

SOUTH AFRICA.

Imperial Government Asks Canada for Another Large Contingent.

Sir George Goldie Suggests Terms on Which Peace Should be Based—No Dual Language for Him.

Measles and One Case of Smallpox on the Transport Victoria—The Men Conducted Themselves Splendidly on the Voyage to the Cape.

PRETORIA, March 23.—Acting President Schalk-Burger, F. W. Reitz, co-secretary of the Transvaal, and Commandants Lucas Meyer and Krogh, arrived here today on a special train from Balmoral, about 50 miles east of here. They reached Balmoral under a flag of truce. After a short stay here they proceeded for the Orange River Colony.

LONDON, March 24.—The news that the "wandering Boer government" had entered the British lines is regarded as having but one meaning, namely, that another attempt is being made to negotiate peace. The fact that the censor passed the news of the movement is accepted as confirmation of this opinion.

It is actually known here of the intentions of Messrs. Schalk-Burger, Reitz, Meyer and Krogh. It is possible they have only sought permission to traverse the British lines in order to consult with Mr. Steyn and the Boer generals, Dr. Vos, and others, but whatever their object, the news has been welcomed in London as pointing to the possibility of peace.

Some correspondence which was seized a short time ago when Mr. Steyn narrowly escaped capture, proved that he and Mr. Schalk-Burger were anxious to conclude peace. No extravagant hopes, however, are being built on the outcome of the movements of Mr. Schalk-Burger and his companions.

BRUSSELS, March 24.—The Pacific Block, relating to the arrival at Pretoria of Messrs. Schalk-Burger, Reitz and Commandants Meyer and Krogh, says it believes that Mr. Schalk-Burger's move is in response to fresh British overtures for the release, made out of gratitude for the release of General Methuen and predicts that these overtures will lead to a result unless Boer independence is conceded.

LONDON, March 26.—Few of the papers here comment on the news from Pretoria. They take it for granted that Mr. Schalk-Burger and his companions are on a mission of peace, and again engage in a discussion of possible peace terms, expressing the hope that the overtures will have a successful outcome. The presence of Lucas Meyer is regarded as significant, as he is an intimate friend of Lord Roberts.

The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the absence of Botha from the deputation, suggests he is standing aside owing to the failure of his overtures of a year ago, and considers that although the conditions Lord Kitchener then offered to Botha had been annulled, it is highly probable that peace may still be arranged on similar lines, but that the Boers cannot expect more lenient terms.

The Daily News remarks that a settlement would be possible if the Boers were treated like civilized combatants, "but men do not surrender unconditionally just after taking one of the enemy's generals and four of his guns."

AMSTERDAM, March 25.—Abraham Fischer, the Boer delegate, in an interview today, gives a variety of reasons why the Boers in the field should be in a mood to continue the war rather than accept terms less advantageous than those previously demanded. The latest report from President Steyn, received under date of February 15, says:

"Last year we fought hopefully; now we are fighting with confidence, not to the bitter end, but to a happy end." "The Boers have plenty of everything except clothing."

LONDON, March 23.—Sir George Goldie, vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society and founder of Nigeria, who has just returned from a thorough investigation of South Africa, where he conferred with Lord Milner, Lord Kitchener, Cecil Rhodes, Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, the governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and numbers of other influential men, brings home rather pessimistic ideas of the general situation from a British point of view. The conditions in Cape Colony, he regards as especially dangerous, and he considers that the most serious British difficulties will be encountered there in the future, as at present. In the course of an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, Sir George Goldie, while recognizing the possible importance of Acting President Schalk-Burger's step, said he was convinced that the question of peace or war rests in the hands of President Steyn, and that Mr. Kruger and the other Boers in Europe no longer represent Boer opinion.

The real difficulty in the path of peace, he believes, is the question of granting amnesty to the Cape and Natal rebels, and Sir George says, the vague promises of the British government have not the slightest weight while the fighting continues, as in their present state of mind, Sir George Goldie advocates granting amnesty to the rebels, but he insists that every one must be disfranchised for life. This, he claims, would go far towards allaying the bitterness of the loyalists. Sir George deprecates any attempt to permit the use of a dual language. He says English alone must be the official language, and adds that the fact that practically the whole of the rising generations of the two republics are now in the concentration camps and are rapidly learning English will be of great aid in this direction. He estimates that 100,000 armed men will be needed in South Africa for some years after the conclusion of peace. Sir George Goldie failed to meet any Boers who yet recognized the British flag, although he admitted that they had been temporarily overwhelmed by numbers.

TORONTO, March 25.—H. M. Mowatt, K. C. of this city, has received a letter from Col. Evans, dated February 19, and written on the Victorian shortly before his departure for the Cape. It was a few lines before we land. It was very cold and rough for the first few days, and as a result about fifteen horses died. Measles were epidemic, sixteen cases more or less, and one case of smallpox. Fortunately, as yet, no new cases have developed, and I am hoping we will get through without any more. It was rather a nasty shock when the case was reported, and I was isolated down near the screw with a sentry watching the door of his cabin. Things have gone well. The men's conduct was uniformly A. 1, and everybody is cheerful and happy. We are all very comfortable on the ship.

TORONTO, March 25.—The Evening Globe's Ottawa special tonight says: It is stated here positively that the imperial government has asked if the dominion government is willing to send another detachment to South Africa, and that the cabinet will consider the despatch tomorrow. The second contingent numbered a thousand men, but it is stated that even a larger contingent is now desired.

LONDON, March 26.—Incomplete reports of the result of the combined movement of British columns against General Delany have enabled Lord Kitchener to announce the capture of about a hundred prisoners, three fifteen pounders, two pom-poms and quantities of stock, wagons, etc. General Delany appears to have successfully evaded Lord Kitchener's cordon at the onset.

LONDON, March 26.—In a despatch dated from Pretoria at noon yesterday Lord Kitchener says: "At 2 o'clock on the evening of March 23 the combined movement against Delany was undertaken by columns of mounted men, without guns or impediments of any sort. The columns started from Commando Drift, on the Vaal River, and travelled rapidly all night

And at dawn March 24 occupied positions along the line, from Commando Drift to the Lichtenburg Blockhouse line. The troops moved rapidly eastward, keeping a continuous line, with the object of driving the enemy against the blockhouse or forcing an action. The result has not yet been fully reported. Kewitch's column after the commencement of the action, captured three fifteen pounders, two pom-poms, nine prisoners, and a hundred mules, carts and wagons. General W. Kitchener's column captured 93 prisoners, 45 carts and wagons and a thousand cattle. The troops covered 90 miles in twenty-four hours. The total number of prisoners is 135."

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BOSTON LETTER.

A Dartmouth, N. S., Man Who Has a Good Wife.

The British situation, death of Governor Preville, and the lumber and fish markets—General News.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) BOSTON, March 27.—Although this city is no longer the scene of labor disturbances, the news from New England industrial centers is the most interesting, especially the operations of mill and other manufacturing plants. No strike had the trouble in Boston been adjusted and a great strike in Fall River, N. S., was being reported by the cotton manufacturers.

There is no particular stir in the fish trade at present. The quality of lumber received by water during the winter has been excellent. The quality of lumber received by water during the winter has been excellent. The quality of lumber received by water during the winter has been excellent.

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NEWFOUNDLAND.

Sealing Fleet Will Not Make Big Catches—News of the Season.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 27.—The sealing fleet which arrived in the harbor last night with 12,000 seals on board.

A furious northeast gale has been raging for the last thirty-six hours, and it is feared that it will cause disaster among the sealing fleet encamped in the bay. The latest reports indicate that the heavy wind has scattered the fleet, and it is not likely the vessels now engaged in the fishery will be able to secure large catches of seals.

The str. Algonquin, having on board 2,400 seals, was forced to seek shelter at Little Sand owing to the violence of the storm.

The sealing str. Leopard has just arrived here and reports terrible weather along the coast. The vessel Harlow is due here tomorrow morning.

The sealing Newfoundland has reached Placentia, where she landed her crew. The Newfoundland had no seals on board.

The vessels which have arrived from Europe with cargoes of salt report vast ice floes off the Virgin Rocks and the Grand Banks, and directly in the track of Atlantic shipping. The presence of ice in the locality is regarded as confirmation of the belief that the missing Allan line str. Huronian was lost there.

AN ALBERT CO. ROAD. Over Which Travellers Go at Their Peril.

There are railways in New Brunswick on which the cars do not always stick to the track, and the coming and going of whose trains are not always on schedule time. The experience of the St. John delegates from the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, who went up to the maintenance of Golden Rule division at Hopewell Hill, when they started on their return journey yesterday morning over the Harvey and Salisbury railway, is a case in point.

The train started from Hopewell Hill station with some ten passengers, but had gone about a quarter of a mile when the freight car jumped the track and smashed up a lot of sleepers. After some delay this accident was overcome and the train again proceeded on its way. A half mile farther and the same car smashed into a culvert. The engine and tender crossed all right, but this car, which was a Grand Trunk freight, went down five or six feet and stopped there. Had it fallen a greater distance it would have carried the whole train down a very short embankment, killing the men on top of the other. The St. John passengers decided to abandon the trip by rail, so they walked up the track three miles, drove to Hopewell Cape, and crossing the ferry to Dorchester, there caught the I. C. R. express from Halifax to St. John. The trip across was made in an open boat. Some of the passengers, who were bound to Boston, stuck by the train till it was again put on the track, in the hope of making connection at Salisbury with the C. P. R. express, but they were disappointed, as the train for the third time left the rails, and the accident was not overcome in time to make connection. Three derailments in one day on one trip is a pretty tough record. When the St. John men got to Salisbury on their roundabout I. C. R. journey, via Dorchester, they found the Harvey and Salisbury train there, but its Boston-bound passengers had remained over on the route, being compelled to wait at Hillsboro till today to make connection with the United States.

SACKVILLE AND VICINITY.

SACKVILLE, N. B., March 24.—Notwithstanding the very disagreeable weather, a good sized audience assembled in Beethoven Hall on Saturday night to hear the celebrated reader, George B. Williams of New York. The reading was listened to with much pleasure. Mr. Williams has a fine presence, a rich flexible voice, and is a versatile and clever impersonator. His rendering of the Battle of Shrewsbury was very much admired, his impersonation of Flintheart being particularly good. In McBrace's System, The Planet's Ball, when de Folks is gone, and The Sleeping Car, Mr. Williams captured his audience, and the prolonged applause gave ample evidence of popular pleasure. During the evening Prof. Wilson kindly played two selections on the pipe organ and Miss Pratt favored the audience with a piano solo which was very much appreciated. Dr. Gordon and the conservatory staff are to be congratulated upon the success of the entertainment.

The rainy weather of the past week gave place this morning to a violent snow storm, which is still prevailing.

THE COLETT'S FAMILY.

Some of the Sun's readers will remember the reunion of the numerous children of this family at the old homestead in Conventville, Albert Co., about a year and a half ago. An account of the gathering, together with a short history of the early days, was published in the Sun's columns at the time. A similar gathering is being talked of to take place some time in August or September. It may be held this year on one of the old farms on Follet River, as these are more conveniently reached by train than Conventville.

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Children. Castoria is a Oil, Paregoric, Drops stains neither Opium, stance. It is Pleasant. use by Millions of and allays Feverish Wind Colic.

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. 53, 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 of 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 Planters' 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 \$2,218,469.97, which divided by 15 years, gives a yearly revenue of \$147,897.98 more than the government from 1868 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 \$318,811. 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 \$400,000, 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 \$32,000 in 1901, an increase of \$7,284. 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 \$2,390 in 1901, an increase of \$1,062.50. Contingencies in 1895 amounted to \$5,000 less than in 1901, the amount last year being \$17,401, a large increase, when it was remembered that in 1883 a former provincial secretary, the late Hon. Mr. Mitchell, said the estimates under the head would be lower in the future because of the abolition of the legislative council. It was also estimated that this would result in a saving in the public printing, but the legislative council and Queen's printer had been abolished, yet last year we have the largest sum paid for public printing ever spent in the history of the province.

In the six items of executive government, legislative assembly, public printing, travelling expenses, contingencies and legal services, we have an increase in 1901 of \$24,549.13 over 1895. Legal services, in addition to the attorney general's last year cost the province \$18,067.63.

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 \$450 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, \$308.95; 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 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 Evangl 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 i 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

up at public tender. The reason it was not put up at public tender was that the proprietor of the steamer Adino Paddock employed B. M. Tapley to construct the pier at Titus landing...

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.

Mr. Robertson introduced a bill relating to the public library of St. John, and incorporating the Sisters of the Holy Child, Chatham.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie presented the report of the Harland 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 committee...

The bill to abolish priority among execution creditors was explained by Hon. Mr. Faggus. The object in doing away with priority was this: The present law is causing discredit to the business community...

Mr. Hazen congratulated the attorney general on the introduction of a measure, which would be received with favor by the business community of St. John and elsewhere...

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.

those at a distance would get nothing at all. Progress was reported. Mr. Hazen gave notice of enquiry with reference to the Central railway.

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...

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.

OTTAWA LETTER. Mr. Blair Losing the Respect of His Own Party.

By Shutting Off Enquiry Before the Public Accounts Committee Into Speculations 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...

Mr. Blair took pains in every branch of the enquiry. 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. Pottinger says that he did not enquire the price of ties to other railways, and he does not know what they pay. He has 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.

There is a man who does know, and his name is the Archdeacon. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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...

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...

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...

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.

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 account, less the value of the old rails for scrap.

about it. Mr. Pottinger is here all the time giving private information to Mr. Blair and consulting with him on the matters of this enquiry. So is Mr. Schreiber. So are all the officers whom Mr. Blair may meet. In every enquiry members who bring witnesses get the benefit of their knowledge.

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acute and chronic rheumatism. are equally influenced by the almost magical pain-subduing power of Polson's Nervine, equal in medicinal value to five times the quantity of any other rheumatic remedy.

WANTED—A case of Headaches that KUMFORT Powders will not cure in from ten to twenty minutes. Berlin has a little circus in which the performers are trained and they dance, turn somersaults, draw miniature wagons, tight sham battles and perform other wonders.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At no other gain and to feel about as ought to be enrich the your system at condition. Pills make renewed spring mediating their laughter have she was in pills she has is the best of Williams' Pink Dr. Williams' all dealers in addressing The

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.

Regarding the demands of the telegraphers, a delegation representing the members of the Atlantic division waited on Gen. Supt. Osborne Wednesday. In accordance with instructions received from the head officials of the union in Montreal similar delegations have visited the general superintendents on all the divisions for the purpose of putting forth their claims.

Among the requests made by the telegraphers is a slight increase in the minimum rate of pay and a change in the rules governing promotion. According to their instructions the members placed their claims before Mr. Osborne and will now report to the head of the union, awaiting orders whatever further steps may be taken.

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

DOUGHTWRIGHT-WIGGINS-On Wednesday, March 19th, at 5 p. m., at the home of the bride's father, by Rev. H. H. Gillies, Adam Murray Doughtwright of St. John's, King Co., 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.

HARRISON-At the residence of her son, Morton L. Harrison, 77 Celebration street, on March 21st, Hannah M. relict of the late P. G. Harrison, in the 73rd year of her age.

MCCLECKEY-In this city, March 27, at the residence of his son-in-law, J. K. McDonald, Harrison street, Michael McClekey, in the 73rd year of his age.

PHILLIPS-In this city, March 27, after a brief illness, Catherine, wife of William Phillips, aged 71 years.

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 in 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. Mr. Rhodes' last words were the names of his brother and some of the others present, which were meant to be good-byes. The only person who attended him during his illness and who was not present at his death was Dr. Stevenson; all his personal and personal servants were admitted at the last.

The body will be taken to Groenewald, near Cape Town, on a special train tomorrow. There it will probably be in state for a day or two and the public will be admitted to view the remains. It has not yet been determined where it will be interred. It was the wish of Mr. Rhodes to be interred at Matopos Hills, Rhodesia. Certain of his friends will proceed to Matopos Hills to determine whether it is practicable to carry out this wish.

CAPE TOWN, March 22.-The government has decided to give Cecil Rhodes a public funeral. His remains will be taken to Groenewald for the burial service, which will be held in the cathedral. The body will be taken back to Groenewald, and will eventually be interred at Matopos Hills.

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 his home. The cottage where he died was a simple seaside cabin, small and close to the railroad. It was ill-fitted to be a sick chamber, although the utmost was done to improve the ventilation and make it more comfortable. Dr. Stevenson slept by his patient, every night that he might be in readiness to administer oxygen, which practically kept Mr. Rhodes alive.

LAST Sunday he lost all interest in everything, and since then he dozed the hours away. His rally from the crisis of Tuesday left but the faintest hopes for his ultimate recovery. The were ultimately abandoned with the renewed attack at noon today. The news of his death spread through Cape Town between 7 and 8 o'clock this evening and caused profound grief. All places of amusement were immediately closed. An open-air concert was stopped and the audience dispersed while the band played the Dead March. The people then silently dispersed.

LONDON, March 27.-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. With the expressions of admiration and respect services are mingled kindly words of regret for the disastrous mistake made in the Jameson raid.

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."

The Daily Chronicle says: "There was nothing in the career of Cecil Rhodes to support the charge that he was a vulgar money grabber. There was nothing small about him; even his blunders were colossal."

The Daily News, which bitterly attacks Mr. Rhodes on account of the Jameson raid, declaring that not even Randolph Churchill chattered a more brilliant career by some conspicuous act of folly, also defends him from the charge of money grabbing.

The Daily Telegraph says: "If Cecil Rhodes was guilty of a great blunder in 1895, he paid as dearly for it as his most bitter foe could wish. Now that he has passed beyond the reach of malignity or censure, only the magnanimous services he rendered the empire he loved will be remembered."

NEW YORK, March 26.-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. Lord Grey knew the famous South African leader intimately, having served with him on the board of British South Africa Co., and the intimacy grew when the earl was governor of Rhodesia. Lord Grey said: "Cecil Rhodes is the only exemplar, perhaps, in our generation of those idealists who in the days of Elizabethan adventure made the Anglo-Saxon the predominant partner in the world's firm."

"We never know 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. Upon the fly leaf of one of the bibles the Emperor has written in his own handwriting a text.

This honored pastor is a recent letter to the Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O., regarding their famous catarrh remedy, Peruna:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen: "I had hemorrhages of the lungs for a long time, and all despair of me. I took Peruna and was cured. It gave me strength and courage, and made healthy, pure blood. It increased my weight, gave me a healthy color, and I feel well. It is the best medicine in the world. If everyone kept Peruna in the house it would save many from death every year."

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 Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

Catarrh is an American disease. Fully one-half of the people are afflicted more or less with it in some form. Previous to the discovery of Peruna, catarrh was considered well nigh incurable. Since the introduction of Peruna to the medical profession thousands of cases are cured annually. Mr. W. D. Smith, a well-known grocer of Port Huron, Mich., writes: "By following your instructions and taking Peruna and Manna I am cured of catarrh. I had catarrh for twelve years and quite a bad cough so I could not sleep nights. I do not have any cough now, and if I feel anything in the throat I take a swallow of Peruna and I am all right."

Peruna 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 Peruna. 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."

Peruna, The Greatest Remedy Known For Catarrh. Mr. Chas. H. Stevens, 97 Seventeenth Street, Detroit, Mich., writes: "It affords me great pleasure to testify to the merits of Peruna 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 Peruna I am pleased to say that I am entirely well, there being not the slightest trace of the catarrh left. Peruna is without doubt the greatest remedy known for catarrh."

Afflicted Since Childhood With 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 Peruna."

"I am thankful to say that I now consider myself entirely free from catarrh, and only use Peruna occasionally now as a tonic. Accept my sincere thanks for your personal interest in my case."

My son, 21 years of age, has been using Peruna for a number of weeks for catarrh in the head and has obtained great relief. Elbert S. Richards. Catarrh Thirty Years. 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 Peruna. I had suffered for thirty years from this very disagreeable disease and had tried many so-called remedies but until I used Peruna none had the desired effect."

I have been connected with the Chicago Police Department for the past twenty-eight years. I can cheerfully recommend Peruna to anyone suffering from catarrh. Andrew Barrett. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

"The Pills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases.

THE COURTS. Argument was commenced in the Sweeney will case. C. N. Skinner, Esq., and L. A. Currey, 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. Further that there was intestacy in regard to the Union street property. Dr. A. A. Stockton, K. C., and J. H. Barry, K. C., with John L. Carleton, K. C., for the defendant, contended that the facts that a will was made showed that the bishop was acting in his personal and not in his episcopal capacity. As bishop he did not need to make a will, as the property held by him in that capacity would vest in his successor. The argument was continued this morning. The Rev. A. M. Hubley, Sussex, has petitioned before Judge of Probates F. W. Emmerson to file and pass the accounts of the estate of his son, the late Russel C. Hubley. The value of the estate is \$2,000, all personal. An order was made, returnable April 17th. J. Arthur Freeze, proctor.

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.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist \$5.00 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself. I have no samples. Any medicine that can effect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 99 out of 100 who get these six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay \$5.00. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Simply state name of your dealer, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 12, Racine, Wis.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, March 25.-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. Mr. Fitzgerald was very successful in business. For the past two years he had not been in the best of health.

HALIFAX, March 25.-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. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of suicide. Hamilton was once a railway section man between Hildon and Brookfield, later sexton of St. John's church, and lately was doing odd jobs around town. Since last June he has been drinking heavily.

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.

This will realize about \$18,000. The Harlaw is not built to withstand heavy ice and she went in the direction of the Magdalens, where the seals were found. The other steamers went to the usual resorts.

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

Wool's Phosphorine. The Great English Remedy. Gold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six bottles guaranteed to cure all forms of neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, or any other effects of chronic or excess. Mental, nervous, excessive use of tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one postage 2 cents. One half price for old cases. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont. Wool's Phosphorine is sold in St. John by all responsible Druggists.

CITY Recent Ev

Together with from and

NOTICE RE

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Infants too cured of trou using Vapo-C

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Greatest Remedy Known For Catarrh. I. Stevens, 97 Seventeenth St., Mich., writes: "It affords me a remedy for catarrh."

Childhood With Catarrh. S. Richards, Milton, Conn., writes: "I was afflicted with catarrh from childhood..."

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items From Correspondents and Exchanges.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

During the present Sessions of Parliament and the Provincial Legislature, which make heavy demands on the SUN'S columns, Correspondents must condense their news letters to the smallest possible limit.

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

The Kelly's Creek bridge has been replaced in its former position and was not damaged very much.

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

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.

Sch. Havenock, discharging molasses here, will go across the bay to take in cargo for the West Indies.

Sch. Dominion, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool, N. S., on Monday, and reports encountered a gale on Tuesday.

Bark Lanoced, Capt. Grant, from Pensacola for Buenos Ayres, which put into Barbadoe Feb. 24 in distress.

At a recent meeting of the Moncton fire department it was decided to invite 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 room to the train.

The str. Kinale has been chartered to load dead at Halifax for the West Coast of England at \$6,000.

The Duke said to the Duchess at breakfast yesterday morning, "What good bread this is." "Yes," said the Duchess, "isn't it delicious?"

At Chubb's corner yesterday Captain W. A. Pitt's steamer Addino Paddock was sold by auction as she now lies at Upper Cliff.

Sch. Cheslie, built at Port Greville, N. S., in 1896, and registering 330 tons, has been purchased by Geo. E. Holder.

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.

A despatch from Fredericton last night says: At five o'clock this afternoon 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.

The Fredericton Gleaser is informed that the fall of the jam is at Tapley's bar, 30 miles above Fredericton.

Road Inspector George Strange of Kingsclear, was in town today, says the Gleaser. He stated that the water is falling between six and seven feet during the past two days.

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TWO FINE SPECIMENS

Of Physical Manhood.

No form of athletic exercise demands such perfect physical condition as prize fighting.

Whether we endorse prize fighting or not, it is nevertheless interesting to know the manner in which prize fighters acquire such physical perfection.

James Jeffries, the present champion heavyweight of the world, and his gallant opponent, Tom Sharkey, in the greatest pugilistic encounter that has ever taken place, both pursued much the same course of training.

Champion Jeffries says: "Stuart's Dypesepala Tablets prevent acidity, strengthen the stomach and insure perfect digestion."

The gallant fighter, Sharkey, says: "Stuart's Dypesepala Tablets remove all discomfort after eating. They rest the stomach and restore it to a healthy condition."

The advantage of the daily use of Stuart's Dypesepala Tablets is that they keep people well and ward off sickness.

Full sized packages are sold by all druggists at 50 cents, and the best habit you can possibly form is to take a Stuart's Tablet after each meal.

Small packages are sold by all druggists at 25 cents, and the best habit you can possibly form is to take a Stuart's Tablet after each meal.

SUSSEX, March 24.—The death occurred 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 Andrew and Sophia Carmichael.

He had been suffering with tuberculosis for nearly two years. He came to Sussex to visit his aunt, Mrs. Boal, about three months ago.

He was a very popular and highly respected resident of that section of the province, and his death is a serious loss to his family.

John W. Cumber, a farmer of Kingsclear, has made an assignment to the sheriff for the benefit of his creditors.

The estate of G. A. Lounsbury, who died at Newcastle, Miramichi, on Sunday last, is said to be of the value of \$75,000.

John Lewis, of the firm of Peck & Lewis, Charlottetown, died in Montreal Sunday morning and his body was taken home for burial.

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 intend building houses at once.

Miss Margaret R. Humbert died yesterday at the Home for Incubables at the advanced age of seventy-six years.

The steamer David Weston will be ready for the river traffic next Thursday unless the jam above Fredericton comes out before that time.

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 Princess made her first trip to the coast since the Plover today.

Among recent deaths in P. E. Island are two children of John Griffin of St. Andrew's, one on the 19th inst. Mrs. Frederick McLeod of Charlottetown, aged 32 years.

A peculiarly painful accident occurred at the residence of Mrs. W. G. LeFevre on Sunday last.

Among recent marriages in this province are Arthur Carr and Louisa Carr, both of the town of Dunlop, Kings Co.

The death occurred at Providence, R. I., recently from heart disease, of D. J. McDonald, aged 47 years.

Harold MacMillan, the 29-year-old son of E. H. MacMillan, formerly of Westley River, received from the mayor of Vancouver the other day the first Royal Humane Society's medal for a heroic deed.

In the results of the first year in law in Dalhousie Law School, W. C. Robertson of Charlottetown leads all subjects except legal property, which is not classified.

Joseph Burgess leaves in a few days for the coast of the Quebec. He has been engaged for several years as cheese maker in the Hasbrouk dairy station.

Mr. Burgess, a native of P. E. Island, made the highest number of points. His associates in the business in this province are generally reported to be successful.

A body of Dr. Robert McDonald of Cornwall, who was supposed to have been drowned in the West River, was found this morning on Docketon's shore at the end of the Perry road.

The death of Peter Gordon, formerly of Montague, occurred on the C. P. R. near Rossford, the cause being pneumonia.

Mr. Angus MacMillan has removed from Summerside to Westley River. He has departed for his home in the West River, and his body was found this morning on Docketon's shore at the end of the Perry road.

The weather the past few days has been more like the last of April than the last of March.

The weather the past few days has been more like the last of April than the last of March.

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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.

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.

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 any risk. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.00. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

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.

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 approached 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 inside of your body. Every vital organ in the body gets its power from these nerves. When these organs grow weak, and fall 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.

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

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia. Book No. 2 on Rheumatism. Book No. 3 on the Kidneys. Book No. 4 for Women. Book No. 5 for Men (sealed). Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

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

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

WOODSTOCK, March 25.—Travelers who have just returned from the upper country say that above Hartland there was comparatively little damage done by the recent floods.

RICHMONTO.

Death of Captain Robert Gray in Chicago. RICHMONTO, N. B., March 27.—Word was received today of the death in Chicago of Capt. Robert Gray, a former resident of this town and well known in shipping circles in this province.

CHATHAM.

The Miramichi to New Glasgow—Ice Run. BROOKS' ASBEST RECORDS. CHATHAM, N. B., March 27.—The up river ice ran out past Chatham about eleven o'clock today, and a considerable quantity of logs passed out with it.

LADIES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

HALIFAX, March 27.—The six lady teachers who will go to South Africa from this province have been selected as follows: Miss Crandall of Walton, Miss Maggie De Wolfe of Halifax, Miss Emma Ellis of Dartmouth, Miss Bertha Hebb of Bridgewater, Miss McDonald of Hopewell, and Miss Helen McKenzie of Pictou.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

WANTED.—5,000 Dozen Fresh Eggs at once; also buyers of Salt Skins and Deacons. Write what you have to offer to JOHN HARRIS, port and best products and produce, St. John, N. B.

AGENTS \$10 DAILY

Introducing our Brilliant Baselight Burners. Families, schools, houses, banks, churches, stores and public buildings are looking for them. They do not burn kerosene or oil, but burn gas, and give no smoke or dirt. All any coal oil lamp without oil or kerosene, and produce the best of baselights and cleanest light. It is a great W. O. B. SAMPLE FREE. PROFIT. Write at once and get to work right away. HARRIS, 117 E. Col., - Cincinnati, Ohio.

PARLIAMENT

He Giveth Voted to a Man to Shield Blair.

Consequently Mr. Archibald's Evidence Will Not be Taken by the Public Accounts Committee—The Easter Adjournment.

OTTAWA, March 19.—When the speaker took the chair Mr. Bell of Pictou, N. S., brought up the matter of the refusal of the majority of the public accounts committee to allow P. S. Archibald to be summoned. He said there was no precedent for this refusal. Hereafter any witness asked for had been summoned, provided the member asking for him stated that his evidence was material. Mr. Bell explained that the management of the railway had spent last year many millions and incurred a large deficit. Some matters of a dubious nature had appeared which required investigation, and the interest of the country demanded that the investigation be thorough and complete. The members desiring such enquiry believed that Mr. Archibald would be an important and essential witness. He knew more of the intercolonial than any other person not now on the railway. He was a man of high reputation as an engineer and railway man. He could give information on matters concerning the subject of this enquiry. Mr. Bell was not disposed to criticise Mr. Blair's motives in asking the committee to refuse this summons. He no doubt refused in his own interest and with regard to his own safety. He would only say that Mr. Blair was the first minister who in the history of the dominion had found it desirable to shut out evidence in a parliamentary inquiry. He therefore moved that the public accounts committee be instructed to summon this witness. Hon. Mr. Blair followed in a most heated and violent speech. He said the house should not interfere with the committee. Mr. Archibald had no connection with the railway and could give no information of affairs of the department. Members should not be allowed to bring in every sore head. If Mr. Archibald came, he would not come as a witness but to coach the opposition and give them information. He would not come here to exonerate the government or its officials or to assist in the enquiry, but to support charges against them. Mr. Archibald had been here and had apparently given the members wrong

information. They wanted him again to pour distilled poison in their ears and coach them in the inquiry. Mr. Blair might think what he liked, but he dared, but the house owes it to itself not to allow this witness to be summoned now. Possibly later in the session it might be allowable to bring him in. Mr. Haggart said Mr. Blair's action was a precedent in refusing to allow witnesses to be called. It was the minister who was himself on trial who was dictating what witnesses should be called to testify. He would not allow witnesses to come except those over whose head he holds the power of dismissal, and to these the minister in committee suggested answers by his style of questioning. Mr. Blair was trying to bring into this house the methods of dragging which he practiced in New Brunswick. Hon. Mr. Fielding made a rather violent appeal against the adoption of this motion. He said no one had dared to make a charge against the minister of railways. If they should do so the witnesses desired would be summoned. He insisted there was nothing on record to show that Mr. Bell expected to prove anything by Mr. Archibald. Mr. Borden of Halifax spoke of the delightful exhibition the ministers were giving of fairness and moderation. He reminded Mr. Fielding that when he was premier of Nova Scotia and charges of corruption were made, he refused to allow the necessary witnesses to be called. It was therefore all one to him whether charges were made or not; the testimony was excluded just the same. Mr. Fielding interrupted by saying that the reply on that occasion was 36 to 2, referring to the general election. Mr. Borden—That is your answer—Choke off evidence and call in members. Mr. Blair had given the house to understand that Mr. Archibald was not wanted here because his testimony would not "exonerate" the government. But the business of the committee was to discover facts, whether they support the government or not. What harm would it do if the opposition got information on this subject from Mr. Archibald or any other source? One would suppose the committee would be glad to learn from any source. This refusal would be an unfortunate precedent. It was pleasant to find ministers themselves voting to shut out information, but Mr. Blair must not suppose that his inquiry could be suppressed. The members on the opposition side would not allow the inquiry to be buried. If the truth could not be ascertained, Nova Scotia men sent in large quantities, causing the accumulation of coal previously stated. This coal was now issued from stores and charged to the railway at four dollars per ton.

leagues in hand and allow a thorough inquiry. The premier said there would be no hurrying at the enquiry by the government. In this case no reason existed for reversing the action of the committee. Sir Wilfrid would not believe that any important testimony would be excluded, but it would be no harm to allow Mr. Archibald's evidence to be delayed. The debate was continued by Noyes, the Flint, Lemox, Tisdale, Ingram and McLean. The house then divided, when the motion was defeated by a straight party vote of 100 to 56. OTTAWA, March 19.—At the evening sitting, after questions, Mr. Heyd, government supporter, resumed the budget debate, speaking rather favorably to protection for home industries and especially those situated at his home in Brandon. Mr. Smith, conservative, of Wentworth, pointed out the failure of the government to provide properly for shipping fruit and perishable goods to Britain. He called attention to the fact that a deputation of Nova Scotia fruit growers were here now demanding a remedy. Mr. Smith quoted the resolutions of the Fruit Growers' Association and charged that some thirty or forty thousand dollars had been lost on one shipment. Mr. McKinnon of Prince Edward Island closed the discussion for the day. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE. In the public accounts committee today Mr. Pottinger gave testimony concerning the purchase of coal and ties. He stated that in July, 1900, there were 127,000 ties on hand, and last July 800,000 ties. The examination of ties alleged to be bad was being carried on by Conductor W. H. Williams and C. E. Morton, a brakeman, under direction of Manager Russell. In July, 1900, there was 15,907 tons of coal on hand, and last July 223,935 tons, valued at \$54,714. In December, 1900, the management contracted for 68,000 tons of American coal. This was done because the supply of the road was nearly gone and a strike in the Nova Scotia mines was impending. Tenders were received from American dealers and Storekeeper Palmer went to St. John to complete arrangements. Mr. Pottinger did not remember that Mr. Blair intended to visit the road. The contract was made with Joseph Likely at St. John. Mr. Pottinger believed it was Mr. Likely who arranged with the Thomsons for freighting coal. After the American coal was bought the Nova Scotia men sent in large quantities, causing the accumulation of coal previously stated. This coal was now issued from stores and charged to the railway at four dollars per ton.

while coal bought now from the Nova Scotia mines cost only \$3.10. Examined by Mr. Barker, Mr. Pottinger stated that the new rails laid last year were wholly charged to capital. He stated that so far as he knew all new rails laid by the former government from 1890 to 1896 were charged to maintenance. NOTES. Mayor Curry, Amos Eitner and F. A. Gates are here from Amherst. They have been discussing the possibility of making the Chignecto ship railway dock available as the port of Amherst. Mr. Provand of the Ship Railway Co. has been here some weeks. The Amherst delegation suggest that it will be satisfactory if Mr. Blair builds a spur line to the neighborhood of the Fort Lawrence terminus ship railway, and Mr. Tarte constructs a suitable wharf there. Mr. Blair appears to be willing to take this action, and probably Mr. Tarte will take steps to ascertain the cost. Mr. Rhodes, of the Rhodes, Curry Co. is here. He has been discussing with Maroon the construction of the Cape Breton station for wireless telegraphy. The company want towers 200 feet high and will have nothing but hard pine. Arthur Jenkins, eldest son of S. J. Jenkins of the civil service, formerly private secretary to Hon. Mr. Postlethwaite in St. John's, died in the hospital last night. The young man has been cattle ranching in the Western States, but returned a few days ago suffering from typhoid fever. He died in the hospital and underwent an operation, which proved unsuccessful. S. W. Kain, who is a patient at a sanitarium in Muskoka, is now in this city. His health is improving, but he finds it necessary to seek a more extended leave of absence. OTTAWA, March 20.—The budget debate was resumed today by Mr. Blair, conservative, of Peel, a new member who captured a government seat, and is one of the best speakers in the house. Mr. Morrison, government member for British Columbia, followed, generally commending the government, but condemning a large part of the tariff, complaining of Chinese immigration and scolding about a great many things. Mr. Charlton, from the front liberal bench, then rose and began a sensational speech. He agreed with Cartwright's praise of Alex. Mackenzie, but he wanted the present government to take note of history and the fight in the administration. About 1876 many supporters of Mackenzie desired him to raise the tariff from 11-1/2 per cent to 21-1/2 or 25 per cent. He (Charlton) was one of them. Their demands were moderate and reasonable and should have been met by the government,

which needed more revenue. Mr. Charlton believed Mackenzie would have yielded had not Hon. A. G. Jones of Halifax appeared with a delegation of maritime provincial members threatening the revolt of all eastern liberal members if the change were made. The government surrendered to this threat. If the duties had been increased Mr. Charlton thought the conservative opposition would have condemned that policy, but when Cartwright announced that no change would be made the opposition at once took the bold course of demanding a protective tariff. Our chance (said Charlton) was thrown away. I pleaded for higher duties, but failed. We went to the country and sustained crushing defeat. Alexander Mackenzie and his colleagues had not the slightest anticipation of danger, but he (Charlton) felt it. He wrote to Mackenzie warning him of the state of public opinion, begging him to postpone the election and institute a thorough campaign. Mackenzie replied in a long letter, in which he assured his friends that there was no possible danger, giving the list of seats that were absolutely safe, and promising a majority of sixty. Charlton did not believe that, but he also was surprised when the thunderbolt came and the defeat proved no less than even he had dreamed of. Sir John came into power and brought down a tariff which he (Charlton) felt bound to say was moderate, not half so high as that of the United States. Charlton pleaded guilty of inconsistency. He had changed his opinions, and assured his friends that a man who could not change his views to meet changed conditions was not a wise man even an intelligent man. He did not want his party now to go like the Mackenzie government, oblivious of trade conditions, oblivious of public opinion, until it was too late. At six o'clock Mr. Charlton was showing that the United States was against Canada was hostile, and that it was unwise for Canada to give that country any access to our markets. Still he was willing to allow the government another year to consult with other members of the imperial conference. Resuming after dinner, Mr. Charlton hoped the finance minister would study out the situation, asking himself why all countries in the world had accepted the protection doctrine. Great Britain, the only free trade country, was now suffering from the competition of Germany and the United States, both of which countries had developed under protection and could never have attained their remarkably strong position without it. Under protection the United States had become the greatest manufacturing country in the world. This policy had produced similar effects elsewhere. Mr. Charlton went on to give the history of the negotiations and commercial relations with the United States, affirming that our neighbors had been hostile and ungenerous. What was to be done about it? It would be an error to benefit to Canada to have access to the United States market, but if we are shut out we must do something else and go about building up our home market, as the United States had done. We ought to have reciprocity in natural products, without any further concessions. That would give us a great export trade in coal, iron, fish, stone, pulp. He did not believe Great Britain would abrogate the corn laws for our benefit, or that Canada should give up her autonomy by allowing an imperial council to regulate our finances. But if the United States continue to deal unfriendly with us, we should cut down the free list of their products and raise the duties on other goods. We should cut down by fifty-five millions our imports from the United States. But first we should give the Americans to understand what we propose to do. Mr. Charlton would like to see the joint high commission meet once more and get a final answer. If reciprocity were refused, their action should be taken on the lines indicated. Mr. Edwards, liberal M. P. for Russell, followed in a free trade speech, violently attacking Mr. Charlton's views and reviewing his record. In closing, Mr. Edwards said that if he should become a robber he would take a revolver and boldly show his man, but would never be a "protectionist sneak thief." Jabel Robinson, conservative patron, said he wasn't a high protectionist, but would support Mr. Borden's amendment. He would like better an amendment condemning government extravagance and asking for a reduction of tariff on farm machinery, coal oil and a few other articles. The motion was not seconded, and Mr. Brock of Toronto made the concluding speech. Ralph Smith, labor liberal M. P. for Vancouver, moved the adjournment of the debate, and the house adjourned at 11 p. m. OTTAWA, March 21.—The budget debate was resumed this afternoon by Ralph Smith of Vancouver Island, who addressed himself wholly to the Chinese question, demanding the utter exclusion of these orientals. Mr. Clarke, conservative, of Toronto, was speaking at six o'clock. Mr. Clarke spoke till ten o'clock in the evening, holding the attention of the house in a remarkable degree, considering the late stage of the debate. He was followed by Mr. Hughes of Kings, P. E. Island; Avery, conservative of Adirondack; Oliver, liberal, of Alberta; Bell of Pictou, N. S., moved the adjournment of the debate. THE SENATE. In the senate today the secretary of state, replying to a question, stated that nothing would be done at present respecting the admission of the Northwest to full provincial rights. NOTES. Up to midnight the minister of militia had not received any reply to his query about the alleged outbreak of mutiny among the Canadian Mounted Rifles in South Africa. Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim. Str. Simonside has been fixed to load deals here in May for W. C. England at 35s.

Look At It. We mean our little picture here. There's a vaporizer, you put some Vapo-Cresole in it; there's a lamp, you light it. Then you just naturally breathe in the vapor. You can read, or sew, or study, the cure goes right on all the time. Now you see why the doctors all speak so highly of Vapo-Cresole for throat troubles. It takes the medicine just where it's most needed, and it is a perfect cure for whooping-cough. Vapo-Cresole is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresole complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresole 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials from a special report. Vapo-Cresole Co., 150 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TO LOAN on city, town, village or country property, in amounts to suit at low rate of interest. H. H. PICKETT, Solicitor, 50 Princess street, St. John, N. B.

\$3 a Day Sure. Send us your address and we will send you a sure way to make \$3 a day. We guarantee you a clear profit of \$3 a day. We guarantee you a clear profit of \$3 a day. We guarantee you a clear profit of \$3 a day.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 26, 1886, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE, I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera. CAUTION—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well-known remedy bears the name of J. COLLIS BROWNE, Esq., in large letters, and is sold by all chemists at 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Sole manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, 22 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

The "E" Emulsion of God Liver Oil. Will GIVE YOU AN APPETITE! TONE YOUR NERVES! MAKE YOU STRONG! MAKE YOU WELL! Dr. Burgess, Med. Sup't. of the Prot. Hospital for Insane, Montreal, writes: "I constantly prescribe it to my patients, and it is constantly successful." Mrs. Clark, Sup't. General Hospital, Toronto, writes: "I have used it for the last several years." 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited.

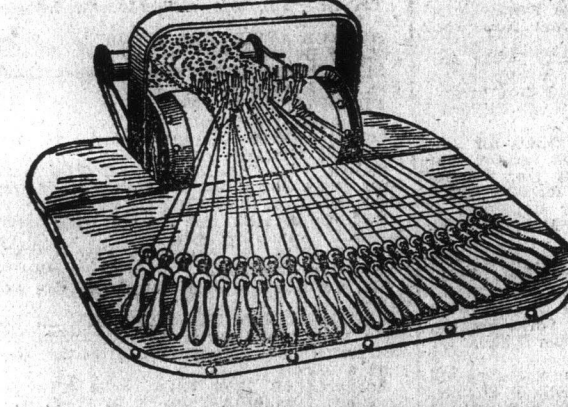
APIOL & STEEL PILLS. A REMEDY FOR REGULARITIES superseding Bitter Apple, Pfl Oochia, Pennyroyal, &c. Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.00 from DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Montreal and Toronto, Canada, and Victoria, British Columbia, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

PUBLIC NOTICE. HERBERT GIVEN that all persons owing arrears of rates and taxes in the Several Parishes in the Municipality of the City and County of Saint John, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned at his office, 42 Princess Street, in the City of Saint John, otherwise legal proceedings will be commenced to enforce such payment. Dated the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1902. By order GEO. R. VINCENT, Secretary.

Only vegetable oils—and no coarse animal fats—are used in making "Baby's Own Soap". Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing. Doctors recommend it for Nursery and Toilet use. Beware of Imitations. Albert Toilet Soap, Mfrs., Montreal.

The Whole Story in a Letter: Pain-Killer. From Capt. E. L. L. Poles Station No. 5, Montreal: "We frequently use FERRY'S PAIN-KILLER for pains in the stomach, rheumatism, diphtheria, throat, influenza, whooping-cough, and all affections which bedevil men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy to have near at hand." Used Internally and Externally. Two Uses, 5c. and 10c. Bottles.

Home Work for Ladies



CONGENIAL WORK. Lace making is a fascinating employment of absorbing interest, and with our Lace Loom the finest grade of Torchon and Valenciennes Laces (hitherto almost exclusively made by the women of Germany and Sweden) can be made at home in the evenings or other spare time. EASY TO LEARN. Our Lace Loom, though ingenious in construction, is easy to operate without a teacher as the illustrated book of instructions accompanying each machine is full and complete, and patterns are furnished free by us. PROFITABLE. In European countries where these laces are made it forms the chief industry of the women, who make them in their own homes. By working for us in their spare time ladies can add considerably to their income or by giving more time to it can make an independent living for themselves.

THE NOTTINGHAM LACE CO., TORONTO, CANADA. WANT TO ENGAGE A FEW MORE LADIES IN ANY PART OF CANADA TO WORK FOR THE COMPANY AT THEIR OWN HOMES

Our plan is simple and is here fully explained. The work is also simple and easily performed on the Lace Loom furnished by us. With each Loom is furnished an Instruction Book with which the different kinds of lace can be made without a teacher. If you wish to make an independent living, or if you wish to add to your income by lace making in your spare time, write to us promptly, enclosing Contract Order Form given below, with remittance, and we will send the Lace Loom and outfit to begin work at once. The market for Laces of all kinds is so large, and increasing so rapidly, that we can sell practically unlimited quantities, and we are anxious to get as many new workers as possible. Our plan of buying material in very large quantities and employing people at their own homes working on their own Looms saves us many business expenses and, with the Customs duties, enables us to undersell foreign manufacturers. The prices we pay our workers for making the ordinary kinds of lace that we sell, range from 3 cents per yard for the narrowest and easiest made upwards to 20 cents. With practice, very fine and beautiful laces can be made for which we pay very much higher prices. The Loom accommodates work of from half an inch to eight inches in width, and with the number of bobbins used an immense variety of patterns can be worked. The accuracy and ease with which the work can be turned out is marvellous, and yet all the grace and beauty of handwork is retained. Lace of the most delicate and intricate texture as well as the more simple though pretty patterns can be made. The work is easily and rapidly done. You will be surprised at the speed with which the roll of finished lace grows on the Receiving Spool. As the art becomes more familiar it is done almost automatically, although the great number of beautiful patterns supplied free by us gives the work a constant variety and makes it of absorbing interest. We cannot lay too much stress upon the fact that the products of this Loom are not cheap imitations of lace, but genuine fine laces, such as are made by hand (as the machine is so constructed that one's own handiwork enters into it), and they are of the same quality as the most high class imported handmade laces which sell at the highest prices. We supply all material, patterns, etc., free of charge, commencing with enough for the first samples to be made by beginners. When these samples have been made satisfactorily and returned to us, we send a quantity of material and patterns at our own expense for lace to be made for us to sell and we pay promptly for the making. We pay the cost of sending everything to the worker and they pay the cost of sending the finished work back to us. The cost of sending back the lace to us is very little, as many yards of lace can be sent from any distance by post for a mere trifle. The work is very simple, and rapidly done. Everything necessary for the work except the Loom is furnished free to our workers. The manufactured price of the Loom is \$10, and those desiring to work for us must sign the Contract Order Form in this advertisement and send the remittance of \$10 for the Loom. This is necessary to give us confidence that you mean business. Our interests are the same, and there must be mutual confidence in order that your business with us will be successful. We are in a large way of business and have a regular system from which we cannot deviate. We guarantee fair dealing and prompt payment for work. Indeed we could not remain in business otherwise than on the foregoing principles. The Loom and all patterns and material to begin are all absolutely your own property to do what you like with after you have paid the \$10; but after you have sent in your first sample satisfactorily, we send you more material for making fine laces for us to sell and for making which we pay you; these last materials will belong to us and must be returned to us when made into lace. If at any time after you commence working for us you wish to discontinue we will buy back the Loom and refund the \$10 less costs of our expense, expressage, etc. If you engage with us we will keep you supplied with work as long as you do it satisfactorily. Our workers are engaged summer and winter (whole or spare time whichever they wish), year after year. We entrust them with large quantities of valuable material, and though they may make lace for themselves or their neighbors (as the Loom and pattern and outfit are their own property), yet we expect them to take good care of the material we send them to be worked up for us, and for this work we pay well and pay promptly. We have here stated, as briefly as possible, just what our method is, and we simply say as to the Loom, it is just what we represent it to be, and will positively do everything we claim for it, or we will refund the money.

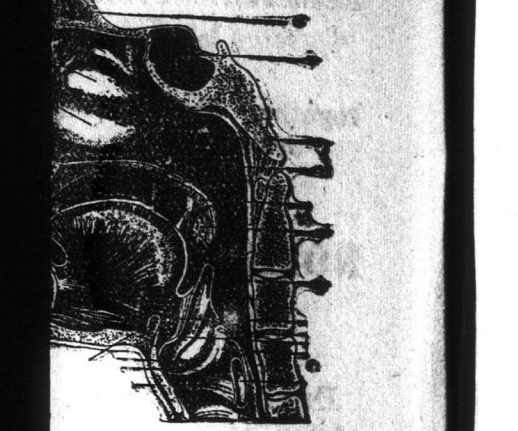
CONTRACT ORDER FORM. To the Nottingham Lace Co., McKinnon Bldg., Toronto, Canada. GENTLEMEN,—I desire to do the work as described in this advertisement and enclose \$10 to pay for one Lace Loom together with patterns, instructions and everything necessary for the work. The same to be sent to me by express, charges prepaid. It is understood and agreed that any time I wish to discontinue working for you that you will take back the machine and outfit and refund to me the \$10 less your expenses, expressage, etc. State how much time you can devote to the work and also how you wish to be paid, weekly, monthly, or as you send in the work. Send your remittance by Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order, and we will be responsible for its safe passage to us.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Year. Week. A YEAR. 5 Cents. Printing Provinces. PUBLISHING NEWSPAPERS. THE NOTTINGHAM LACE CO., TORONTO, CANADA. COPY—FREE.

Year. Week. A YEAR. 5 Cents. Printing Provinces. PUBLISHING NEWSPAPERS. THE NOTTINGHAM LACE CO., TORONTO, CANADA. COPY—FREE.

IT?



he himself to the study of help suffering humanity. HAS CROWNED HIS EFFORTS with the master stroke which causes more suffering humanity than any other man in the world. He is safe from its few understand this. In the deep research alone in this startling fact. That soon why THE CURES MEANS FAIL. REALIZE that the trouble and cannot account for it assuredly is if any of the symptoms fit your case. fully the symptoms. It will to you. OF BRONCHIAL TUBES. of the head and throat. It extends down the windpipe into the lungs and in time attacks develops into catarrhal conditions cold easily. breath is short? Is it frothy material? voice hoarse and husky? Is a dry, hacking cough? feel worn out on rising? feel all stuffed up inside? gradually losing strength? as a disgust for fatty food? a sense of weight on chest? a scratchy feeling in throat? cough worse night and morning get short of breath when and send them to me with a diagnosis, and I will tell you what is necessary. DR. SPURDIN, 100, Cathart Specialist, 7 to 13

Year. Week. A YEAR. 5 Cents. Printing Provinces. PUBLISHING NEWSPAPERS. THE NOTTINGHAM LACE CO., TORONTO, CANADA. COPY—FREE.

ut this ad. our \$1.00 send to us with your name and address. We will send you a sure way to make \$3 a day. We guarantee you a clear profit of \$3 a day. We guarantee you a clear profit of \$3 a day.

FREE. They are good time as a gold watch need be ashamed to use. Send us your name and address. We will send you a sure way to make \$3 a day. We guarantee you a clear profit of \$3 a day. We guarantee you a clear profit of \$3 a day.

ATES are so low in price no one can afford and yet strong enough to support him. They are good time as a gold watch need be ashamed to use. Send us your name and address. We will send you a sure way to make \$3 a day. We guarantee you a clear profit of \$3 a day. We guarantee you a clear profit of \$3 a day.

E OF SEAL FISHERY. N. F., March 28.—The sealers' Cross put into the harbor and this evening with only 70. The Southern Cross did not seal herds or any other sealing her entire voyage. She is the second total failure of the season.

Year. Week. A YEAR. 5 Cents. Printing Provinces. PUBLISHING NEWSPAPERS. THE NOTTINGHAM LACE CO., TORONTO, CANADA. COPY—FREE.

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