. For a few seconds he did not know whether he was overboard or not. Then as the wave receded he felt something solid under him and grasping hold found himself on top of the main boom. In relating the incident Captain Trahan said: "Do you know, I came darn

near losing my cap that time."

After settling his cap a little more firmly on his head he climbed down and seized the tiller just in time to prevent the schooner being swung broadside on. Both signal lamps were destroyed and the vessel was left without lights. After battling with the storm all night it was found impossible to reach St. John, so the school ed and made for Tiverton, N. S., there she arrived on Friday afternoon As the watchers on shore saw her rise high on one wave and then sink out of sight in the trough of the next

it seemed impossible to them that a vessel of her size could withstand the force of the elements. However, by good seamanship the harbor was safewas made to reach St. John, but it was again found necessary to seek shelter, and this time the schoener anchored in Beaver Harbor. A number of other vessels had also put into the same place, most of them more or less damaged. Yesterday morning the storm had abated sufficiently for the vessel to start out again, and after a run of six hours St. John was finally reached. The skipper says he had one of the liveliest times of his life. Although he has been at sea for thirty years the weather was so bad that he became seasick. Most of the time at sea it was impossible to keep a fire going in this crew which is comprised in the person of one young man he brought the little vessel through some experi-ences which some ships of ten times

her size would have falled to weather WINSTON CHURCHILI

Among the Members of the **Labor Party**

MONTREAL, March 21-The Star's London correspondent cables: The Campbell-Bannerman ministry meeting obstacles from quite unexpected quarters in its policy of over-riding colonial self-government. Ramsay MacDonald, secretary of the new labor group in the house of com-

mons, sent a bomb shell into the ministerial camp today by declaring in the abor journal that "unless the cabinet muzzles Winston Churchill they will bring themselves into disastrous flict with the colonies. "Churchill speaks like an irresponsible person. The pride he seems to take in reminding the Transvaal people that he suspects them and that he is to veto certain acts they may pass af-

ing statesmanship. These are matters for private despatches, not public "Churchill got into office far too soon. This may sound strange from a labor member, but I forsee grave discord between the colonies motherland if Churchill is allowed to go on as he is going."

fecting Chinese labor, is very blunder-

MRS. WILLITON SPEAKS.

From her home at 29 Gilmour Ave., Poronto Jct., Mrs. J. Williton tells of her new found cure for neuralgia and mnscular pain.

"I have long been troubled with

neuralgia, and Nerviline has been my only relief. When rubbed on it seems to sink right to the cure of the pain and gives instant ease. I can hon-estly recommend Nerviline for any pain of ache—it is a sure cure." Can't help curing, it's so strong and penetrating. Sinks right to the core of the pain and prevents it returning. Don't forget the name - "Polson's Nerviline." and refuse any sub-

G.T.P. R NOT G Laurier Ann Miles, ment's N South Af

OTTAWA, March 2 bion of the session v house today. A new crown was introduced catures of the sitting Hon, Wm. Templer nland revenue, today and took his seat in t mons. He was into ber for Nanaimo.

Mr. Lake of Qu'App Mr. Oliver that the Sas ley Land Company ha purchase of 150,000 acr dollar an acre. Patent sued for 142,808 acres. has not completed the Its lands. Col. Sam Hughes minister of militia that

not been voted to the He informed Col. Wort imperial army officer, n secured to inspect He had arrived and ass The prime minister t of Wellington there w tion before the gove charges against the Insurance Company. I

the New York commit with the Mutual invest

ly. There was no action ment knew of that cour the benefit of the Canad The prime minister tional transcontinental been surveyed to an esti of 1,366 miles. This was from Quebec to Winn surveys have been con miles of the route and for that distance: 149 m

submitted by the survey The central route fr

CREW

BOSTON, March 21. Smith of the St. John schooner Adelene and fir crew undoubtedly owe opportune appearan ing schooner Margaret took them from an ope miles off Portland last they had been seventy-tw without food or water. landed here today by t was abandoned waterlog off Rockland, Maine, a derelict on the ocean. the men were rescued storm which destroyed arose, and the crew wou

Captain, Henry Smith, Mate, Edward McDerm Steward, Ervin Sah Hampton.

> Leonard Ferguson, 19 Milburn Sabin, Hampto William A. Martin, St.
> Last Thursday the sch
> tered a heavy gale off th and sprung a leak at th foot an hour. The men pumps all night, great s to sweep them a

Saturday the wind venorth and the air becam

NEWS OF SU

Little Daughter of C. D. III-A Social Event -**Business at Amb**

(Special to the S SUSSEX, March 22.-The of the week was the part evening by Mr. and Mrs Keith, in honor of J. Fran L. C. Daigle, governmen structors, who have been past month, and who leav Miss Stewart of Sacky day the first of the we T. H. Carvill is off on a to Fredericton and surro

Clarence Spooner of Record, Moncton, was in The second little daugh Mills, who has been v measles and pneumonia, and grave fears are ent her recovery. This is sad, as only last week M Mills were called upon to Mills were called upon t loss of a bright little gir tha. Their many friends speedy recovery of this ch Miss McFee is visiting Robert McFee, here. Miss McWilliams of N came here last week to