

LOCAL LEGISLATURE

FREDERICTON, March 22.—Mr. Allen of the committee of municipalities reported recommending the Moncton Building Act, the St. Stephen Debuture Act, the St. Stephen Incorporation Amendment Act and the act to authorize the town of St. Stephen to annex in aid of the Chipman Memorial Hospital. They reported without recommendation the bill relating to an issue of debentures for wharf purposes in St. Andrews.

Mr. Fish introduced a bill to change the name of the town of Newcastle; Mr. King, a bill to amend the act for increased fire protection in Sussex; Mr. Todd, a bill to incorporate the J. & L. E. Knight Co., Ltd.; Mr. Copp, a bill to amend 59 Vic., chap. 58, relating to the arrest, imprisonment and examination of debtors; also a bill to amend chap. 100 of the consolidated statutes rates and taxes.

The bill to incorporate the Union Telephone Co., Limited (a company to operate telephone lines in York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska counties), was agreed to with amendment. The bill authorizing the South West Boom Co. to charge 75 cents for rafting small lumber was also considered by the committee and agreed to with certain amendments.

A bill to confirm the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the French ratepayers of the parish of Shediac was agreed to.

The bill to incorporate the Fraser Electric Light Co. (incorporating certain persons for the purpose of generating and selling electricity for lighting, heating and mechanical purposes in the city of Fredericton) was agreed to with amendment, the title being changed to the Aberdeen Electric Co.

FREDERICTON, March 24.—The house met at 3 o'clock. Mr. Osmann rose to a question of privilege and called attention to a paragraph in the Sun referring to the members of this house as "the gang." He thought this was treating the house with great disrespect.

Mr. Allen presented the report of the committee on municipalities recommending the bill to authorize the Chatham school board to issue debentures.

The attorney general presented the report of the committee on law practice and procedure, recommending with amendments the bill to fix the fees to be paid by municipalities in criminal investigations.

Hon. Mr. Dunn introduced a bill to authorize the town of St. John to issue debentures for all improvements, and also a bill to establish the line between St. John city and the parish of Simonds at Drury Cove; Hon. Mr. Tweedie a bill to authorize the town of Chatham to issue debentures for water and sewerage purposes.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the order for the third reading of the bill incorporating the Aberdeen Co. was rescinded for the purpose of referring it again to the committee of the whole.

Dr. Ruddick introduced a bill to authorize St. John county to issue debentures for the Isolation Hospital, and Mr. Robertson's bill relating to the maintenance of the St. John Salvage Corps, and to vest the appointment of recorder of St. John in the common council; Mr. Copp, a bill to change the name of Leonard Styles.

On motion of Mr. Pugsley, rule 84 was suspended to permit the introduction of a bill to incorporate the River View Memorial Park board.

On motion of Mr. O'Brien (Charlotte) rules 78 and 79 were suspended to permit the introduction of the St. George alms house bill.

Mr. Appley moved that sub-section 2 of rule 78 be suspended to allow the presentation of the petition of Michael Welch and others praying for the passage of an act to incorporate the M. Welch Telephone Co., and that the petitioners be relieved from paying double fees.

The motion was put and lost, the vote being 19 to 10, so that there was not the two-thirds majority required by rule 85.

Mr. Purdy introduced a bill to incorporate the River View Memorial Park board, St. John.

On motion of Mr. Copp, rules 78 and 79 were suspended to permit of the introduction of a bill relating to the Moncton hospital. On motion of Mr. Appley the rule was suspended to permit of the introduction of a bill to change the name of Joseph Levi Hamm.

Mr. O'Brien (Charlotte) introduced the St. George alms house bill. On motion of Mr. Appley, the petition to incorporate the M. Welch Telephone Co. was referred back to the committee on standing rules.

Mr. Hazen proceeded to discuss the budget speech. In the course of his address he analyzed the financial statement of Hon. Mr. Tweedie and showed that the financial condition of the province is far from being as good as the premier would have the people believe.

The order of the day being called, MR. HAZEN

proceeded to discuss Hon. Mr. Tweedie's financial statement. The provincial secretary had expressed gratification on behalf of the house that no reference had been made this session to the two-price bridge policy. He could readily understand why a policy which has caused the waste of thousands of dollars of public money and which the investigation of 1900 had forced the government to abandon and adopt a tender system, was not a pleasant one for the government to recall. He regretted that he could not return the compliment of expressing the thanks of the house to the premier for his budget speech, because it was an old story now, a speech that had already done service for three sessions in succession. At the outset of the speech the prosperous condition of the province was dwelt upon and the impression created that the government alone deserved the credit for all this. Providence had nothing to do with it. While he rejoiced in the continued prosperity of New Brunswick, he regretted that the last census returns showed an increase in the population of only 10,000, notwithstanding the large increase in expenditure since

confederation, a fact which demonstrated that it should be the aim of the government to devise some means of keeping our people at home. In dealing with the agricultural policy of the government, the provincial secretary spoke as if the development that had taken place in the farming industry was due solely to the present administration, and that but one feeling existed among the farmers in regard to the government, and that was of the utmost loyalty. They were represented as burning with zeal to vote for the government at the next election. Yet in 1900, Carleton county, the garden of the province, elected an opposition candidate, and in the last by-election in Kings county another important farming section, the government, with all of its influence only succeeded in carrying the county by a majority of but 130, which was a greatly reduced one from a former election. Many of the farming districts voted against the government candidates. So it is incorrect to say that all agriculturalists approve of the policy of the government. He quoted an extract from a letter he had received from one of the most intelligent, most energetic and representative farmers in New Brunswick, in which it was stated among other things that the agricultural statistics which are furnished the government are often made up by school secretaries, who, knowing very little of the farming interest of the province, often furnish information which is not accurate but on the contrary misleading. The letter pointed out that lecturers on agriculture, often selected as a reward for party services, could speak more intelligently of political deals and spruce logs than they could of farming, dairying and that sort of thing. Are the men whom the government are paying for this service worth the cost? Do we produce a better article of cheese, or is it as good as it was some years ago? Leaving agriculture, the provincial secretary turned his attention to the lumbering interests of the province and charged the opposition with not being disposed to treat the lumbermen fairly. The provincial secretary knows that neither on the hustings nor on the floors of this house has the opposition

EVER GIVEN UTTERANCE to a syllable detrimental to the lumbering interests. Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Your predecessors did.

Mr. Hazen—It comes with bad grace from a premier who the other day refused to be responsible for the sins of his predecessors to attempt to lay at the door of the opposition blame for which they are not liable. The premier and his colleagues from Northumberland are simply rehearsing a campaign speech which they intend making in all the school houses in Northumberland county for the purpose of raising a sectional cry and leading the people to believe that the opposition is opposed to the lumber interests. Now no sane person will suppose that the opposition is disposed to do otherwise than encourage by every legitimate means an industry which they recognize as being, along with agriculture, the most important one of the province. They would lack patriotism and they would be unworthy of the support of any elector in the province if they did otherwise. The government is simply endeavoring to make the lumbermen believe that their interest will be imperilled should there be a change in the administration of provincial affairs.

Referring to Mr. Burchill's statement that the winter port agitation was the cause of his (Hazen's) defeat in the federal elections in St. John in 1896, Mr. Hazen pointed out that he had a clear majority of 100 votes in the city and Carleton, the community more directly interested in the winter port question, and that his defeat was due to the agitation started against him by the present attorney general, who raised the religious cry along the lines of remedial legislation. In that campaign the attorney general announced himself as an independent supporter of N. Clarke Wallace, and he did not hesitate to make inflammatory speeches.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—if you have been told that I made inflammatory speeches you have been misinformed, and I defy you to produce a single utterance in support of that statement.

Mr. Hazen—You made such statements in my own hearing at Plantagenet, an Orange stronghold, where you said that the Orange order existed among other things for resisting the aggressiveness of the Roman Catholic Church, and that it was the duty of every Orangeman to vote for yourself and your colleague, McLaughlin.

The provincial secretary had charged the opposition with declaring that the province was going to the dogs. It would rather seem that the provincial secretary is the person to be charged with the declaration, for in the session of 1888, as a member of the opposition, he then considered it his duty to oppose every measure the government introduced, and when the legislature was asked to vote the amount required for the erection of the departmental building, the present provincial secretary almost went so far as to accuse the government

of murder, because they had not taken cognizance of the dangerous condition of the bridges until one of them had caused the death of a certain man.

He declared that the financial condition of the province was such that there was no money to repair our bridges, although the debt then was \$1,300,000 less than it is now, and we were paying an interest charge \$40,000 less than at present. In view of this utterance it is inconsistent on the part of the provincial secretary to condemn the opposition for shouting blue ruin which they are not doing. What they do contend is that if the controllable expenditures are not cut down there will have to be a resort to some kind of taxation or a reduction of the amount voted for the public service.

The provincial secretary had remarked that his (Hazen's) speech at Kingston was never intended to go beyond the confines of country school houses, but he had made no statement in Kingston that he was not prepared to stand by in parliament, or on any public platform in the province. He had stated at Kingston that the government from 1883 to 1901, inclusive, had received a total revenue of \$2,848,469.85 in excess

of the amount received by the government for the fifteen years from 1883 to 1898, which, divided by 15, the number of years between 1883 and 1901, gives a yearly revenue of \$189,897.97 in excess of the revenue received by the previous government from 1867 to 1883. Deducting from this \$930,000, which is a total for ten years of an amount received from the dominion, as provided by the British North America act and the payment of which caused in 1877, and we have a balance of \$2,218,469.85, which divided by 15 years, gives a yearly revenue of \$147,897.98 more than the government from 1867 to 1883 were in receipt of. The provincial secretary said that the present government had a legacy handed down to it by a previous government in the shape of railway subsidies, which are responsible for the net debt, but irrespective of this legacy the debt had been greatly increased, and it never fell to the lot of a provincial secretary to come down with a financial statement so appalling as the one presented the other day. The debt at the end of October, 1900, was \$2,351,968.25, compared with \$2,776,264.24 October 31st, 1901, an apparent decrease of \$424,295.99. Adding \$45,000 balance incurred by the royal receipt of \$7,000, we have an actual addition to the debt of \$318,311. If the balance on emergency account and royal receipt had not been carried over,

THE APPARENT DECREASE would have been converted into a deficit of \$403,000, which is a state of things that is certainly alarming. The result of the year's operation has been \$200,000 added to the funded debt, \$40,000 to the net debt, \$14,000 overdrawn on lunatic asylum account and \$88,000 on public works, the worst showing since confederation. The total amount paid for public printing last year was \$18,573, which is in excess of anything ever paid. Of this amount \$4,000 was spent for the publication of a hand book of New Brunswick. This amount was absolutely wasted, as there are still 2,500 copies of the book in a book-binding establishment in St. John, and it was considered such a disgrace to the province that the government has employed Dr. Hannay to prepare another book.

Since 1895 there has been an enormous increase in the cost of executive government and in the controllable expenditures of the province. In 1895 executive government cost the province \$27,914, compared with \$32,421, an increase of \$7,294. Legislation in 1901 amounted to \$18,000, and in 1901 to \$21,000, an increase of \$3,000. For public printing the amount charged in 1895 was \$13,557.37, compared with \$18,576.67 in 1901, an increase of \$5,019.30. In reference to public printing, it must be borne in mind that it was stated when the office of Queen's printer was abolished that it would result in a great saving, yet there has been a large increase of over \$5,000, as shown above. The amount paid for travelling expenses in 1895 was \$3,452, compared with \$3,390 in 1901, an increase of \$62. Legal services, in addition to the attorney general's last year cost the province \$13,067.63.

Since the introduction of the Speedy Trials Act the amount of criminal business has decreased, and the attorney general might very well attend to the criminal business in the county courts of the province.

The attorney general was paid last year \$5,225 for services in connection with the Eastern Extension claim. Many governments had rendered service in connection with this claim, yet they had received nothing for their services. This amount was paid for 18 days' services.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—It must be borne in mind that my services extended over 4 years and included my own and the premier's travelling expenses.

Mr. Hazen, continuing, said he hoped a detailed statement would some day be brought down. While he recognized the legal abilities of the attorney general, he considered the amounts he was in receipt of excessive, considering that he received an income of \$2,100 per year as attorney general. Last year he received \$8,430, the largest sum ever paid to an attorney general in one year before or since confederation, larger than the sum received by a federal cabinet minister. The average cost of each member of the executive to the province last year was \$4,471.55. It was said that members of the executive were not well paid.

He had opposed the grant of \$20,000 for revising and consolidating the statutes, a work which was to have been completed before this, and he opposed the grant for the establishment of a technical school in Nova Scotia as well as the proposal to increase the sessional indemnity. He would admit that the salary was inadequate if members devoted all their time to affairs of government.

BUT A VERY SMALL PORTION of their time is taken up in this connection. But the opposition is charged with being equally responsible for the increased expenditures because they had voted for the several items in the supply. This was absurd after the criticism of the budget. It is not the duty of the opposition to criticize every item in supply, thus causing delay and increasing the legislative expenses. But it was not true, as charged by the premier, that he (Hazen) had never opposed any item of expenditure, and he was strong in his opposition to the increased amount to be paid for collecting successive duties. He had objected also to increasing the salary of the commissioner for agriculture by \$500 per year.

It was in consequence of his action that the government had abandoned their two-price bridge policy and called for tenders, thereby saving thousands of dollars to the exchequer and taxpayers of the country.

With reference to the St. John hospital, while he regretted the evidence that had been adduced, it was only fair to suspend judgment until the commissioners had reported. His idea was that the time had come for a change in the management by placing in charge a medical man of standing and experience.

The government cannot very well claim extraordinary generosity in its dealings with the port of St. John when it is considered that they give only \$2,500 yearly and take in liquor licenses, etc., about \$17,000.

A surplus of \$49,000 is estimated for next year, but deduct \$40,000, which is being borrowed for smallpox expenditure and placed in the estimated receipts, also a moss grown claim of \$8,000, and the surplus is reduced to \$1,900.

In conclusion, Mr. Hazen said he would let the government do the prophesying regarding the next election. The opposition would trust to the intelligence of the people and to their desire for a change in the administration of the affairs of the province.

FREDERICTON, March 25.—Following Mr. Hazen last evening, the Hon. Dr. Pugsley referred to the election of 1898 in terms he had previously used in explaining and defending his course, and declared he opposed the remedial bill not from religious prejudices, but because he regarded it was contrary to the provisions of the constitution and as an attempt to force upon the people of Manitoba a bill to which they were opposed. He next defended himself from charges made by Mr. Flemming in regard to his charge for legal services. Previous attorney generals were paid for their work, and his charges were not unreasonable. With regard to the succession duties, said Mr. Pugsley, let me say that the labor performed is far greater than most persons imagine. The attorney general has to see that the province is not deprived of its proper dues. I have to keep constantly on the alert. Let me mention a case. Four years before I became attorney general, an estate had been valued so low as to escape the succession duties. The matter had passed the probate judge and the former attorney general. I thought the estate had been undervalued and took the matter up and obtained \$700

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for the province. Of the sum received on the Eastern Extension claim, \$2,500 was paid for actual expenses, so the balance amounted to some \$2,700, or about \$700 a year. That certainly is not an excessive reward for success in a case of such magnitude. The leader of the opposition spoke of my receiving \$45 for services in the bridge investigation. These services were performed in the year 1900 and were of an unusual character. I charged just the same as Dr. Stockton—\$50 a day. The member for Carleton blames us for increasing the bonded indebtedness, and also for not building a free bridge at Hartland. These are very inconsistent positions.

The Hartland bridge is only fourteen miles from Woodstock, where we had expended \$150,000 on a bridge. The Hartland men came down and asked us to pledge the credit of the province for sufficient bonds to build a bridge. We did so, and they agreed to make it a toll bridge. The tolls charged on the bridge are very small and the people are well content to pay them. Yet, after all the cry against extravagance, we are able to show a surplus of nearly \$50,000. The leader of the opposition in his speech, for the purpose of illustrating the awful extravagance of the government, read figures showing the difference in the cost of the executive government in 1895 and 1901. He said the cost had increased, without taking into account the department of agriculture. He has

picked out 1895 for his comparison because it was the last of the seven years except the year 1898. If he had called attention to the year 1897 he would find that that year the cost was \$31,278, while last year it was \$300 less. Why did he not say that we deserve credit for the reduction from 1897 to this year? He picks out the lowest year for his comparison, which is unfair.

Mr. Pugsley went on to reply to statements made by Mr. Hazen in his Kingston speech, but had not finished his speech when the house decided to adjourn at 10.30 o'clock.

The house met at 3 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Labllois, in reply to enquiry by Mr. Hazen, said the cost of repairing Ferry's Point bridge, Kings Co., during the last fiscal year was \$700. In addition to that \$128.20 was paid to the caretaker for opening and closing the draw. The work was not put up at public tender, as in the opinion of the department, owing to the character of the work, it was not considered feasible to do so. The work was done under supervision of John W. Chaloner, supervisor, and was carried on by day's work.

Hon. Mr. Labllois, in reply to Mr. Hazen, said the cost of building piers on the Kennebecasis river during the last fiscal year for the steamer Adino Padlock was as follows: Pier at Titus' landing, \$292.29; Rothessay, \$308.96; Moss Glenn, \$238.50; Chifton, \$308.29; Long Island, \$135.50; McCormack's, \$258.42; total, \$1,542.06. The work was not put

DO YOU WISH FOR HEALTH? The Spring months are a trying time to most people. At no other time of the year do health and strength seem so hard to gain and to hold. You do not feel that you are really sick, but you feel about as bad as you could if you were seriously ill. That feeling ought to be got rid of—and it can be. What you need is a tonic to enrich the blood and free it from the impurities which have lodged in your system during the winter, and which are responsible for your present condition. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills For Pale People is the only reliable, never-failing tonic medicine. These pills make new, rich blood, strengthen the nerves, and bring health and renewed vitality to every organ in the body. They are an ideal Spring medicine, and the best thing in the world for all diseases having their origin in impoverished or impure blood. Mr. Joseph Forier, M.P.P., Grand Assn. N. B., says:—"Both my wife and daughter have greatly benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In my daughter's case she was in very poor health, pale, thin and apparently bloodless, but through the use of the pills she has regained strength and is again able to enjoy life. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best of medicines when the blood is in a poor condition." There are no pills "just the same as," or "just as good as" Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and for this reason you must get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper or every box. Sold by all dealers in medicines or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

up at public to not put up at the proprietor of the Padlock employ construct the ing, to t he work was torily and wit was thought b necessity for tion of the p the steamer, t ley to build o the necessary hoisting gear building of su and placing in secure the pie cheaply as it c ed by tender lay. The wor tion of the pr Hon. Mr. D Hazen, said n in the areas i issued to the follows, viz.: bert, Northum Sunbury, Glou penditure has land and Albe by respecting mentioned. Replying to Tweedie said yet been made for York coun performed by registrar, and made in a few days' work. Replying to with reference D. Irving's f Hon. Mr. Farr given and not Replying to Tweedie said ments had been merely for tra the house and in the Evang. Replying to Tweedie said t been paid to printer, inclu ing had been In reply to Tweedie said of the govern ture for an Capt. Bernier full. While full sympathy while it might ity of impres government t ing him, they granting aid province of Mr. Appley corporate the James Levi H a bill to ex from section 1901. Mr. Roberts lating to the p and Mr. O'B bill incorpora Hon. Mr. T port of the J. Jan. 31st, 1901, royal receipt the financial s Newcastle for Mr. Purdy i to the St. John Hon. Mr. T the chairman mitted, presen committee, rec relating to the Century churc fund of the C Canada. Mr. Lawson ing the act in for water and The house c consideration the Liquor Ac providing for Standard time ish priority as Bill No. 38, ish of Beres planned the o section by se In reference the adoption time, the Ho he had the o gram from t stating that Atlantic Star ince was un time is one t Standard tim movement in adoption, the having no reg exist been exp public and o C. P. R. beti tic Standard, it uniform t this bill. Th force until p in council.— The bill execution of Hon. Mr. P ing away w present law business com ness houses ing credit to the state of which a del to proceed a ment, thus The present the bill of s ions, where to proceed a ment, other may hand f and are on A similar la in Ontario, than the O provide that they be oved in to th just the sam execution of Mr. Hazen new general measure, wh favor by th St. John a would have with the su outside mer business act sent act a might be a the full an

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Hon. Mr. Dunn, in reply to Mr. Hazen, said nine counties are included in the areas mentioned in the licenses issued to the B. F. Co. as follows, viz.: Westmorland, Kent, Albert, Northumberland, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, Gloucester, Restigouche. Expenditure has been made in Westmorland and Albert, in sinking wells and by prospecting in the other counties mentioned.

Replying to Mr. Hazen, Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that no appointment had yet been made to the office of recorder for York county. The work was being performed by the deputy of the late registrar, and an appointment will be made in a few days.

Replying to Mr. Melanson's enquiry with reference to the bonusing of J. D. Irving's flour mill at Buctouche, Hon. Mr. Farris said nothing had been given and nothing had been asked.

Replying to Mr. Melanson, Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that the usual arrangements had been made this year as formerly for translating the debates of the house and having them published in the Evangeline and Courier.

Replying to Mr. Melanson, Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that the sum of \$303 had been paid to the Courier last year for printing, including the debates. Nothing had been paid to the Acadian.

In reply to Mr. Robertson, Hon. Mr. Tweedie said it was not the intention of the government to ask the legislature for an appropriation to assist Capt. Bernier in his North Pole expedition. While the government was in full sympathy with Capt. Bernier, and while it might consider the advisability of impressing upon the department the importance of assisting him, they felt that the matter of granting aid was entirely within the province of the dominion government.

Mr. Appleby introduced a bill to incorporate the M. Welch Telephone Co.; also a bill to change the name of James Levi Hamner, Hon. Mr. Lablache, a bill to exempt Alphonse Sormany from section 9 of the medical act of 1901.

Mr. Robertson introduced a bill relating to the public library of St. John, and Mr. O'Brien (Northumberland) a bill incorporating the Sisters of the Holy Dieu, Chatham.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie presented the report of the Hartland Bridge Co. to Jan. 31st, 1903, also the expenses of the royal reception in October, 1901; also the financial statement of the town of Newcastle for 1901.

Mr. Purdy introduced a bill relating to the St. John water supply system. Hon. Mr. Tweedie, in the absence of the chairman of the commission, presented the report of that committee, recommending the bill relating to the board of trustees of the Century church and manse building fund of the Presbyterian church in Canada.

Mr. Lawson introduced a bill amending the act incorporating Perth Centre for water and fire purposes. The house went into committee, in consideration of bill No. 38, amending the Liquor Act of 1899, of bill No. 41, providing for the adoption of Atlantic Standard time, and bill No. 10, to abolish priority among execution creditors.

Bill No. 38, which relates to the parish of Beresford, and which was explained the other day, was considered section by section and agreed to.

In reference to the adoption of Atlantic Standard time, the Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that he had the other day received a telegram from the minister of adopting Atlantic Standard time in the province was under consideration. This time is one hour faster than Eastern Standard time, and there is a strong movement in the province for its adoption, the inconvenience caused by having no regular system of time having been experienced by the travelling public and others. The I. C. R. and C. P. R. being willing to adopt Atlantic Standard, it was desirable to make it uniform in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the introduction of this bill. The bill will not come into force until proclaimed by the governor in council.—The bill was agreed to.

The bill to abolish priority among execution creditors was explained by Hon. Mr. Fugatey. The object in doing away with priority was this: The present law is causing discredit to the business community, and outside business houses are backward about giving credit to our merchants because of the state of our present law, under which a debtor may allow a creditor to proceed against him and get judgment, thus debarring other creditors. The present bill is a complement of the bill of 1896, and under its provisions, where a debtor allows a creditor to proceed against him and get judgment, other creditors who have claims may hand them into the same sheriff and are entitled to be paid pro rata. A similar law is operated satisfactorily in Ontario. But this act goes further than the Ontario act, inasmuch as it provides that proof of claims, whether they be overdue or not, may be handed in to the sheriff and come in for just the same share as the claim of an execution creditor.

Mr. Hazen congratulated the attorney general on the introduction of the measure, which will be received with favor by the business community of St. John and elsewhere, and which would have the effect of doing away with the suspicion that exists among outside merchants in regard to our business men, because under the present act a merchant on the ground might be able to receive payment for the full amount of his claim, while

A Clear Skin and A Bright Eye Usually Indicate Health.

Wheeler's Botanic Bitters

Insures good health by Cleaning the Blood, Stomach and Liver. Cures Constipation, Dyspepsia, Bloating, Headache, Dizziness, Kidney Troubles, and all Irregularities.

A GENUINE VEGETABLE SPRING MEDICINE AND REGULATOR.

PRICE 25 CENTS

AT ALL DEALERS. And wholesale by all Wholesale Druggists.

those at a distance would get nothing at all.

Progress was reported.

Mr. Hazen gave notice of enquiry with reference to the Central railway. On motion of Mr. Appleby, the house went into committee on the bill to incorporate the Carleton County Operative Fire Insurance Association. Mr. Appleby explained that the bill incorporated a large number of business men of Woodstock into a mutual insurance company. It had been recommended by the committee on corporations.

Hon. Mr. Hill did not intend to oppose the bill, but he considered such legislation dangerous, and believed it would be confined to Carleton county. When a great fire occurred such associations usually paid nothing to anyone.

After passing three sections of the bill, the committee separated until 7.30 o'clock.

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OTTAWA LETTER.

Mr. Blair Losing the Respect of His Own Party.

By Shutting Off Enquiry Before the Public Accounts Committee Into Suspicious Intercolonial Purchases.

Mr. Pottinger Lets Out That Twice as Many Ties as Were Needed and an Enormous Extra Stock of Coal Were Bought in Election Year.

OTTAWA, March 20.—From eleven in the morning until six in the afternoon yesterday was intercolonial day. In the public accounts committee Mr. Pottinger continued his testimony, and in the chamber a majority of the members, supporting a majority of the committee, expressed their disapproval of Mr. Blair, established a new precedent by refusing to allow a witness to be called who had been asked for by members prosecuting the enquiry. The thing never happened before. But it is liable to happen many times in the future, now that the principle has been established and the new method of blocking enquiry has been introduced.

Mr. Pottinger says on the witness stand that at the end of last June he had on hand 800,424 railway ties, which he valued at \$221,745. This is the biggest stock that the Intercolonial ever had at the close of a year. It represents two years' supply at the ordinary rate of use. It is nearly double the quantity used last year. The reason for this extraordinary surplus was explained some days ago. The management bought between two and three times as many ties in election year as the usual quantity. The only reason one can see for this extraordinary purchase is the fact that it was election year, and that the price was five cents per tie higher than it had been in any previous season. The I. C. R. got twice as many ties of approved material from the States, and then took a half a year's supply of spruce, which is a kind of wood that Mr. Pottinger swears he did not like. In that way was stored up this mighty collection of timber at prices fifty per cent. higher than the other ties in New Brunswick is paying today for tamarac, and Princess pine.

Mr. Blair took pains in every branch of the enquiry to keep Mr. Pottinger whether the minister required him to make purchases or told him from whom to buy. As was remarked in the house by Mr. Borden, Mr. Blair has an intense way of conducting examinations. Mr. Haggart remarked that he also has an intense way of dismissing employees who displease him. Perhaps it would not be very safe for intercolonial employees to give answers unsatisfactory to the minister, and it is somewhat remarkable that without any notice from Mr. Pottinger, the minister's department, the intercolonial employees, with rare precision, to deal with the very men who would be selected by Mr. Blair if he were making a choice among his personal and political enemies. The art of managing these things has been direct communication between minister and management, and it is possible for Mr. Pottinger to carry out the minister's wishes without written instructions concerning them. Mr. Blair was interviewed concerning the spruce ties.

Mr. Pottinger says that he did not enquire the price of ties to other than the price he had already explained that he does not know the life of a railway tie, or the difference between one tie and another as to its value. Of course Mr. Pottinger is not an engineer, but he must have some knowledge of the length of time ties have remained on his own railroad and how often they are replaced.

There is a man who does know, and his name is the Archibald. Mr. Blair will not allow him to come, because he is not an officer of the road. Apparently it is not a man who knows that Mr. Blair wants. He prefers a man whom he can control and bully, and who does not say too much. Mr. Pottinger is not quite sure of a good many things. He does not know exactly whether it was on his initiative, or that of Mr. Russell, or of some one else, that Mr. McManus was made an inspector of lumber after he was suspended from his duties as inspector of ties. Nor does he know whether as assistant inspector of lumber he performs new duties or takes the place of some one else. Fortunately for the railway, the general manager is a much better informed man than would be supposed from his evidence in the committee.

What happened to ties happened also about coal. A year and a half ago the coal in stock was 15,000 tons, which appears to have been about the usual supply. Last July there was on hand 120,000 tons, which was an extraordinarily large supply, probably more than the railroad had at any previous July in its history. The reason that the railway was accounted for so many ties seems to have been that in election year ties were dear and scarce. Exactly the same cause appears to have led to the extra purchase of coal. More than twice as much money was paid for coal that year as any other year, and this cost was covered for by the higher prices, because more coal than usual was bought. What is left in store cost three and four and five dollars a ton. What was left the year before cost less than three dollars. What the department is now buying cost a fraction over three dollars. So there is a clear loss of over \$1 a ton on the 120,000 tons laid in. The loss is really much larger.

There was a little testimony about new rails and capital account. Mr. Pottinger, who is accurate if he is cautious, swore that the new rails now being laid down and those put down last year were charged to capital. He counts less the value of the old rails for scrap. Not only the rails themselves, but \$200 a mile for laying them is charged to construction account, as if Mr. Blair were building a new railway. This, so far as Mr. Pottinger knows, has not happened before since the completion of original construction. At all events he seems sure that it did not happen during the last six years before the change of govern-

ment. A large part of the main line was re-laid by the late administration. Old 66-lb. rails were then taken up and 67-lb. rails put in their place. This was all charged to maintenance, though 11 lbs. weight of rails might have been charged properly to capital. But Mr. Blair does not charge maintenance with any part of the cost, that is, his rails on the track are being worn out all the time without expense to the management, and he is escaping altogether the loss through wear and tear of the track. No other railroad has such a happy way of keeping down deficits or making surpluses, and the intercolonial did not have it until Mr. Blair took charge.

The minister took the witness in hand and asked him whether it did not make a difference between laying 30 miles of rails in a year and laying 20 or 30 miles, as he says was done by the late government. Of course it does make a difference in cost, but the principle of accounting is the same. If Mr. Blair did not think proper to charge the whole replacement expenditure to one year's maintenance it could be extended over several years, as was done by the Grand Trunk with the replacement of the Victoria bridge. The minister says it is only taking money out of one pocket and putting it in another, or the difference between tweedledum and tweekledee. This may be so, but if he charges half a million dollars to capital that is really maintenance expenses. It makes a false statement when he claims to have a deficit of only half a million when it is really a million. The difference between a false statement and a true one would be to some ministers, if not to Mr. Blair, a good deal more than the difference between tweedledum and tweekledee.

Mr. Pottinger comes out all right in this matter, for he says that parliament voted the money for these rails on capital account, and he has no reason to quarrel with the action of parliament. There is something in this, and it may be the duty of parliament this year to see that the vote is made as it ought to be, so that Mr. Pottinger in making a correct report will be obliged to fly in the face of parliamentary action. But parliament votes the money as Mr. Blair requests, and so far the minister is responsible.

A pretty full report of the house to date on the exclusion of Mr. Archibald's evidence has been furnished. But this additional may be said. Several witnesses have been summoned to this committee. Mr. Blair has asked for a number of them. He made his motions in the same way that Mr. Haggart and Mr. Bell made their motion for Mr. Archibald's attendance. In other years members have been allowed to call such witnesses as they deem necessary. It was not until Mr. Blair's appearance in the committee that this method of suppressing evidence began. There is no doubt that some government supporters in the house are rather restive under the new process. Sir Wilfrid Laurier assumes a tone almost apologetic in speaking of it. Mr. Blair in the house shouts and declaims, asserting that Mr. Archibald is not an officer of the railroad and cannot testify about it. If the minister has his way there will be no witnesses except those under his authority, and no witness under his authority will, if he can help it, give damaging testimony.

Mr. Blair complains that Mr. Archibald is wanted "to coach the opposition," to give them information privately and generally to assist them in their enquiries. If this be true, there is no harm in it and nothing new

BABY'S OWN TABLETS



Babies never cry unless there is some very good reason for it. The cry of a baby is Nature's warning signal that there is something wrong. Every mother ought to set to work immediately to find what that something wrong may be.

If the fretfulness and irritation are not caused by exterior sources, it is conclusive evidence that the crying baby is ill. The only safe and judicious thing to do is to administer Baby's Own Tablets without the slightest delay.

For Indigestion, sleeplessness, irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, diarrhoea, constipation, colic, simple fevers and as a relief from the results of croup, these marvelous little tablets have given relief in thousands of cases and saved many precious lives.

Remember that they contain absolutely no opiates or other harmful drugs. They are purely vegetable—Nature's own remedy, compounded with scientific care and never failing in their pleasant results. Dissolved in water they can be given to the smallest child.

Baby's Own Tablets are for sale at drug stores and if you do not find them without difficulty send direct to us for them and we will forward them on receipt of the price, 25 cents per box.

THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

because the quantity was larger earlier in the spring.

This is the story as told by Mr. Pottinger under examination by the minister and others: In May, 1900, and on through the summer there were signs of a strike in the coal mines, but the railway did not take advantage of the then moderate prices and lay in a stock to provide against danger. In December the strike was imminent, and one coal company notified the department that it would not be able to fill its contract. Mr. Pottinger could not say that he had like information from other concerns. He could not find any such statement from the Cape Breton coal producers and was not sure about Springfield. He came to Ottawa, and while here, of course without communicating with Mr. Blair, he ascertained the price of coal in the United States. The storekeeper at Moncton went into negotiation and finally accepted \$9,000 tons from Pennsylvania and Virginia. At the time the supply on the intercolonial was very low, but somehow it appears that it was kept up by purchase from Nova Scotia, because it was not until the middle of the winter that the first coal arrived from the States, and then the strikes were all arranged and the Nova Scotia coal producers proceeded to send in all the coal that they contracted for, and a good deal more. Small reason why they should not, for the price had advanced \$1 or \$2 a ton and the sale of coal to the railway had become a bonanza.

Mr. Palmer, the storekeeper, went to St. John and made an arrangement there about a certain coal. Mr. Pottinger gave no directions. The minister gave no directions. But the storekeeper, with that clear intuition which characterizes Mr. Blair's officers, went straight to the goal. He bought coal from Mr. Likely, or he imported it by the instrumentality of Mr. Likely. Mr. Pottinger does not quite understand what relation the St. John dealer had in the transaction. He caused it to be freighted by the Messrs. Thomas, partly by chartering vessels from them and partly by paying them a rate per ton. Mr. Pottinger was not very clear whether Mr. Likely made those arrangements or the storekeeper. Somehow they got themselves made, always without any suggestion from the minister of railways. This coal was not needed, because the Nova Scotia coal came in very rapidly, filling all the sheds and causing quantities to be piled out of doors. At the end of the year there were 60,000 tons on hand in excess of the whole quantity bought from the States. At the suggestion of Mr. Blair, Mr. Pottinger concluded yesterday that if he had it all to do over again he would do the same thing.

Mr. Clarke wanted to know what the effect of the importation was upon the Nova Scotia miners, whether it gave them more work or not, and the witness suggested that it brought the strike to an end and was of great advantage to all concerned.

There was a little testimony about new rails and capital account. Mr. Pottinger, who is accurate if he is cautious, swore that the new rails now being laid down and those put down last year were charged to capital. He counts less the value of the old rails for scrap. Not only the rails themselves, but \$200 a mile for laying them is charged to construction account, as if Mr. Blair were building a new railway. This, so far as Mr. Pottinger knows, has not happened before since the completion of original construction. At all events he seems sure that it did not happen during the last six years before the change of govern-

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WHEELER'S BOTANIC BITTERS

At no other gain and to feel about as ought to be enrich the your system at condition.

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The crowning joy of motherhood is to have healthy children. But there can be no joy in motherhood without health, and without health for the mother there can be no health for the child.

It is of vital importance for women to know that the health of mother and child is in general entirely within woman's control. The thousands of women who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription when expecting motherhood, have testified that it made them healthy and happy in the days of waiting, made the baby's advent practically painless, and gave them health to give their children.

Mrs. W. J. Kiddy, of Hill Dale Farm (Hillsburg Centre), Essexburg, Vt., writes: "During the past year I found myself expecting maternity, and in rapidly failing health. I suffered greatly from bloating and urinary difficulty. I was growing perceptibly weaker each day and suffered much sharp pain at times. I felt that something must be done. I sought your advice and received a prompt reply. Took twelve bottles of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and also followed your instructions. I began to improve immediately, my health became excellent and I could do all my own work (we live on a good sized farm). I walked and rode all I could, and enjoyed it. I had a short, easy confinement and bore a healthy baby boy."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing 1008 pages, is given away. Send 31 one-cent stamps for expense of customs and mailing only, for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for the volume bound in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Relieve those Inflamed Eyes! Pond's Extract

Reduced one-half with pure soft water, applied frequently with dropper or eye cup, the congestion will be removed and the pain and inflammation instantly relieved.

CAUTION!—Avoid dangerous, irritating Witch Hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract which easily sores and generally causes a "wood-sick" or deadly poison.

At no other gain and to feel about as ought to be enrich the your system at condition.

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At no other

NOTICE

During the Session of Parliament the DAILY SUN will have a Special Correspondent at Ottawa, and for ONE DOLLAR the paper will be sent to any address while the house is in session.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc. 50 cents each insertion. Special contracts made for time advertisements.

The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, but if 75 cents is sent IN ADVANCE the paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for one year.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 23, 1902.

CECIL RHODES.

A dreamer, who was also a man of action, the late Cecil Rhodes has left an enduring name in the annals of his time. To those who watched his career and sympathized with his imperial aspirations there is something very pathetic in the ending of his life at the moment when rumors of peace negotiations are in the air, and that united British South Africa of which he dreamed draws appreciably nearer to realization.

STRIKE POSSIBLE.

Rumors are current that another C. P. R. trackmen's strike is among the possibilities of the near future, and that if it does come it will be in a far more serious form than last year, the men having profited by their defeat then to perfect their organization, and to gain the sympathy of the telegraphers and of the trackmen on other Canadian roads.

C. P. R. officials here claim to have no information on the subject, and laugh at the possibility of a strike. They say the relations between the company and all its employees are now very friendly, and so far as they know there are no indications of any change in this relationship.

DANGEROUS SURGERY

Should Be the Last Resort.

Many people suffer from piles, because after trying various lotions, salves and ointments without relief or cure, they come to the conclusion that a surgical operation is the last resort, and rather than submit to the shock and risk of life of an operation, prefer to suffer on; very often, however, the afflicted one is over-persuaded to resort to the knife, and even though the operation is apparently successful, and there is complete recovery from the shock incident thereto, the result is invariably the same; the piles sooner or later return because their cause has not been removed.

THE MATERIALS USED IN "THE D. & L." EMULSIONS are the finest the market affords, regardless of expense. Taken in cases of waste of tissues, loss of weight, or loss of appetite, with great benefit. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

MARRIAGES.

DOUHWRIGHT-WIGGINS-On Wednesday, March 19th, at 5 p. m., at the home of the bride's father, by Rev. H. H. Gillies, Adam Murray Douhwright of St. John, N. B., to Clara Kent, daughter of Arthur E. Wiggins of Young's Cove, Queens Co., N. B.

DEATHS.

HEENAN-At his home, Frederickton Junction, March 22, after a few hours' illness, Daniel Heenan, aged 70 years, leaving a widow, one son and one daughter, Thomas Heenan, Western Union line-man at Fredericton, and Miss Elizabeth Heenan, who resides in Fredericton.

RHODES' DEATH.

Its Immediate Cause Was Two Attacks of Heart Failure.

Few Men Played a Larger Part in the World's Affairs and the British Empire in Power by His

(For Previous Despatches see Page 2.) CAPE TOWN, March 22.—Mr. Rhodes was conscious until 5.35 p. m., when he uttered a few words and sank quickly. The immediate cause of his death was two successive attacks of heart failure.

At his bedside were Dr. Jameson, Dr. J. W. Smart, the commissioner of public works; Col. Elmhurst Rhodes, director of signalling of the South Africa field force, and Mr. Walton, a member of the assembly of Port Elizabeth.

Since Mr. Rhodes took to his bed three weeks ago his friends had been most anxious that he should recover sufficiently to be taken back to England. The cottage where he had been a sick chamber, although the utmost was done to improve the ventilation and make it more comfortable.

LONDON, March 22.—The estimates of the career of Cecil Rhodes and its effect on the history of the British Empire are largely colored by the political views of the papers making them. But the opinion is unanimous in the press here that in spite of the defects and the limitations of his forceful character, few men have more profoundly impressed the imagination of their contemporaries or played a larger part in the world's affairs than Cecil Rhodes, and that the empire is poorer by his premature death.

The Standard says: "There was a certain largeness and magnanimity even in his failings. He remains an impressive and inspiring figure and the real lover of his country, who seemed to support to support the charge that he was a vulgar money grabber. There was nothing small about him; even his blunders were colossal."

NEW YORK, March 22.—Earl Grey before sailing for England gave to the Associated Press an interview concerning Cecil Rhodes, the earl having received cablegrams from South Africa which led him to believe that Mr. Rhodes had but a few days to live.

"We never knew what he will do next, said a friend to me of Rhodes. Something big, some great development that might involve perhaps a change in the very constitution of our empire. The world, at least its governors, do not much like such men as

A PASTOR WHO WAS BEFRIENDED BY AN EMPEROR SAVED BY PERU-NA.



Rev. H. Stubenvoll, of Ekhorh, Wis., is pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church of that place. Rev. Stubenvoll is the possessor of two bibles presented to him by Emperor William of Germany.

Thousands of people have catarrh who would be surprised to know it, because it has been called some other name than catarrh. The fact is, catarrh is catarrh wherever located; and another fact which is of equally great importance, is that Peru-na cures catarrh wherever located.

Peru-na can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

C. F. Gerding, Milburn, Neb., writes: "I contracted a heavy cold about fifteen years ago and tried all kinds of patent medicines and drugs recommended for a cold or heavy cough, but found none to help me until I commenced using Peru-na. My age is seventy-eight years, and I am better now than I have been for years. I still keep using your great medicine, and am still improving in health. I recommend it to all sufferers with coughs and colds."

Mr. Chas. H. Stevens, 97 Seventeenth Street, Detroit, Mich., writes: "It affords me great pleasure to testify to the merits of Peru-na as a remedy for catarrh. I suffered for some time with chronic nasal catarrh, but after five months' treatment during which time I used seven bottles of Peru-na I am pleased to say that I am entirely well, there being not the slightest trace of the catarrh left. Peru-na is without doubt the greatest remedy known for catarrh."

Mr. Elbert S. Richards, Milton, Conn., writes: "I am near sixty-eight years of age, and have from childhood been afflicted with catarrh in the head, and for the past four or five years been much afflicted with it in my eyes; they being watery, would mate a good deal, and stick together in the night. My condition was so fully described in your almanac that I decided to try Peru-na."

Mr. Andrew Barrett, 940 N. Kidzie Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes: "It gives me great pleasure to testify to the merits of such a worthy remedy for catarrh as your Peru-na. I had suffered for thirty years from this very disagreeable disease and had tried many so-called remedies but until I used Peru-na none had the desired effect."

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

THE COURTS. Argument was commenced in the Sweeney will case. C. N. Skinner, Esq., and L. A. Curry, K. C., contended that the words of the will limited the devise to the property of the bishop and not the individual property, and further that certain special bequests carried out this contention.

THE DUKES. The Duke's breakfast yesterday was good. The Duke called the chaperon Royal Highness, made a witticism, and was made up. Captain W. Addio Padua, auctioneer at Parker's, bid and ran up to was knocked out.

I Will Cure You of RHEUMATISM No Pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

At the King's court days ago had received States Oona for a Mrs. J. Margaret Hamilton, a sister of some J. Arthur, promised to have learned lives at which she the particular disclosed.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, March 22.—Richard Fitzgerald, proprietor of the Pictou house, a well known young citizen, passed away this morning. The deceased was a native of the city, and for some years was connected with the wine room of the Halifax hotel, which position he gave up to go into business, having bought but the Pictou house when Mr. Woolnough removed to New York.

HALIFAX, March 22.—This morning John Hamilton of Truro, aged 67, shot himself in that town with a Marlin rifle while sitting on the side of his bed. He placed the butt of the rifle between his feet, the muzzle under his throat, and pulled the trigger. The bullet passed through his head, flattening against the ceiling, and made a terrible wound, which bled profusely.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 27.—While the Newfoundland fleet generally has failed in getting a catch, the Halifax steamer Harlaw has been successful. Pickford and Black received word this morning of the arrival at Channel, Nfld., of the steamer with a full load, about 18,000 seals.

LIKE GOING TO A MINSTREL SHOW. "Bernice—You surely don't indulge in what during Lent?" "Horror—But, my dear, we do it for charity."

Wood's Great Peppermint Cure. The Great Peppermint Cure. Gold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six bottles guaranteed to cure all forms of Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Neuralgic, Rheumatic, Migraine, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Stomachic, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Typhoid, and all other ailments. Price 25 cents per bottle. Wholesale and Retail Dealers everywhere.

CITY

Recent Events

Together with from and

NOTICE RE

During sions of the Province, which demands columns, must of news letters est possi

Thos P. Col recorder of d George D. E fine driving h John E. Port dictionar for University of

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A diver falle schooner Elw Haven on Sa found gone an Sch. Haven here, will go in cargo for owned by Pick and is a hich

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Whitman l oser by the Salmors Riv temporary w Struction of Brunswick C across the way, and for the piv loss is estim Mr. Brewer's aged materi in a short t

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OR
U-NA.

red Fifteen Years.
g. Milburn, Neb., writes:
ed a heavy cold about
ago and tried all kinds of
lines and drugs recom-
ould or heavy cough, but
to help me until I com-
Peruna. My age is
years, and I am better
ven been for years. I still
ur great medicine, and am
g in health. I recommend
ers with coughs and colds."
g.

Greatest Remedy Known
For Catarrh.
I. Stevens, 97 Seventeenth
St., Mich., writes: "It affords
sure to testify to the mer-
it of a remedy for catarrh.
I some time with chronic
n, but after five months
uring which time I used
of Peruna I am pleased to
nterfeel well, there being
est traces of the disease left.
I about doubt the greatest
n for catarrh."—Chas. H.

Childhood With Catarrh.
S. Richards, Milton, Conn.,
r sixty-eight years of age,
n childhood been afflicted
in the head, and for the past
ars been much afflicted with
; they being watery, would
d deal, and stick together.
My condition was so fully
our almanac that I decided
lful to say that I now con-
ntirely free from catarrh,
Peruna occasionally now
cept my sincere thanks
nt interest in my case.
21 years of age, has been
for a number of weeks for
head and has obtained
—Eliott S. Richards.

Thirty Years.
Barrett, 940 N. Kidzie
o, Ill., writes:
Sch. Havenlock, discharging molasses
here, will go across the bay to take
in cargo for the West Indies. She
is owned by Pickles & Mills of Annapolis
and is a handsome vessel.

Sch. Dominion, from Boston,
arrived at Liverpool, N. S., on Monday,
and reports encountered a gale on
Tuesday, had decks swept and cargo
of flour and corn damaged.

Bark Lanoced, Capt. Grant,
from Pensacola for Buenos Ayres, which
put into Barbadoe Feb. 24 in distress,
leaking, will discharge all her cargo
in order to repair.

At a recent meeting of the Moncton
fire department it was decided to in-
vite the tradesmen, manufacturers and
merchants to take part in the
"demonstration to be held there by the
firemen on Coronation day."

Among the latest acquisitions at the
I. C. R. depot is an invalid chair, for
which passengers requiring assistance
may be wheeled from the waiting
rooms to the train. It was used for
the first time yesterday.

The str. Kinale has been chartered
to load dead at Halifax for the West
Coast of England at \$6, 50, and the
Italian bark Nino Fraugea, 964 tons,
has been chartered to load there for
Cardiff, Newport or Swansea at 40s.

The Duke sailed to the Duchesse at
breakfast yesterday morning. "What
good bread this is!" "Yes," said the
Duchess, "isn't it delicious." Having
called the chief bread cook, he told
his Royal Highness that the bread
was made with BBAVER BRAND
HOPE.

At Chubb's corner yesterday
Captain W. A. Pitt's steamer
Addino Paolucci was sold by
auction as she now lies at Upper Cliff-
ton. The bidding was started at \$2,000
and ran up to \$2,320, at which price she
was knocked down to Captain J. E.
Porter.

It is understood that Capt. T. A.
and P. C. Marsters of Hantsport have
purchased the D. A. R. steamer Evan-
geline, now lying at Kingsport. The
steamer will be brought to Hantsport
where necessary repairs will be made
at Parker's graving blocks, after which
the Evangeline will be used as a tow
boat on the Avon.—Advance.

Sch. Cheslie, built at Port Greville,
N. S., in 1886, and registering 330 tons,
has been purchased by Geo. E. Holder,
M. Durick, Capt. Brown, late of the
Keowaydin, and others. The price
paid for her is said to be in the vicin-
ity of \$10,000. Capt. Brown will com-
mand her. The Cheslie is a well-built
cross-strengthened schooner and a good
carrier.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around
St. John.

Together With Country Items
from Correspondents
and Exchanges.

NOTICE TO COR-
RESPONDENTS.

During the present Ses-
sions of Parliament and
the Provincial Legisla-
ture, which make heavy
demands on the SUN'S
columns, Correspondents
must condense their
news letters to the small-
est possible limit.

Thos. P. Colter has been appointed
recorder of deeds for York county.

George D. Prescott of Albert lost a
fine driving horse the other day.

John E. Porter has been elected vice-
dictator for the class of 1902 at the
University of N. B.

The Yarmouth ship Wm. Law, 1,631
tons, built at Greenock in 1891, has
been sold on the other side for \$12,000.
She is a steel vessel.

The C. P. R. branch line to Presque
Isle, which was flooded and damaged
by the recent freshet, has been repaired
and traffic on it resumed.

A diver failed to stop the leak of the
schooner Elwood Burton at Vineyard
Haven on Saturday. Her shoe was
found gone and her keel split in pieces.

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carrier.

JAM BREAKING-UP.

Ice and Logs Started to Run Above
Fredericton—River Falling.

The water at Inlandtown is rapidly
falling and reports from all along the
river indicate similar conditions. Ac-
cording to word from the upper river
it is evident that Gregory's big boom
at Palmer's Point will have lots of
work to do in the next future.

A despatch from Fredericton last
night says:—At five o'clock this after-
noon another large piece of ice, about
a mile long, was detached from the
lower end of the jam and ran out with
a field of loose ice which had caught
two days ago against the highway
bridge. With the ice which went out
there was a great number of logs,
perhaps half a million feet. It is ex-
pected that the logs will be saved in
the booms Gregory has stretched
across the river at John O. Vanvar's.

The water is falling fast.
The Fredericton Gleaner is informed
that the fall of the jam is at Tapley's
bar, 30 miles above Fredericton, and
that the water has fallen and there is
no possibility of the jam starting
except as it slowly melts away. The
logs and ice are piled fifty feet high on
Tapley's bar, the logs being mixed up
like muck in a keg.

Road Inspector George Strange of
Kingsclear, was in town today, says
the Gleaner. He stated that the water
is falling between six and seven feet
during the past two days. Every
resident along the shore has suffered
considerable loss from the freshet.

The Kelly's Creek bridge has been
replaced in its former position and
was not damaged very much. The
Long's Creek bridge is a total loss ex-
cept for such lumber and timber as
can be saved from it. Arrangements
are being made for a ferry over the
creek until such time as a temporary
bridge is erected pending the rebuild-
ing of a permanent structure.

A despatch from Edmundston says:
Weather clear, ice moved from here
yesterday; jammed at St. Basile; ice
above here has not come down yet, but
water falling very fast and it is now
thought that all danger here is over.

A ST. JOHN VESSEL.

The following despatch from Seattle,
under date of March 18th, relates to a
vessel well known in St. John:
"The British ship Troop, loading lum-
ber at Tacoma for Melbourne, will be
libelled tomorrow for \$25,000 claimed as
damages for personal injuries by Al-
bert Lewis, a seaman. Four hours out
from Fusun, Korea, Lewis fell from the
mast, breaking a leg and an arm. Cap-
tain Kenny refused to return with him
and set the limbs himself. The bones
joined improperly and had to be brook-
en and reset at Port Townsend. The
British vice consul at Tacoma refused
to take jurisdiction of the case and
Judge Hanford of the district court to-
day signed an order permitting the fil-
ing of the libel. The Troop is under
charter to Charles Nelson of San Fran-
cisco."

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Madawaska—Frederick D. Theriault;
Frederick B. Martin, Xavier Leveque,
Joseph Cyr, Joseph Cormier, Jr., Al-
dine Cyr, and Joseph Morin, to be Jus-
tices of the Peace.
Xavier Leveque to be a labor act
commissioner for the parish of St.
Anne, in room of W. T. Perron, re-
moved from the parish.
Don J. Daigle to be a liquor license
commissioner, in room of Pire Bou-
totte.

George Bourgoin to be an assistant
inspector of liquor licenses for the
parish of St. Leonard's.
Plus Michaud to be judge of probate,
in room of A. Rainford Balloch, who
has removed from the county.

One hundred baskets of strawberries
were sold in the city Wednesday at an
average wholesale price of forty-seven
cents per box.

Albert Carter of Pt. de Bute, one of
the best known and most highly re-
spected residents of that section of
the province, is seriously ill, with little
hope of his recovery.

John W. Cumber, a farmer of Kings-
clear, has made an assignment to the
sheriff for the benefit of his creditors.
It is said his liabilities are about \$500.
—Gleaner.

The estate of G. A. Lounsbury, who
died at Newcastle, Miramichi, on Sun-
day last, is said to be of the value of
\$75,000. Mr. Lounsbury carried \$14,000
life insurance.

John Lewis, of the firm of Pol &
Lewis, Charlottetown, died in Montreal
Sunday morning and his body was
taken home for burial. Mr. Lewis was
the father of John S. Lewis, formerly
of the Bank of Nova Scotia here.

The Sun's Sussex correspondent
writes: Chas. Ferry, bookkeeper for W. B.
McKay & Co., and Geo. Hallett,
photographer, have each bought a lot
of land from Freeze brothers and in-
tend building houses at once.

Miss Margaret R. Humbert died
yesterday at the Home for Incubables
at the advanced age of seventy-six
years. She was a daughter of the late
John Humbert, who at one time repre-
sented Kings county in the provincial
legislature.

The steamer David Weston will be
ready for the river traffic next Thurs-
day. Unless the jam above Frederic-
ton comes out before that time, she
will not sail, but will wait until the
river is clear. The Victoria will be
ready a few days after the Weston.

The Sun's Hopewell Hill, Albert Co.,
correspondent writes: Della M., 14
fourteen year old daughter of Stephen
S. Stevens of Memel, died Tuesday
night, 25th, after an illness of a few
weeks. Much sympathy is felt for the
bereaved parents.

C. M. Bostwick received a telephone
message from Great Salmon River last
night that Aubrey Ray, 25 years
single, a resident of that place, had
been drowned early in the evening.
While proceeding with two other per-
sons from Long Bank, he attempted to
cross the stream. Ray was carrying
a lantern and was leading the party.
His companions saw the lantern sud-
denly disappear, and it is presumed
Ray was carried down by the force of
the current.

TWO FINE SPECIMENS
Of Physical Manhood.

No form of athletic exercise de-
mands such perfect physical condition
as prize fighting. Every muscle in the
body must be fully developed and
supple, and the heart, lungs and stom-
ach must act to perfection.

Whether we endorse prize fighting
or not, it is nevertheless interesting to
know the manner in which prize fight-
ers attain such physical perfection.



James Jeffries, the present champion
heavyweight of the world, and his gal-
lant opponent, Tom Sharkey, in the
greatest pugilistic encounter that has
ever taken place, both pursued much
the same course of training, and the
first and most important part of this
training was to get the stomach in
condition, and to keep the digestion
absolutely perfect, so that every
particle of nutriment would be at its
highest capability.

This was not done by a secret pat-
ent medicine, but both of these great
pugilists used a well known natural
digestive tablet sold by druggists un-
der the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Ta-
blets, and composed of the digest-
ants which every stomach re-
quires for healthy digestion.

Champion Jeffries says: "Stuart's
Dyspepsia Tablets prevent acidity,
strengthen the stomach and insure
perfect digestion. They keep a man
in the best physical condition." Signed,
James J. Jeffries, champion of the
world.

The gallant fighter, Sharkey, says:
"Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets remove all
discomfort after eating. They rest the
stomach and restore it to a healthy
condition." Signed, Tom Sharkey, cham-
pion of the world.

The advantage of the daily use of
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is that they
keep people well and ward off sick-
ness, and are equally valuable to well
persons as to the dyspeptic. Another
advantage is that they are perfectly
safe, non-cathartic, or purgative of any
character, but simply digestive and
healthy, which are found in every
healthy stomach, and when digestion
is imperfect it is because the stomach
lacks some of these elements, and
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets supply
them.

Stuart's Tablets are cheap, cathartic, but in a
perfectly safe and efficient digestive,
and the demand for them is greater
than the sale of all other so-called
dyspepsia cures combined. No reme-
dy could possibly reach such a place
in public esteem except as a result of
positive work.

Full sized packages are sold by all
druggists at 50 cents, and the best
habit you can possibly form is to take
a Stuart Tablet after each meal. They
make weak stomachs strong and keep
strong stomachs vigorous.

SUSSEX NEWS.

SUSSEX, March 24.—The death oc-
curred at 5 o'clock this morning at
the residence of Mrs. R. D. Boal of
John Ross Carmichael, aged 28 years.
He was born at English Settlement,
Kings Co., Aug. 6, 1874, and was the
oldest son of Angus and Sophia Car-
michael. He had been suffering with
tuberculosis for nearly two years. He
came to Sussex to visit his aunt, Mrs.
Boal, about three months ago, intend-
ing to go back to work in the spring,
but he gradually grew weaker. "The
doctor failed to survive him. They are:
Mary, who resides in Reading,
Mass.; Francis, living with her aunt,
Mrs. R. D. Boal; Alice, living with
Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Perkins of St. John,
and Thomas, who resides at Hamford
Centre, Maine. After leaving Sussex
the deceased went to St. John, where
he was employed with the James Pea-
rle Wire Nail Co. for a number of
years. He then went with the Inter-
national S. S. Co., and worked on one
of the boats running between St. John
and Boston, after leaving them he
worked on the railway.

W. H. Heine of Norton, who has
been appointed Scott Act inspector of
Kings Co., has moved to Sussex and
rented the Theal house on Church
avenue.

Dr. Rindick of St. Martins has pur-
chased from Mrs. C. W. Morrison the
grey mare and colt for \$1,175.
Thos. Roach is confined to his bed
by illness.

YOUNG'S COVE.

YOUNG'S COVE, Queens Co., N. B.,
March 24.—The ice in Grand Lake was
broken up and a few strong winds
would speedily break it up.

The great rain last week did much
damage to bridges and other things
here. J. A. McLean's saw mill was
moved out of place and the grist mill
badly damaged. Mr. McLean thinks
that the destruction of his property is
too extensive to warrant him in re-
pairing it.

Miss Maggie Modgran left a short
time ago to take a business course in
St. John.

John Gale's daughter, Nellie, is ser-
iously ill at her home. Dr. Earle is in
close attendance.

Daniel Mott went to P. E. Island
about a fortnight ago on a canvassing
tour.

Arthur Wiggin's daughter, Clara,
was married to Adam Doughtright of
Millstream, on the 19th, by Rev. H. H.
Gillespie, and on the same day Thos.
Horne, Jr., of Badger was married
by Rev. J. J. Watson to Nettie McGar-
ty of the same place.

All travellers on the Grand Lake
road are able now to appreciate the
benefit of the new piece of road which
was constructed after Waterbury's last
year, as the water is now deep on the
sea wall, over which the highway
formerly ran.

Measles and influenza are almost epi-
demic in this neighborhood.
Laughlin Brothers of Mill Cove, who
have been lumbering at Fraloe, got
their team scowed over from Gave-
town on Saturday and arrived home
that night.

P. E. ISLAND.

Men Who Run Steamers From
Charlottetown.
Received a Royal Humane Society
Medal for a Peculiarly Bad Accident—
Recent Marriage and Deaths.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 20.—The Pri-
nceps made her first trip to the main-
land today. The Jacques Cartier will
begin plying to Grandport on Monday.
This steamer will be commanded by
McLeod of the Stanley, who succeeds Capt.
Hugh McLean, now captain of the ferry
between Hillbrook. Mr. McDonald has
been appointed purser of the Princess, suc-
ceeding J. Gordon, who has gone to the United
States.

The tender for the building of a new
Baptist church at Carleton Place has
been let to Schuchman & Co.
Among recent deaths in P. E. Island are
two children of John Griffin of St. Andrew,
aged 10 and 12 years. One died on the 19th,
the other on the 19th inst. Mrs. Frederick
McDonald, Charlottetown, aged 32 years;
Mrs. Kenneth McLeod, Charlottetown, aged
65 years; Mrs. James Crozier of Badley, 67
years; Mrs. Mabel M. Knowlton, Head-
field, aged 72 years; Angus McDonald of Bayfield,
aged 33 years; Angus McDonald of Bayfield,
aged 32 years; Angus McDonald of Bayfield,
aged 32 years; Angus McDonald of Bayfield,
aged 32 years.

A peculiarly painful accident occurred at
Hillbrook, Wednesday afternoon, some
time ago, had his foot so badly mangled
in a mill that he had to be amputated below
the knee. While playing in school he
fell on a cart, breaking one of his legs
badly. The unfortunate boy is suffering
great pain, and is very weak.

Among recent marriages in this province
are: Arthur Carr and Louisa Carr, both
of the Duke of Kent; William Joseph
Simonds of Woodville.
The roads here are in almost impenetrable
condition.

Frank Mumsey, formerly of the account-
ants' office of P. E. Island, and lately
of Fortage La Prairie, had a leg broken
while playing in a hockey match there
recently.

The death occurred at Providence, R. I.,
recently from heart disease, of D. J. Mc-
Donald, 47 years. He belonged to Souris
and left the island about 14 years ago.
P. J. McManus and Mrs. McManus, two of
New Haven's best known residents, have
gone to Winnipeg to reside.

Harold MacMillan, the 29-year-old son of
E. H. MacMillan, formerly of Westley
River, received from the mayor of Vancou-
ver the other day the first Royal Humane
Society's medal for a heroic deed. He was
presented in that city. A large number of
prominent citizens and hundreds of
school-children were present. MacMillan
had saved a comrade from drowning last
July.

In the results of the first year in law in
Dalhousie Law School, W. C. Robertson of
Charlottetown leads all subjects except
real property, which is not classified.
Joseph Burgess leaves in a few days for
Quebec. He has been engaged to be mar-
ried to a young lady from the city. He has
been several years as cheese maker in the
Hazelbrook dairy station. At the Pan-
American exposition Mr. Burgess made
the highest number of points. His
associates in the business in this province
represented by a committee, presented him
with a beautiful memento on the 15th in-
stant.

A body of Dr. Robert McDonald of Cor-
wall, who was supposed to have been drown-
ed in the West River, was found this morn-
ing. The body was found on Docketon's
shore at the end of the Perry road by Harold
MacMillan, a young man of 17 years, who
was in the water when the body was
found. The body of the deceased may
have been near the other side when the
accident occurred.

The death of Peter Gordon, formerly of
Montague, occurred on the C. P. R. near
Hillbrook, the cause being pneumonia.
L. Pearson, Montague, formerly cook
aboard the three-masted vessel, steamer
Barnada is now residing at home. He was
in Bermuda he received a severe blow from
a falling plank, which fractured his knee.
Hon. Angus MacMillan has removed from
Summerside to Westley River. His
departure was regretted by a num-
ber of the leading citizens and a large
company of friends. He was presented
with an address and valuable gold chain
with a beautiful memento on the 15th in-
stant. Presented to the Hon. Angus MacMillan by
his Summerside friends.

Very few days ago the intelligence reach-
ed of the death of Albert, of the
deaths of his son, Daniel, in Texas on the
19th inst. He was only about five
years ago for the benefit of his health.
The deceased was in his fortieth year and leaves
a family of two daughters, who live in
Montague. This is the sixth member of Mr.
Squire's family that has died of con-
sumption.

WOODSTOCK.

The Effect of the Ice Jam and
Freshet—About the New
Hospital.

WOODSTOCK, March 25.—Travel-
lers who have just returned from the
upper county say that above Hart-
land there was comparatively little
damage done by the recent floods.
Keith & Plummer, whose building was
the more seriously damaged in Hart-
land, are now pretty well over their
trouble, and are getting things right.
Sussex is generally reported
so that they can get into business as
usual. Business is generally reported
good up the line. Orders are coming
in satisfactorily and accounts are well
met.

The weather the past few days has
been more like the last of April than
the last of March. The streets around
town are almost dry, and although the
air is chilly there is none of the wintry
aspect that the latter part of March
usually bears. In some parts of the
town dust was flying today.

Public attention is still mainly fo-
cused on the public hospital issue. No
one is found to oppose the project,
and the cheerfulness with which de-
mands for subscriptions are met is
astonishing. A committee of ladies
is going the rounds and they have met
with most gratifying responses. One
gentleman who is shortly to leave
town, having secured promotion, sub-
scribed \$50. A number of others have
given from \$5 to \$20. A farmer volun-
tarily came into the mayor's office a
day or two ago and handed in his
\$6 in cash. And so the good work
progresses. It has been decided to rent
a building for the present, but the lo-
cation has not yet been decided on.
This question of rental will perhaps
affect the contribution of \$500 made
by a former Woodstocker, now of Bos-
ton. The condition on which he made
his gift was that the building should
be a permanent hospital, and that a
tablet should be placed over one bed
in his mother's memory. As the in-
tention is to have a permanent build-
ing before long, it is quite likely that
the gentleman in question will accept
of the situation on a guarantee that his
tablet will be fulfilled when the tem-
porary quarters are abandoned. It is
hoped that there may be some large
donations, but for the present all that
there is to rely upon are the offerings
of the individuals.

While proceeding with the public be-
lieve mistake if the public become
shock in their financial enthusiasm on
the ground that any big money is in
sight. Such is not the case, it would
appear. It is true that the papers
contain an advertisement by L. F.

If You Need Help
Let Me Know It.

Tell Me of Some Sick One, and Let Me
Send My Book.

No Money is Wanted.

If you are not well, please tell me the trouble—tell me which
book you need.

That is all I ask—just a postal card, with the name of some
one who needs help.

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to cure these troubles.
Year after year I have perfected the treatment until it is almost
sure. I want you to know about it.

You may take the treatment at my risk, if you will. You
will not have a penny to pay if it fails.

With the book, I will send an order on your nearest druggist
for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will authorize your
druggist to let you take it a month at my risk. If it succeeds,
the cost is \$5.00. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.
I will leave the decision to you.

Don't think that this is impossible, for I do just as I say. I
have done it in over half a million cases already.

It is true that I cannot always succeed. Sometimes a cause,
like cancer, makes a cure impossible. But those cases are
rare, and I am willing to take the risk.

It is also true that not all people are honest. But the cost is
only \$5.00, and experience has proved that very few of the cured
will avoid it.

My records for five years show that 39 out of each 40 who
accept these six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I am satisfied with
that.

Please note what that record means.
They are all difficult cases where six bottles are taken.
In simple cases, the patient gets a bottle or two from his druggist.
Yet 39 in each 40 of those difficult cases are cured.

That is a remarkable record, which has never been ap-
proached in the history of medicine. There is no other remedy
which any physician would dare to offer on such a plan as
mine.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure you, no matter
how severe your case, no matter what else has failed.

My success comes from knowing how to strengthen the in-
side nerves.

Every vital organ in the body gets its power from these
nerves. When some organ grows weak, and falls in its duty,
its nerve power is weak. It is just like an engine that needs
more steam.

My Restorative brings back that nerve power. It removes
the cause of the trouble. And most of the conditions I treat
can never be cured in any other way. Some of you know this
already.

My book will make the matter clear.

If you are sick, or a friend is sick, please don't fail to write
me.

You have everything to gain, and nothing to lose by it.
Your future is at stake. If I take the risk, won't you take the
remedy?

Won't you at least write for my book?

Simply state which book you want,
and address Dr. Shoop, Box 12,
Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all
druggists.

RICHMONTO.

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SERMON.

From a Process Familiar to the Farmer Dr. Talmage Draws Lessons of Consolation and Encouragement For People in Sorrow and Adversity.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—From a process familiar to the farmer Dr. Talmage draws lessons of consolation and encouragement for people in sorrow and adversity. The text is Isaiah, xxviii, 27, 28: "For the fitches are not thrashed with a threshing instrument, neither is a cart wheel turned about upon the cummin, but the fitches are beaten out with a staff and the cummin with a rod. Bread corn is bruised because he will not ever be thrashing it."

Misfortunes of various kinds come upon various people, and in all times the great need of ninety-nine people out of a hundred is solace. Look then, to this neglected category of my text. There are three kinds of seed mentioned—fitches, cummin and corn. Of the last we all know. But it may be well to state that the fitches and the cummin are small seeds, like the caraway or the chickpea. When these grains or herbs were to be threshed, they were thrown on the floor, and the workmen would come around with staff or rod or flail and beat them until the seed would be separated, but when the corn was to be threshed that was thrown on the floor, and the men would fasten horses or oxen to a cart with iron draft wheels; that cart would be drawn around the threshing floor, and so the work would be accomplished. Different kinds of thrashing for different products. "The fitches are not thrashed with a threshing instrument, neither is the cart wheel turned about upon the cummin, but the fitches are beaten out with a staff and the cummin with a rod. Bread corn is bruised because he will not ever be thrashing it."

The great thought that the text presses upon our souls is that we all go through some kind of thrashing process. The fact that you may be devoting your life to honorable and noble purposes will not win you any escape. Wilberforce, the Christian emancipator, was in his day derisively called "Doctor Cantwell." Thomas Babington Macaulay, the advocate of all that was good, long before he became the most conspicuous historian of his age, was caricatured in one of the quarterly reviews as "Babbetronque Macaulay." (Norman McLeod, the great friend of the Scotch poor, was industriously maligned in all quarters, although on the day when he was carried out to his burial a workman stood and looked at the funeral procession and said, "It is hard enough for me, he would shine as the stars for ever and ever.") All the small wits of London had their fling at John Wesley, the father of Methodism. If such men could not escape the maligning of the world, neither can you expect to get rid of the sharp, keen stroke of the tribulation. All who will live godly in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. Besides that, there are the sicknesses and the bankruptcies and the irritations and the disappointments which are ever putting a cup of aloes to your lip. Those wrinkles on your face are hieroglyphics which, if deciphered, would make out a thrilling story of trouble. The footstep of the rabbit is seen the next morning on the snow, and the white hairs of the aged are the footprints showing where swift trouble alighted.

TROUBLES COME UNEXPECTED. Even amid the joys and hilarities of life trouble will sometimes break in. As when the people were assembled in the Charleston theatre during the revolutionary war, and while they were witnessing a race and the audience was in great gratulation the guns of an advancing army were heard and the audience broke up in wild panic and ran for their lives, so oftentimes, while you are seated amid the joys and festivities of this world you hear the cannonade of some great disaster. All the fitches and the cummin and the corn must come down on the thrashing floor and be pounded. My subject, in the first place, teaches us that it is no compliment to us if we escape great trial. The fitches and the cummin or one thrashing floor might look over to the corn on another thrashing floor and say, "Look at that poor, miserable, bruised corn! We have only been a little pounded, and that has been almost destroyed." Well, the corn, if it had lips, would answer and say: "Do you know the reason you have not been as much pounded as I have? It is because you are not of so much worth as I am. If you were, you would be as severely run over." Yet there are men who suppose that they are the Lord's favorites simply because their farms are full and their bank accounts are fresh and there are no funerals in the house. It may be because they are fitches and cummin, while down at the end of the lane the poor widow may be the Lord's corn. You are but little pounded because you are but little worth and she is pounded and ground because she is the best part of the harvest. The best of the thrashing machine is according to the value of the grain. If you have not been much thrashed in life, perhaps there is not much to thrash! If you have not been much shaken of trouble perhaps it is because there is going to be a very small yield. Where there are pleasures of blackberries, the gatherers go out with large baskets, but when the drought has almost consumed the fruit, then a quart measure will do as well. It took the venomous snake on Paul's hands and the pounding of him with stones until he was taken up for dead, and the jamming against him of prison gates, and the Ephesian vociferation, and the stiles staked by the plating blocks, and the flogging of the Alexandrian corn ship, and the beheading stroke of the Roman sheriff to bring Paul to his proper destination. It was not because Robert Moffat and Lady Rachel Russell and Frederick Oberlin were worse than other people that they had to suffer. It was because they were better, and God wanted to make them best. By the carefulness

HELPS US BEAR BURDENS.

Next, my text teaches us that God proportions our trials to what we can bear—the staff for the fitches, the rod for the cummin, the iron wheel for the corn. Sometimes people in great trouble say, "Oh, I can't bear it!" But you did bear it. God would not have sent it upon you if he had not known that you could bear it. You trembled and you swooned, but you got through. God will not take from your eyes one tear too many nor from your lungs one sigh too deep, nor from your temple one throb too sharp. The perplexities of your earthly business have not in them one tangle too intricate. You sometimes feel as if our world were full of bludgeons flying haphazard, and that God is thrashing instruments that God just suits to your case. There is not a dollar of bad debts on your ledger or a disappointment about goods that you expected to go up, but that staff or rod or flail and beat them until the seed would be separated, but when the corn was to be threshed that was thrown on the floor, and the men would fasten horses or oxen to a cart with iron draft wheels; that cart would be drawn around the threshing floor, and so the work would be accomplished. Different kinds of thrashing for different products. "The fitches are not thrashed with a threshing instrument, neither is the cart wheel turned about upon the cummin, but the fitches are beaten out with a staff and the cummin with a rod. Bread corn is bruised because he will not ever be thrashing it."

"Well," you say, "if I could choose my troubles I would be willing to be troubled." As my brother, then it would be trouble. You would choose something that would not hurt, and unless it hurt it does not get sanctified. Your trial perhaps may be childlessness. You are fond of children. You say, "Why does God send children to that other household, where they are ever so welcome and are beaten and hanged about when I would have taken them in the arms of my affection?" You say, "any other trial but this." Your trial perhaps may be a disgraced contenance or a face that is easily caricatured and you say, "I could endure anything if it was good looking." And your trial perhaps is a violent temper, and you have to drive it like six iron broken horses amid the gunpowder explosions of a great holiday, and ever and anon it runs away with you. Your trial is asthma. You say: "If it were rheumatism or neuralgia or erysipelas, but it is in this asthma, and it is anybody more than he has done for me, he would shine as the stars for ever and ever." All the small wits of London had their fling at John Wesley, the father of Methodism. If such men could not escape the maligning of the world, neither can you expect to get rid of the sharp, keen stroke of the tribulation. All who will live godly in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. Besides that, there are the sicknesses and the bankruptcies and the irritations and the disappointments which are ever putting a cup of aloes to your lip. Those wrinkles on your face are hieroglyphics which, if deciphered, would make out a thrilling story of trouble. The footstep of the rabbit is seen the next morning on the snow, and the white hairs of the aged are the footprints showing where swift trouble alighted.

COMPLAINING AGAINST GOD.

Everybody has some vexation or annoyance of trial, and he or she thinks it is the one that is adapted to him, but this, all say; "anything but this." My hearer, are you not ashamed to be complaining all this time against God? Who manages the affairs of this world anyhow? Is it an infinite Madoc or a sitting Bull savage or an omnipotent Nana Sahib? No; it is the most merciful and glorious and wise being in the universe. You cannot teach, and hence anything. You have fretted and worried almost enough. Do you not think so? Some of you are making yourselves ridiculous in the sight of the angels. Here is a naval architect, and he draws out the plan of a ship and many thousands of men, many women are engaged on it for a long while. The ship is done, and some day, with the flags up and the air gorgeous with bunting, that vessel is launched for Southampton. At that time a lad six weeks of age comes running down the dock with a toy boat which he has made with his own jackknife, and he says: "Here, my boat is better than yours. Just look at this jibboom and these weather crossjack braces." And he drops his little boat beside the great ship, and there is a roar of laughter on the decks. "Ah, my friends, that great ship is your life as God planned it, vast, million tonned, ocean destined, eternally bound! That little boat is your life as you were trying to heave it out and fashion it and launch it. Do not try to be a rival of the great Jehovah. God is always right, and in nine cases out of ten you are wrong. He sends just the hardships, just the bankruptcies, just the crosses that it is best for you to have. He knows what kind of grain you are, and he sends the right kind of thrashing machine. It will be rod or staff or iron wheel just according as you are fitches or cummin or corn.

Again, my subject teaches us that God keeps trial on us until we let go. The farmer about "whoa!" to his horses as soon as the grain is dropped from the stalk. The farmer comes with his fork and tosses up the straw, and he sees that the straw has let go the grain and the grain is thoroughly thrashed. So God. Smiting rod and turning wheel both cease as soon as we let go. We hold on to this world, with its pleasures and riches and emoluments, and our knuckles are so firmly set that it seems as if we could hold on forever. God comes along with some thrashing trouble and beats us loose. We started under the delusion that this was a great world. We learned out of our geography that it was so many thousand miles in diameter and so many miles in circumference, and we said, "Oh, my, what a world!" Trouble came in after life, and this trouble sliced off one part of the world, and he has got to be a smaller world and so some estimations a very insignificant world, and it is deprecating all the time as a spiritual property. Ten per cent, off, fifty per cent, off, and there are those who would not give ten cents for this world—the entire world—as a soul possession.

FRIENDSHIP TRIUMPHS.

We thought that friendship was a grand thing. In school we used to write compositions about friendship, and perhaps we made our graduation speech on commencement day on friendship. Oh, it was a charming thing! But does it mean as much to you as it used to? You have gone on in life, and one friend has betrayed you, and another friend has misinterpreted you, and another friend has neglected you, and friendship comes now sometimes to mean to you merely another ex to grind to you money. We thought if a man had a competency he was safe for all the future, but we have learned that a mortgage may be defeated by an unknown previous incumbrance; that signing your name on the back of a note may be your business death warrant; that a new tariff may change the current of trade; that a man may be rich today and poor tomorrow. And God, by all these misfortunes, is trying to loosen our grip, but we still hold on. And he strikes us with a rod, but we hold on. And he sends over us the iron wheel of misfortune, but we hold on. There are men who keep their grip on this world until the last moment, who suggest to me the condition and conduct of the poor Indian in the boat in the Niagara rapids, coming on toward the fall. Seeing that he could not escape, a moment or two before he got to the verge of the plunge he took a wine bottle and drank it off and then he broke the bottle into the air. So there are men who clutch the world, and they go down through the rapids of temptation and sin; and they hold on to the very last moment to life, drinking to their eternal doom as they go over and go down. Oh, let go the best fortunes are in heaven. There are no abscesses, no cancers from the bank, no falling promises to pay. Set your affections on things above, not on things on the earth. Let go! Depend upon it that God will keep upon you the staff or the rod or the iron wheel until you do let go.

Another thing my text teaches us is that Christian sorrow is going to have a sure result. My text says, "Bread corn is bruised because he will not ever be thrashing it." Blessed be God for that! Pounded away, O flail! Turn on, O wheel! Your work will soon be done. "He will not ever be thrashing it." Now, the Christian has almost as much use in the organ for the stop tremulant as he has for the trumpet, but after awhile he will put the last three into the portfolio forever. So much of us as is wheat will be separated from so much as is chaff, and there will be no more need of pounding. They never cry in heaven because they have nothing to cry about. There are no tears of bereavement, for you shall have your friends all round about you. There are no tears of poverty because each one sits at the king's table and has his own chair of salvation, and free access to the wardrobe where prices get their array. No tears of sickness, for there are no pneumonias in the air and no malarial exhalations from the rolling river of life and no crutch for the lame limb and no splint for the broken arm, but the pulses throbbing with the health of the eternal life, and his own chair of salvation, and free access to the wardrobe where prices get their array. No tears of sickness, for there are no pneumonias in the air and no malarial exhalations from the rolling river of life and no crutch for the lame limb and no splint for the broken arm, but the pulses throbbing with the health of the eternal life, and his own chair of salvation, and free access to the wardrobe where prices get their array. No tears of sickness, for there are no pneumonias in the air and no malarial exhalations from the rolling river of life and no crutch for the lame limb and no splint for the broken arm, but the pulses throbbing with the health of the eternal life, and his own chair of salvation, and free access to the wardrobe where prices get their array.

CURE FOR THE SOUL'S WOUNDS.

In that land the souls will talk over the different modes of thrashing. Oh, the story of the staff that struck the fitches and the rod that beat the cummin and the iron wheel that went over the corn. Daniel will describe the lions and Jonah will describe the lions and Paul will describe the lions and Eve will tell how aromatic Eden was the day she left it, and John the Baptist will tell of the smart of the flame and William Tell of the team that wheeled him up the sky, and Christ of the numbness and the paroxysms and hemorrhages of the awful crucifixion. There they are before the throne of God—on the elevation all those who were struck of the rod, on the highest elevation and amid the highest altitudes of heaven all those who were under the wheel. He will not ever be thrashing it. Is there not enough salve in this text to make a plaster large enough to heal all your wounds? When a child is hurt, the mother is very apt to say to it, "Now, it will soon feel better," and that is what God says when he embosoms all our trouble in the hush of this great evening sleep; may endure for a night, but will be gone by the morning. You may leave your pocket handkerchief sopping wet with tears on your death pillow, but you will go up absolutely sorrowless. They will wear black, you will wear white; cypresses for them, palms for you. You will say: "Is it possible that I am here in this heaven? Am I so pure now that I will never do anything wrong? Am I so well that I will never again be sick? As these companionships so firm that they will never again be broken? Is that—Mary? Is that John? Is that my loved one I put away into darkness? Can it be that these are the faces of those who lay so wan and emaciated in the back room that awful night dying? Oh, how radiant they are! Look at them! How radiant they are! Why, how unlike this place is from what I thought when I left the world below. Ministers drew pictures of this land, but how tame compared with the reality? They told me on earth that death was sunset. No, not "I" is sunrise. Glorious sunrise. I see the light now purpling the hills, and the clouds adame with the coming day.

Then the gates of heaven will be opened, and the entranced soul, with the acuteness and power of the celestial down upon the bannered procession, a river of shimmering splendor and will cry out, "Who are they?" And the angel of God, standing close by, will say, "Do you not know who they are? No," says the entranced soul, "I cannot guess who they are." The angel will say: "I will tell you, then, who they are. These are they who came out of great tribulation of thrashing, and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the lamb."

Would that I could administer some of these drops of celestial anodyne to these nervous and excited souls. If you would take enough of it, it would cure all your pains. The thought that you are going to get through with this after awhile, all this sorrow and all this trouble. We shall have a great many grand days in heaven, but I will tell you which will be the grandest day of all the million ages of heaven. You say, "Are you sure you can't tell me?" Yes, I can. It will be the day we see there. Some say heaven is growing more glorious. I suppose it is, but I do not care much about that. Heaven is good enough for me. TRIUMPHANT END OF TROUBLE. HISTORY has no more gratulatory scene than the breaking in of the English army upon Lucknow, India. A few weeks before a massacre had occurred at Cawnpur, and 200 women and children had been put in a room. Then five professional butchers went in and slew them, and the bodies of the slain were taken out of the room, as well as the English army came in to Cawnpur they went into the room, and oh, what a horrid scene! Sword strokes on the wall near the floor, showing that the poor things had died when they died, and they saw also that the fates of the women and children were taken out of the room, as well as the English army came in to Cawnpur they went into the room, and oh, what a horrid scene! Sword strokes on the wall near the floor, showing that the poor things had died when they died, and they saw also that the fates of the women and children were taken out of the room, as well as the English army came in to Cawnpur they went into the room, and oh, what a horrid scene! 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