

VOL. XL.

### PLANS FOR RECRUITING THE FOURTH CANADIAN CONTINGENT ANNOUNCED.

Where and by Whom Applications Will Be Received—Why Kritzingler Was Acquitted—Lord Rosebery to South Africa—Canadian Prisoners Reported Shot.

Ottawa, April 9.—(Special)—The orders were issued this evening in connection with the recruiting of the fourth contingent for South Africa. There will be four contingents, to be known as the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles. They will be armed, clothed and equipped as the Imperial Yeomanry of his majesty's forces. The conditions of service will be for 12 months, or until the termination of the present war in South Africa. The pay will be the same as that of the second mounted rifles, namely: Cavalry rate from date of enlistment to embarkation, and Imperial Yeomanry rates from that date on; the age not under 20 years nor over 40; the standard height has been changed to not under 5 feet 4 inches, not more than 5 feet 11 inches, and the weight not more than 180 pounds, instead of 185, as previously stated. The chest measurements will be not less than 34 inches. The medical requirements and qualifications are the same as those of the mounted rifles preference to be given to men who have had previous service in South Africa, and single men; married men and widowers with children will be accepted conditional on no separation allowance being issued.

The establishment will be: Regimental staff—One lieutenant, 1 major, second in command, 1 adjutant, 1 medical officer, 1 quartermaster, 1 veterinary officer, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 cook, 16 privates, 2 clerks, 2 orderlies, 2 medical officers, 16 marmosets. Squadron establishment—One major or captain, 4 subalterns, 1 squadron major, 1 squadron quartermaster-general, 1 farrier, 1 medical officer, 1 sergeant-major, 1 veterinarian, 1 quartermaster, 1 cook, 16 privates, 2 clerks, 2 orderlies, 2 medical officers, 16 marmosets.

When all but 15 of the British troops were killed or wounded, the Boers vent another rush and captured the handful of survivors. Lieut. Carruthers and the only British officer who was not seriously wounded. He had several times been hit, but refused to go to a hospital. Some of the Boers wanted to shoot him when he was taken prisoner, but they ultimately thought better of this, saying: "He is too brave a man to die that way." All of the dead men and most of the wounded had several wounds each.

On the morning of the 26th, the British authorities are making preparations for a great series of "drives" on the arrival of reinforcements. The general outlook for the Boers is said to be most depressing. It is thought here that the bulk of the rebels are only waiting a promise that they will not be banished to come in and surrender. Lord Rosebery is going to South Africa to study the situation there, with a view of submitting his impressions and advice to King Edward.

London, April 11.—The Financier & Banker publishes a despatch from Pretoria this morning declaring that the Boer leaders have accepted the British terms, that peace has been arranged and that the terms of peace have been called to the Boer agents in Europe. Other unfavourable statements of a similar character are in circulation in London tonight. It is said that Frederick Rutherford Harris, former secretary of the British Chartered South Africa Company has received a telegram to the same effect but nothing of any official or reliable nature concerning the matter is known.

London, April 11.—The Ontario branch of the National Farmers' Union has issued a statement that the government has failed to meet its obligations to the farmers. The statement says that the government has failed to meet its obligations to the farmers, and that the farmers are suffering as a result. The statement also says that the government has failed to provide the farmers with the necessary assistance, and that the farmers are suffering as a result.

### BIG RAILWAY PROJECT FOR THE BRUNSWICK.

Legislature Agrees to Bills Which Mean New Lines—More Business for St. John—American Capital In It—School Act Amendment—Five Year House Session.

Fredricton, April 7.—The house met at 9 o'clock. Mr. Copp rose to an explanation. In his remarks on the Sackville bridge he was represented as saying the contract was to be completed September 1st, 1901. What he said was that the contract was to be completed on December 1st. Mr. Lawson explained that the \$330 which the Sun had referred to was sent to Victoria county in half payment of a road machine, the total cost of which was \$675. The balance will be paid out of this year's bye road grant. There being no bank at Andover the cheque was made payable to Guy G. Porter, son of Mr. Porter, M. P. P. for convenience. The cheque was for \$330 and \$37.50 was paid on account of the road machine. The balance, \$675, was used up in this way. It cost \$1 to get the check cashed, \$2.50 was paid for a cutting, blade and \$2.50 went to two men for setting the machine. The matter was perfectly honest and clear and he was glad to have the opportunity of explaining so that the press and the country may see that Victoria county is well and honestly represented.

The St. John Record. Hon. Mr. Pugsley said the lieutenant-governor approved of a bill vesting the appointment of recorder of St. John in the common council of that city. Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the control of divorce and matrimonial causes and on the ground of urgency it was read a second time. He explained that if death by natural causes were regarded necessary by the divorce court judge to make the court efficient. Among other things it changes the term of the court and provides for the trial of facts by jury. Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to legalize the electoral lists of 1902. Section 10 of the act passed last session requires that the names of the electors should be inserted in a list which the lieutenant-governor shall publish.

Mr. Todd introduced a bill to authorize the mayor and city council to purchase for the city a site for a school. This elementary school in Chatham, but a number of families of his congregation lived in St. Stephen. They were in a hurry to purchase a site for a school, but they were unable to do so, and they finally thought better of this, saying: "He is too brave a man to die that way." All of the dead men and most of the wounded had several wounds each.

Mr. Hagen introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the control of divorce and matrimonial causes and on the ground of urgency it was read a second time. He explained that if death by natural causes were regarded necessary by the divorce court judge to make the court efficient. Among other things it changes the term of the court and provides for the trial of facts by jury. Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to legalize the electoral lists of 1902. Section 10 of the act passed last session requires that the names of the electors should be inserted in a list which the lieutenant-governor shall publish.

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### RAILWAY COMMISSION PROJECT PRESENTED TO HOUSE BY HON. MR. BLAIR

To Be of Three Members to Hold Office for Ten Years—Decision of Commission to Be Final—Control of Rates—Interesting Address by the Minister.

Ottawa, April 8.—(Special)—The minister of customs, Hon. Wm. Paterson, made a thorough and exhaustive speech on the budget today, dealing with the financial position of the country and showing the great development which has taken place during the time the Liberals have been in power. Mr. Paterson's speech was full of valuable information on the condition of trade and kindred subjects. Mr. Paterson resumed the budget debate. After a few introductory sentences he proceeded to show that the increase in population for the last decade took place largely in the last five years. He took up the trade returns and showed the large increase in business during the five years of the present government, compared with the five years of the late government. He showed from trade returns, bank returns, land sales and immigration returns that the prosperity of the country was such during the past five years of the decade that there was no doubt as to the great increase in the population. The business never could have been done but for the growth in population.

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### DISGUISED CATARRH.

#### A Stealthy, Insidious, Weakening Enemy to Women.



REV. HARRIET R. EDWARDS, CLINTON, ILL.

Rev. Harriet R. Edwards in a recent letter from Mt. Pleasant Park, Clinton, Ill., writes:

"I have found that Peruna is a wonderful medicine to use in diseases peculiar to women. It quickly and permanently restores health and vigor and acts as a natural tonic to a worn-out system. I have so far never observed a case which was not greatly aided by its use."—REV. DR. H. R. EDWARDS.

There are a multitude of women, especially housewives, and all other women obliged to be on their feet constantly who are wretched beyond description, simply because their strength and vitality is sapped away by catarrhal discharges from the pelvic organs. These women get up in the morning tired, drag themselves through their daily duties tired, only to go to bed at night as tired as before.

Peruna is such a perfect specific for each case that when patients have once used it until they are permanently cured, it begins to relieve the disagreeable.

Peruna can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. A short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

symptoms at once. The backache ceases, the trembling knees are strengthened, the appetite restored, the digestion made perfect, the dull headache is stopped and the weakening drains are gradually cured. These results certainly follow a course of treatment with Peruna.

—Mrs. D. W. Mason, of Dunsmuir street, New Orleans, La., writes:

"I have been taking your Peruna and Manalin and can cheerfully recommend it to all those suffering with the same trouble that I was. I have been suffering for the past two years with female weakness, palpitations of the heart, stomach, kidney and liver disorder, and above all a dreadful cough with smothering spells. I was completely run down.

"After I had taken one bottle of Peruna and after two years with female weakness, my cough left me, it acted immediately upon my nerves, and after taking four bottles according to your directions, I was entirely cured of all my troubles.

"I can truthfully say that there is nothing to equal your Peruna and Manalin. I was a different woman after taking the second bottle. It is without doubt the best medicine in the world. Language fails to express my gratitude for this cure. May God bless you."

—Mrs. D. W. Mason.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. J. C. Hartman, giving a description 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.

Mrs. Wm. Hatrick, Kennard, Washington county, Neb., writes:

"I am fifty-six years old and have not felt well since the Change of Life began ten years ago. I was in misery some of the time. My back was very weak, and my flesh so tender it hurt me to lean against the back of a chair. I had pain under my shoulder-blades, in the small of my back and, I sometimes wished myself out of this world. Had hot and cold spells, dizziness, and trembling of the limbs, and was losing flesh all the time.

"After following your directions and taking Peruna, I now feel like a different person."—Mrs. Wm. Hatrick.

Barbara Alberty, corner Seventh and Walnut streets, Appleton, Wis., writes as follows in regard to Peruna:

"For years I have suffered with backache and severe rheumatism of the side. I was so much that I became discouraged.

"A school friend told me how very much Peruna had benefited her and I sent out for a bottle, which did me more good than all the other medicine I had ever taken.

"I used it faithfully for two weeks and it completely cured me. I have not had any pains since, and I feel like a new woman. I am truly thankful for what Peruna has done for me."—Barbara Alberty.

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The house resumed at 8 o'clock, and went into committee on a bill to make further provision for the erection of permanent bridges and other improvements of public highways by work of a permanent character, and also make provision for expenditure caused by the unusual freshets.

Hon. Mr. LaBillois explained that \$100,000 was for permanent bridges, which \$8,000 would be for permanent roads, and \$150,000 for the work caused by the freshets. Of this \$60,000 was expended last year.

Mr. Hazen said he would like to call attention to the fact that although several hundred thousand dollars had been expended on steel bridges not one dollar of it had been spent in Sanbury county. A great necessity existed for a permanent bridge over the Oromocto river at Oromocto.

Hon. Mr. LaBillois said that within the next three or four months plans will be prepared for a steel bridge at that point.

Mr. Hazen called attention to the appropriation of \$5,000 derived from the sale of bonds for making roads in the town of Beloeil. He thought it was a very good principle and he thought it a dangerous one.

Hon. Mr. LaBillois said that it was the intention of the committee to have a bill to incorporate the Sisters of the Holy Child, Chatham. The bill was agreed to.

On motion of the attorney general a bill to amend the acts respecting conditional sales of chattels which had been amended by the law committee, was agreed to.

The bill authorizing the government to provide for the payment of the revised interest on the government was agreed to in committee.

The house went into committee on the bill to amend the act respecting the execution of executors, administrators, and trustees introduced by the attorney general, the principal object being that it shall apply only where the original executor or administrator is dead. An amendment was introduced by the attorney general which would give the executor the same powers as if he were alive.

The bill was amended and will go into force on August 1st next.

Hon. Mr. Allen presented a bill amending chapter 115 of the consolidated statutes relating to marsh lands in Moncton parish.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill relating to the crown and timber lands.

The house went into committee. Mr. Porter in the chair, on a number of bills, the main object of the bill being to amend the act respecting the Woodstock and Centralville Railway Company, and the several acts in amendment thereof was submitted.

The premier explained that no subsidy would be asked for until the road was completed and in operation. A guarantee would be given to the company, giving the government and the province, giving a 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.

license on crown lands are only for 20 years, they did not care to invest such large sums without assurance that they could have a longer lease of timber lands. The present bill permits the government to lease land to a company for 999 years, each lease to be subject to payment of stampage and all other regulations now in force or which may be made. Before any company is permitted to lease land the government must be satisfied of the company's intention to invest a capital of \$2,000,000 in pulp mills, and the company shall pay a mileage rate of at least \$2 an acre, or \$1,280 per square mile. Such licenses may be declared forfeited if the company do not carry out their enterprise. One of the companies interested requires a thousand tons of paper a week.

Mr. Hazen asked how many square miles they would require.

Mr. Tweedie said from 300 to 1,000.

Mr. Hazen asked how these people were to get land if the available lands were all under lease.

Mr. Tweedie said they would have to purchase the unoccupied land from the present licensees. The bill provides that the purchaser shall pay a mileage rate of at least \$2 an acre, or \$1,280 per square mile. Such licenses may be declared forfeited if the company do not carry out their enterprise. One of the companies interested requires a thousand tons of paper a week.

Mr. Pugsley announced that a number of amendments had been suggested to the bill relating to the district courts act, and the government deemed it desirable to hold the bill until next session.

Mr. Copp, for Mr. Allen, presented the petition of George Moore and several others for a bill to incorporate the Fredericton & Western Railway Company.

The house went into committee. Mr. Porter in the chair, on a bill relating to the collection of taxes in St. John county. It was agreed to with amendments and amended title.

Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill relating to the admission of attorneys. On the ground of urgency it was read a second time. It is promoted by the intermediate examinations of students at law who do not hold a law degree and from a recognized law school.

The house resumed at 3 o'clock. On motion of the attorney general the Probate Court act was re-committed and the word "may" substituted for "shall" in reference to the readjustment of the salaries by the government.

Under suspension of the rules bills to incorporate the Fredericton & Western Railway Company and the Moncton & Eastern Railway Company were introduced, and read a first and second time.

Mr. Copp explained that these bills were promoted by the Webb-Vanderbilt syndicate which had already purchased the Canada Atlantic Railway and were to acquire the Great Northern. The lines to be chartered would form part of a through route from the west to Cape Breton. The proposed line would strike this province in the vicinity of the St. Croix river, and run straight to Fredericton. From Fredericton it would go to Moncton across the head waters of the St. Croix river, and Nova Scotia border somewhere in the vicinity of Bay Verte. There would be a branch line for freight to St. John down the St. John river valley. The bills gave the company power to purchase the charters of other railways.

In answer to Mr. Hazen the Hon. Mr. Tweedie said the company asked no subsidy from the government and would be required to put up a deposit of \$10,000 before their bill becomes law.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley presented the report of the contingent committee, giving \$50 each to the two engraving clerks, Langlois and Flewelling, for services as secretaries to committees.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said he did not intend to further amend the liquor license act of 1896 was committed by Hon. Mr. Tweedie and agreed to.

The house adjourned at 11 o'clock, and will meet tomorrow morning at 11 a. m.

Fredericton, April 9.—(Special).—The local legislature tonight agreed to the consent with a view to extend the Canada Atlantic railway to the Atlantic seaboard, making St. John the export point for freight, and to acquire the route for passenger service. The idea is to traverse Nova Brunswick from Quebec to Nova Scotia. American capitalists, whose names are being furnished to the government, are furnishing backing for the enterprise. Dr. Seward Webb, who is largely interested in the Vanderbilt system and whose syndicate recently acquired the Canada Atlantic Railway in Quebec and Ontario, heads the syndicate, and the projected line will connect with the Canada Atlantic and subsidiary lines to eventually form a great system. It is stated that the syndicate has large western interests and is connected with the company who expressed disposition to meet the views of the government so far as opening up a portion of the land to settlement was concerned. They also intend to take a price at which the lands should be sold and to make arrangements for the sale it was necessary to make careful enquiry to determine what would be opened up for settlement and what should be retained as timber lands. Hon. Mr. Costigan told him (Pugsley) that he had interviewed the president of the railway and a short time ago he (Pugsley) had been told by Hon. Mr. Costigan that the company had arranged to take up with 16,000 acres in Madawaska at 25 cents per acre. Acting for the government and with the approval of his colleagues he had informed Mr. Costigan that the government was willing to make arrangements on this basis and advance the money for the purchase of the land. The land will be sold to settlers at actual cost and payment extended over a number of years. Today he had a telegram from Hon. Mr. Costigan saying that the shareholders would meet on the 25th inst. to confirm the arrangement. As soon as this is done steps will be taken by the government to have the land opened up on the terms mentioned.

The house went into committee on the act to amend the divorce act.

Mr. Hazen objected to the bill because its tendency was to make divorces easier to obtain, and that should be retained to make them less expensive to suitors.

Mr. Hazen said he wished it to be understood that he objected to the fifth and sixth sections of the bill.

An amendment was added authorizing the judge to try a cause which had been left unfinished by the previous judge although he had been counsel in the case; all questions of fact could be referred to a jury. The bill was agreed to.

A bill in amendment of the New Brunswick election act was agreed to in committee. It makes some changes in the polling places in Kings, Gloucester and York and provides that the expenses of the sheriff in hearing and determining applications to amend the voters' list shall be paid by the government.

A bill in relation to jurisdiction of stipendiary magistrates was agreed to in committee.

The house took recess at 5.30 until 7.30 o'clock.

## GOLD SOAPS

### Worth It's Weight in Gold.

tend to object to the action of the contingent committee this time, but in future he would propose any such grant; that the officers of the house did not now receive sufficient salaries; the scale of salaries should be readjusted and the salaries increased.

Mr. Hazen said the leader of the government was absolutely right in the stand he was taking. The officials are generally paid and he thought it very unfortunate that every year the contingent committee is asked to give them an increased allowance. He would propose that the salaries of the officials who are best paid.

The attorney general introduced a bill relating to the clerk of the executive council which was read a second time. He stated that when Mr. Dickson was appointed about two years ago it was understood his duties would be somewhat enlarged and an order in council was passed engaging to ask the legislature for increased salary. This was when Mr. Emmons was premier. The government felt it was right to carry out this agreement. The bill fixes the salary at \$1,200. Mr. Dickson has been getting \$1,200. The duties are responsible and important and have been considerably increased since Mr. Stratton was clerk. The bill amending the game act was re-committed by Hon. Mr. Dunn and the section giving a bounty of \$10 for killing wolves was struck out. No change is made in the close time for moose or caribou. The bill was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill to provide for the payment by the province of certain indebtedness of the St. John Exhibition Association. It was read a first and second time. The association had informed the government that they could not hold an exhibition next year without a grant of \$5,000 from the province and that they were in debt \$3,200. The city had agreed to pay half of this provided the government would be responsible for the balance. The government proposes this year Mr. Tweedie said a possibility that the matter should be discussed and will endeavor as far as possible to meet the views of the association. So that an exhibition can be held.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill amending the act relating to the revision and consolidation of the statutes. It extends the time for completing the revision until March, 1903.

Mr. Hazen said he hoped the commissioners would be in a position to report in 1903. When the act was introduced two years ago we were told a great necessity existed and were assured that it would be completed in two years. Any competent lawyer, applying himself diligently, could have finished in three months.

Mr. Tweedie said it would not be done in three months. It was the commissioner better to attend at Ottawa drafting bills than looking after a \$20,000 job some other arrangement should be made. The whole thing is a disgrace and a scandal. The government will not be dealing justly with the country if they do not insist on the report being ready to submit at the next session.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said the leader of the opposition said the chief commissioner was getting \$20,000 which he knows is incorrect; \$20,000 paid all the expenses in connection with the work including the printing. A good deal has already been accomplished. Reference to a subject of this sort was merely a cheap way of the leader of the opposition had of getting before the country.

Hon. Mr. Hill introduced a bill providing for the expenses of the premier at the coronation of King Edward VII.

Mr. Hazen thought the correspondence received from the colonial office and the invitation should be laid before the house. The capacity in which the premier goes and the position he will occupy ought to be submitted.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said a communication had been received stating that the provincial premier in London would be expected to attend the coronation with their ladies. The premier of Canada goes as a guest. Great Britain, and the provincial premier would meet to discuss the matter as they all wished to go together.

Mr. Hazen said that he did not wish to see the premier of New Brunswick take an inferior position. If he is to attend in his official capacity (Hazen), would gladly support the proposition to have his expenses borne by the province, but if there were any doubt and there was a possibility that an inferior position would have to be taken the premier had better not go. The premier therefore should take the house into his confidence and lay before it the correspondence.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said the copy of the letter sent to the provincial members had been published in the Globe. He would ask the lieutenant governor for the correspondence and submit it to the house. If he had any doubt as to the position he would occupy he would certainly decline to go. All of these matters would come up in the correspondence of provincial premiers.

The house resumed at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Allen gave notice of inquiry for Monday whether it was the intention of the government to erect a permanent building for the Boardman collection of birds.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said as the legislature would probably not sit until Monday he would say that the matter had engaged the attention of the government and that it was probable in the near future the library building would be extended so as to make room for the Boardman collection.

### BIG RAILWAY PROJECT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Continued from page 1.)

accounts to committee, which reads as follows:

After 13 meetings the public accounts committee has left to submit the following report: At the first meeting of the committee, held on the 11th day of March, 1902, Mr. Osmen was elected chairman, and during the subsequent sessions also reported the auditor general's report for the year ending 31st October, 1901, has been carefully and exhaustively checked, over an examination of the expenditures of each department of the government, and full explanation given with the head of each department in attendance. His presence was requested by the committee.

The accounts relating to the asylum have been reported and the act passed. Mr. Osmen being in attendance with Mr. Byrne as the representative of the committee, the latter gentleman being unable to attend on account of sickness. The accounts representing each quarter expenditure were examined and compared with the vouchers, which were found to be correct. The accounts were found to be correct and satisfactory by the committee. At the accountants showed some balances due to the asylum from private parties, the care and board of patients sent from the several counties. The auditor general, honorable provincial secretary was asked to explain, and informed the committee that some of the outstanding balances had since been paid in response to his urgent demand, and that he had threatened action in law against other counties which had not responded. This committee reports that the accounts of the asylum with private parties be furnished and approved.

The statement of expenditures on bridges has been thoroughly investigated and all accounts for 32 bridges named therein specially asked for were found to be correct and satisfactory by the committee. Further information furnished by Hon. Mr. LaBillois, and committee of public works.

The item of \$17,000 on page 36 of the auditor general's report for expenditures upon public buildings has been very carefully investigated and approved.

In the matter of public printing, your committee think it will be both wise and economical to pursue and continue the tender system.

Various items in connection with by-road expenditures have been carefully looked into and many of the private members of the house have been asked to testify as to the correctness of the same by the committee, as well also in connection with items of case-control expenditures on street roads and bridges, and much valuable information has in this way been obtained.

In connection with items deducted from gross sum of revenue derived from lumber cut on crown lands, etc., on page 218 of the auditor's report, Mr. Fleming, deputy crown land commissioner, appeared and furnished a full statement, which showed that many of the accounts were of long standing and had been written off the books of the department, and that of the balance still standing many more would have to be written off as of no value. The committee approved and recommended that this be done, in subject to the opinion of the auditor general.

In conclusion, this committee desires to express its very high appreciation of the earnest and active work of the auditor general and the efforts made by the committee and their deputies to furnish the committee with all accounts and information necessary to a proper understanding of the financial situation of the province as set forth in the auditor general's report, as well as to extend to Mr. George Dickson, the secretary of the committee, its thanks for his diligence in the performance of his duties in this connection. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) C. J. Osmen, Chairman.  
J. W. Whitehead,  
W. T. Whitehead,  
W. H. Hambley,  
W. H. Hambley.  
Mr. Mott introduced a bill relating to Campbellton.

commissioners of sewers in Botsford was considered in committee and agreed to.

The bill respecting records and proceedings in the inferior courts was considered in committee.

The bill to authorize the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chatham to dispose of a lot in Richibucto was agreed to in committee.

The house went into committee on the bill to amend the district court act.

The attorney general said that he proposed to amend the act by fixing the limit beneath which costs should not be granted without the certificate of the commissioner to actions where \$5 was recovered in tort or \$20 in debt. Mr. Lawson said he had several amendments.

Mr. Hazen asked if it was not improper to amend the act piecemeal.

The attorney general said that he differed from the leader of the opposition because he thought if it went over now no one except perhaps himself would think of it next session.

Mr. Hazen asked if it was the intention of the government to bring it into operation at once.

The attorney general replied the matter was under consideration.

Mr. Lafrenet protested against such an important bill being dealt with in this way. He had suggestions to make. The first was that it should define the jurisdiction of the magistrates to be appointed. They had not in the bill a definition of action in debt. The bill was very imperfect on its face.

The attorney general said he had no desire to hurry his bill, and if the member from Madawaska had any amendments he would give them the fullest consideration. He moved that progress be reported. Progress was reported, with leave to sit again.

Mr. Allen committed a bill authorizing Fredericton to assess for agricultural purposes. The bill was agreed to with amendment.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley committed the bill relating to the construction of a graving dock in the harbor of St. John. It was agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie presented the return of the liquor license fund of Gloucester.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill further amending the public health act. It provides among other things for the compulsory vaccination of children attending the public schools; also a bill amending the succession duty act. It provides for taxation of costs by the clerk of the pleas instead of by the judge, as at present. It does not go to the executor or his being hypothecated, is liable to succession duty. The supply bills were introduced, agreed to in committee, read a second and third time and passed.

The bill authorizing Chatham to make a further issue of debentures for water and sewerage purposes was re-committed to the committee of the whole house, Mr. Shaw in the chair. The amendment to section 2 was struck out and the bill was agreed to.

The house adjourned at 9.30.

Fredericton, April 8.—The house met at 3 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Tweedie laid on the table the returns of receipts and expenditures of the public hospital, St. John.

Mr. Copp presented the report of the committee on municipalities, adversely on the bill to enable the city of St. John to operate a street railway.

Mr. Fleming moved that in the opinion

of this house it would be to the interest of the province if the government take steps as to them might seem wise to encourage the establishment in this province of an industry or industries utilizing hardwood largely in the manufacture of bridges and industries having for their object not only the supplying of the local needs of the province but the manufacture for export as well.

Mr. Lawson said as the motion was not in the nature of a vote of want of confidence he felt free to second it.

Hon. Mr. Hill spoke against it. The motion was defeated.

Mr. Harris presented the second report of the contingent committee.

Referring to Mr. Lawson as to the re-appropriation of lands granted to the New Brunswick Railway Company, Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that last session the matter was referred to him as a sub-committee. He interviewed gentlemen prominently connected with the company who expressed disposition to meet the views of the government so far as opening up a portion of the land to settlement was concerned. They also intend to take a price at which the lands should be sold and to make arrangements for the sale it was necessary to make careful enquiry to determine what would be opened up for settlement and what should be retained as timber lands. Hon. Mr. Costigan told him (Pugsley) that he had interviewed the president of the railway and a short time ago he (Pugsley) had been told by Hon. Mr. Costigan that the company had arranged to take up with 16,000 acres in Madawaska at 25 cents per acre. Acting for the government and with the approval of his colleagues he had informed Mr. Costigan that the government was willing to make arrangements on this basis and advance the money for the purchase of the land. The land will be sold to settlers at actual cost and payment extended over a number of years. Today he had a telegram from Hon. Mr. Costigan saying that the shareholders would meet on the 25th inst. to confirm the arrangement. As soon as this is done steps will be taken by the government to have the land opened up on the terms mentioned.

The house went into committee on the act to amend the divorce act.

Mr. Hazen objected to the bill because its tendency was to make divorces easier to obtain, and that should be retained to make them less expensive to suitors.

Mr. Hazen said he wished it to be understood that he objected to the fifth and sixth sections of the bill.

An amendment was added authorizing the judge to try a cause which had been left unfinished by the previous judge although he had been counsel in the case; all questions of fact could be referred to a jury. The bill was agreed to.

A bill in amendment of the New Brunswick election act was agreed to in committee. It makes some changes in the polling places in Kings, Gloucester and York and provides that the expenses of the sheriff in hearing and determining applications to amend the voters' list shall be paid by the government.

A bill in relation to jurisdiction of stipendiary magistrates was agreed to in committee.

The house took recess at 5.30 until 7.30 o'clock.

### "CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE."

The Growers' Favorite  
STEELE BRIGGS' ROYAL GIANT SUGAR BEET

A Valuable Root Crop.

Stock feeders and producers of milk will find that "Royal Giant" is not only a good food maker, but also increases the flow and enriches the quality of milk, which enhances the value of butter and cheese by improving the quality and flavor.

No other class of roots is so desirable for feeding much cows or more profitable for the grower as a crop producer.

What Growers Say.

"ROYAL GIANT" gives a surprisingly heavy crop of clean, handsome roots, and easily harvested.

"It beats them all; wish I had planted all my sugar beet crop with your 'Royal Giant.' I shall do so this season."

"I never had a crop like 'Royal Giant' gave keeps solid all winter."

Extension of Time for Revision of Statutes.

The house went into committee to extend the time for the completion of the revision of the statutes to March 31st, 1903. Mr. Hazen opposed the bill.

The attorney general said that the measure was not performed by the late clerk. He performs the duties formerly performed by the law clerk.

Mr. Hazen divided the committee on this bill. It was agreed to.

The house agreed to the St. John Exhibition Association bill in committee. The bill to provide for the expenses of the premier at the coronation was agreed to in committee.

Mr. Hazen said he was opposed to the bill, as he had opposed the measure originally. He looked upon the revision as unnecessary.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said the leader of the opposition always attacks the government

The Steele, Briggs' Seed Company, Limited  
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

# POOR DOG

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. APRIL 12, 1904.

## OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

### FREDERICTON.

Mr. Hazen will then take possession of her house which has been occupied by Mrs. Deau during the winter while Mrs. Oddy was visiting in Fredericton. The water in the channel is falling and the banks of the river will probably appear a week earlier than usual. Farmers on the northern side have been ploughing this week.

### Important School Act Amendment.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley, for Hon. Mr. Tweed, introduced a bill amending the school act of 1900. It was read a first and second time. The first section deals with manual training in the public schools. The province will pay one-half the cost of the equipment for manual training in any school, \$50 a year to any certified teacher giving instruction in manual training in addition to the regular work, and \$200 per year to teachers devoting their full time to manual training. There is a section providing for the payment of traveling expenses of teachers who attend a training school of manual training. The salaries of school inspectors are increased from \$1,800 to \$1,900 per year. The bill gives the right of appropriation of one acre of land for school purposes, instead of 40 square rods as now.

### Mr. Hazen's Plea.

Mr. Hazen was pleased that the government had increased the salary of school inspectors, and regretted that they did not see their way clear to treat the teachers likewise. Hon. Mr. Pugsley said the government hoped for a considerable addition to the revenue, and when that time arrives the claims of the school teachers, a most deserving class of public servants, would receive consideration.

### Agrees to Keep Hours in Session.

Mr. Hazen regretted that so many important measures were introduced at the closing hours of the session, when there was no time for discussion. Hon. Mr. Tweed said the government was not desirous of rushing business through and the house would remain in session two or three days longer if there were any measures the leaders of the opposition wanted to discuss.

### The House Goes into Committee.

The house went into committee on a number of bills. Mr. Lawson in the chair. The bills relating to the Moncton and Eastern railway and the Fredericton and Western railway were considered by Mr. Cope and agreed to. The bill amending the school act of 1900 was agreed to.

### Address to King Edward.

Hon. Mr. Tweed, seconded by Mr. Hazen, moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address to be forwarded to King Edward VII on the occasion of his coronation. The speaker appointed Hon. Mr. Tweed, Mr. Hazen, Hon. Mrs. Pugsley, Mr. Allen and Mr. Oddy.

### The House Adjourns at 11 o'clock.

Fredericton, April 10—(Special)—The house adjourned at 11 o'clock. Mr. Snowball presided over the session. Mr. Hazen had on the table the report of the committee on the bill to amend the school act of 1900. Mr. Tweed introduced a bill to amend the school act of 1900. The bill was read a first and second time. Mr. Hazen said there was a feeling in the country in favor of an extension of the term of the session. He thought it was not in the interests of the country to extend the session, and if the session is extended he would vote for it. He thought it was not in the interests of the country to extend the session, and if the session is extended he would vote for it.

### The Smallpox Bill was also agreed to.

Mr. Tweed said he had been consulting with several members and also the leader of the opposition in regard to a change in the rule which required private bills to be filed three days before the opening of the legislature, or to pay double fees. He thought that rule too drastic and would move that it be changed imposing double fees only when the bills were filed within 10 days. Mr. Hazen thought this was a very proper move and they might as well abolish the rule requiring bills to be filed three days before the opening of the legislature, or to pay double fees. He thought that rule too drastic and would move that it be changed imposing double fees only when the bills were filed within 10 days.

### Mr. Tweed accepted the suggestion.

Mr. Tweed accepted the suggestion and the rules were changed accordingly. Mr. Tweed moved, seconded by Mr. Hazen, the following address to the king: To His Majesty King Edward VII. Most Gracious Majesty, We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, are proud to witness your Majesty's return to the throne of Canada, and to share with you the joy and pride of this day. We assure you that your Majesty's people are united in their affection for you and in their devotion to your Majesty's throne. We assure you that your Majesty's people are united in their affection for you and in their devotion to your Majesty's throne. We assure you that your Majesty's people are united in their affection for you and in their devotion to your Majesty's throne.

### The reading of the address was followed by the singing of God Save the King.

Electricity has intruded on the sphere of Indian coolie labor. It is made to work the machinery with much better effect than the coolie does or can. The question that troubles the Indian government is what is to be done of the natives who are incapable of any other work.

### FREDERICTON (Continued).

Fredericton, N. B., April 8—(Special)—The first lumber raft of the season arrived at Springhill yesterday. They contain about 20 rafts, belonging to James M. Scott, of Dumfries. A large number are expected during next week. Spruce logs are being shipped next week. Spruce logs are being shipped next week. Spruce logs are being shipped next week.

### FREDERICTON (Continued).

Fredericton, April 8—(Special)—James Eldon Lockhart, 31 for weeks of pneumonia and consumption of the bowels, died today at the hospital, aged 25 years. An attempt will be made here to have the Grand Opera Company play in this city.

### FREDERICTON (Continued).

Fredericton, April 8—(Special)—Willard Borden, formerly representing the Massey-Harris Company in this place, has been removed to Colorado. His family will join him later.

### FREDERICTON (Continued).

Fredericton, April 9—(Special)—A meeting of the University Senate at the Education Office tonight, was attended by Dr. Inch, Chancellor Harrison, Messrs. McCreary and Bridges, Judges Barker and McLeod, W. A. Park and Prof. Davidson. The proposal to confer with other colleges of the maritime provinces was considered and a committee composed of Chancellor Harrison, Judge Barker and Inspector Bridges was appointed to bring the matter to the notice of the provincial government with a view of ascertaining whether or not the government would approve of such action being taken.

### FREDERICTON (Continued).

A delegation of students composed of J. A. Legere and J. E. Porter waited upon the senate and requested that steps be taken to rebuild the gymnasium building, lately destroyed by fire. A committee was appointed to look into the matter and ascertain the probable cost of a suitable building.

### FREDERICTON (Continued).

It is understood the senate decided to confer several honorary degrees at next session. The degree of LL. D. will be conferred on Rev. W. O. Raymond, of St. John; Eldon Mullin, of Fredericton, now in South Africa, and Robert Chalmers, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, a native of this province.

### FREDERICTON (Continued).

The university students having failed to arrange for holding inter-collegiate sports in conjunction with Mount Allison, are now negotiating with Acadia College, and hope to be able to induce a team from that institution to visit Fredericton May 25.

### FREDERICTON (Continued).

Quite a heavy rain storm accompanied by hail set in here at 11 o'clock this evening. Fredericton, April 10—(Special)—The Interior Minister, Hon. J. E. Ferguson, and Mrs. Snowball in the Legislative building this evening, was the most brilliant and successful affair this city has witnessed for many years. The interior of the building was tastefully decorated with flags, burning, potted plants and cut flowers.

### FREDERICTON (Continued).

It was a scene never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The guests were received in the assembly chamber by the Lieutenant-governor, Mrs. and Miss Snowball, the reception lasting from 9 till 10 o'clock. His honor was dressed in a black frock coat and was attended by his A. D. C., Col. McLean and Capt. Lister.

### FREDERICTON (Continued).

Immediately afterwards the official quadrille was called on. Those taking part were Chief Justice Tuck and Mrs. Hazen, Premier Tweed and Mrs. Robinson, Gen. W. Allen and Mrs. Ousey, Judge Langtry and Mrs. Whitehead, Speaker Robinson and Mrs. Tweed, Col. Dunbar and Mrs. McLean, Miss Crockett and Miss Snowball, Judge Barker and Mrs. Allen, W. P. Whitehead and Mrs. Dunbar, Capt. Lister and Miss McLean, Mr. B. Cope and Miss Todd, John O'Brien and Mrs. Ruddick.

### FREDERICTON (Continued).

A programme of 15 dances was carried out in the assembly chamber, the floor of which was covered with lines and waxed for the occasion. Music was furnished by Winters' orchestra from a position in a corner of the room. Supper was served in the library shortly before midnight, and the very pleasant function came to an end shortly before 2 o'clock.

### ST. ANDREWS.

St. Andrews, N. B., April 8—The funeral took place this afternoon of Mr. Wm. Anderson, who, for almost 40 years, had been a resident in this place. He was followed by trade and came here from St. John as foreman for Mr. Anderson, ship-builder. Under the heading of shipbuilding he accepted a contract to build a house built for one of the contractors for the construction of the St. John custom house after the fire of 1877.

### ST. ANDREWS (Continued).

Interments will take place tomorrow of Mrs. John Doyle, an aged resident of Rolling Dam. Mrs. Doyle was married to John O'Brien, of St. Andrews. He died a number of years ago. Rev. Ernest Roling, the Presbyterian clergyman, of Rolling Dam, and his wife, will leave for England in a few weeks. They intend spending the summer in the old world.

### ST. ANDREWS (Continued).

Mrs. Gifford, who, with her niece, has been enjoining for several months at the St. Andrews, will leave on Wednesday, preparatory to sailing for England on one of the steamers from New York. All is bustle and stir around the summer residences. Mr. Wm. Van Horne has made wonderful changes about his summer house, having practically rebuilt it. The stone work and masonry are being prepared under the supervision of James McEvoy, of St. John. A large crew of men arrived from St. John Monday.

### SOUTHAMPTON.

Southampton, April 7—The 20th of March was the earliest for the ice to run in the St. John river, and the ice freest was the greatest in 32 years. The ice played many pranks along the shore, at the scattering and standing on end of nearly all the bows of river logs banked up, and, after the melting of the ice, the large scows belonging to the wire ferry between this place and Temple and the breaking of the wire were stretched across the river at Hebert's wharf.

### SOUTHAMPTON (Continued).

The Middle Southampton Cheese Manufacturing Company held their annual meeting, the report of the president, John N. Grant, Scriven, stated that the net gain to the company for last season was \$100 (about the same as the year before) which will be applied to the debt on the factory. It was decided to run the factory the coming season and J. Frank Riley was written to for a cheque matter. The officers elected were: James T. Mastin, vice-president; P. C. Brown, secretary-treasurer, and N. W. Brown, auditor. The directors are: James T. Mastin, vice-president; P. C. Brown, secretary-treasurer, and N. W. Brown, auditor.

### SOUTHAMPTON (Continued).

John C. Ferro has been on a visit to his children in the neighboring republic. He is greatly benefited by his trip. While Grant, of Bangor, youngest son of J. J. Grant, is visiting in this place, many friends are glad to see him. He has a fine farm there, but is coming home to reside permanently and assist his father in managing the large business of farming and lumbering.

### SOUTHAMPTON (Continued).

Miss Daisy Farnham, of the Provincial Normal School, accompanied by a lady friend, was here for the Easter vacation. She is a very handsome young lady and has been suspended in front of the pulpit in the St. P. church. Appropriate Easter services were conducted in this church by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Archer, and were well attended by the bad weather and the worse roads the congregations were large. Mr. Barnes is holding special services tonight and Sunday. Some fine catches of hand-landed salmon have been made lately at Chamcook Lake. The fish are getting very again, though.

### SOUTHAMPTON (Continued).

A. J. Way is building a woodhouse and carriagehouse combined. Postmaster Farnham is building an open porch on the front of his hotel. On the south side, near the river, he is adding a large bay window, to serve as a conservatory. A. W. Gmit and H. N. Fox are busy doing the spring's wood cutting for this season.

### SOUTHAMPTON (Continued).

Chas. Dunham & Son are rafting their logs at Patterson Creek. Wooster Cronkhite is buying logs for Jas. Scott, of Hawker's. Salisbury, April 7—Miss Winnie M. Murray returned to her home at Sackville Saturday, after having spent two weeks pleasantly with friends.

### SALISBURY.

Salisbury, April 7—Miss Winnie M. Murray returned to her home at Sackville Saturday, after having spent two weeks pleasantly with friends. Mr. and Mrs. Killam, of Havelock, returned here the guests of Mrs. J. R. Price for a few days. A. C. M. Lawson returned Saturday from St. John, where he had been called away by the death of his father. Mr. A. E. Trites entertained a large party Wednesday evening.

### SALISBURY (Continued).

Mrs. V. E. Gowan and her sister, Miss Titus, returned to St. John last week. Mr. and Mrs. Watson Steeves and Mrs. Will Steeves, who have been spending a week with their sister, Mrs. Elliott Triton, have returned to their homes at Hillsboro. Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of Petiteddie, conducted service in the Episcopal church Sunday. Miss Mabel Sherwood, of Hillsboro, visited her aunt, Mrs. H. C. Barnes, last week. A number of students who were in home

### HAMPTON.

Hampton Village, April 10—Contractors James Piers & Son have the foundation laid for Henry Hyde's house on Clifton street. Wm. Smith has the contract for the superstructure and is getting lumber to the premises. He has Mrs. Dan's bay house on Main street nearly completed and they will move into it next week.

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### HOPEWELL HILL.

Hopewell Hill, April 8—The funeral of the late William A. West was held here at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Rev. F. D. Davidson, of St. John, officiated. The services were held in the Baptist church, in which the funeral services were held. The Rev. F. D. Davidson, of St. John, officiated.

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### KINTORE.

Upper Kintore, April 7—A surprise party drove to the home of Mrs. Gendall on Thursday evening and were kindly welcomed. A most enjoyable time was spent in music, instrumental, and games. Thirty set out to supper. Mrs. Gendall was presented with a purse of money as a mark of appreciation for her services as organist in the Presbyterian church.

### GREAT VILLAGE.

Great Village, N. S., April 9—Mrs. Charles Peppard, an aged resident of this place, having passed four score years and four, has gone to join the majority. Three sons and four daughters are left as mourners of a kind and loving mother. Twenty grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren are among those who survive.

### PORT MEDWAY.

Port Medway, N. S., April 7—The Dalhousie, the largest steamer that has been here, is taking in 1,700 or 1,800 tons of pulp and will be ready to sail to St. John tomorrow the 8th. Quite a number of salmon have been taken in the harbor and river, and shipped to Boston. As high as 70 cents per pound has been paid.

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entrepot, through which so great a volume of the foreign trade of Canada ebbs and flows in its passage into and out of the broad national domain. Canada needs the Dry Dock for the suitable equipment of its great Atlantic seaport, St. John.

It is in the modern equipment of a modern port for the ordinary trade that a dry dock becomes essential. It is because the ocean traffic of today is carried in steel ships which essentially require frequent docking in order to prevent their hulls from becoming foul and to maintain the smoothness of their surface that their regular speed, that owners prefer to send their vessels to ports where there are regular docking facilities. In the life of every steel vessel regular cleanings and paintings of her hull are periodically necessary, for no matter how excellent the preparation of anti-fouling and anti-rust composition with which the steel may be coated, it is bound to wear off and require renewal, while every scratch from collision with every rough bottom tends to increase the danger of erosion which ought to be attended to at the earliest opportunity. For this reason modern ship owners find it wise to dock their vessels after every long voyage and if the voyage has been in tropical waters, where fouling is rapid, a failure to dock and clean between voyages means a serious loss of time on the second and subsequent voyages, with increasing consumption of fuel for inferior speed, besides damage to the ship.

Now St. John is no more the port that it was in the days of our wooden ship supremacy than are the modern steel ships compared with the wooden vessels. St. John has become the great Atlantic port of Canada and its equipment to handle the shipping which carries the imports and exports of Canada has become essential. It is not too much to say that the development of this port in the past five years has been greater than that of any other port in the empire, if not in the world. The progress now being made in the making of history. This is a fact which is not sufficiently realized today, but to the calm observer must become self-evident. The essential of a dry dock here, therefore, proclaims itself. If we are to have regular steamship lines out of St. John to foreign ports, docking facilities must be provided either here or at foreign ports. The port that has the dock possesses the advantage and attracts the business. Such are the reasons why the people of Canada should take a fair view of the representations of St. John in the desire to serve Canadian interests, to the best advantage by providing for its shipping trade.

AS TO EDITORS. Our morning contemporary and its evening reprint have been prone to account for the superiority of The Telegraph by the statement that this paper has a multi-tude of editors, and the cheap wit of our competitors for popular favor has been speedily tried in giving fresh expression to the suggestion. On a former occasion, pointed out the necessity for an additional editor or two on the staff of these journals to make them more interesting, more newy and less full of silly errors. In yesterday's issue of this Sun another evidence of this need is shown. On the front page of that issue the Sun announces in large headlines, "Roxy-six Majority for the Laurier administration in the Senate." While the dispatch from Ottawa covered by the leading reads as follows: "At three o'clock in the morning the vote was taken, when Borden's amendment was defeated by a vote of 117 to 61, a government majority of 56." We would suggest to our contemporary that a news editor would be a decided addition to its staff, if it is to preserve even the semblance of popular respect.

It may not be known to our contemporary that the great papers both of this continent and of Europe, at great intervals of time because they invite the aid of many minds in their professions on public questions. For example, it is no secret that the New York Herald retains Dr. Geo. F. Shradley, the editor of the Medical Record and one of the foremost surgeons in the United States, to write its editorials dealing with questions of medical science. The old fable of a newspaper editor being a walking encyclopedia has been replaced on modern journals by the more exact science of using specialists in the various questions to inform the public through the editorial columns on the matters of public import.

The Telegraph, while not able to employ a large staff of talented editorial writers, believes in the modern idea of editorial utterance expressing the well formed views of men qualified to discuss all the various questions, and in the interests of its readers has on many occasions consulted men of talent in various walks of life so that its dicta might be something more than the haphazard expression of ignorance gurgling itself in the raiment of wisdom. For all its expressions not the personality of the editor, but the well considered attitude of the paper, has been responsible. This is one of the secrets which has made for the splendid success of The Telegraph and its remarkable growth in circulation and influence. The Telegraph seeks to be informed on every question which it discusses and in its columns in the past twelve months have appeared many interesting interviews on matters of public import with the individuals best qualified to enlighten the public mind.

THE GREAT DUNDONALD SECRET. The acceptance by Lord Dundonald of the command of the militia forces of Canada seems to be an unusually good thing for the Dominion from more than one point of view if all the rumors are correct. The principal rumor in connection with him is one that seems to have much in historic fact to bear it out, but which has not generally been talked about, because it is a secret. The fact of its being a secret is what makes it valuable and causes its possessor to be a particularly valuable man to any country securing his services. It is principally because this wonderful secret is in possession of Lord Dundonald therefore that he becomes such a valuable man to Canada.

All that we know of the secret is the admission by most eminent British authorities that its practice in war would be irresistible and infallible for the destruction of an enemy, and the only reasons why it has not hitherto been used by the British are that its operation would be out of accord with the feelings and principles of civilized warfare and that, once used, the secret would become usable by other nations—in fact that it could no longer be held an absolute secret. Such a statement seems like a fairy tale, but the history of the secret as now stated seems authentic.

The secret is said to have been invented by Thomas Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, who lived from 1775 to 1860 and became one of the greatest of British admirals. It is said that the mystery has been carefully handed down from father to son and has never been made known in detail to anyone except the members of two secret British commissions, one in the year 1807 and the other in 1847, both of which admitted its efficiency, but reported against its use for the reasons above stated. It is said also that Earl Dundonald twice urged his plan during the Crimean war and offered to risk his life and reputation upon it, but the government recoiled from its acceptance. If therefore Lord Dundonald, our new general, brings this secret with him, and the confidence which its possession inevitably inspires, Canada under him must prove invulnerable and, even if it should ever be necessary to use his secret for the vanquishing of an enemy, it is believed that, as the Hamilton Times thrillingly remarks, one trial would suffice for all time and make war impossible through fear of it.

It is the duty of a newspaper to keep its readers posted upon such matters so that they may be able to reply to opposing critics or applicants for information, as well as to assure them of the solidity of their claims upon the country. In a country stretching for thousands of miles from ocean to ocean, it is natural that the problems of the coast should be unfamiliar in detail with the people of the interior and that they should be inclined to consider as relatively unimportant, claims for public attention by coast cities in contrast with their local needs, so that for a newspaper such as The Telegraph having a large circulation beyond the confines of the city and province, among the natives who have gone west and among westerners who by subscribing evince a desire to keep posted as to the coast proceedings, it is worth while occasionally to print facts which may be perfectly well known at home, but which those at a distance will value as supplying the information and arguments necessary to explain seacoast matters to their western friends and convince such westerners as to their practical interest in the development of a Canadian port.

A man in Ontario, for instance, may be apt to overlook the fact that vessels plying upon salt water require more frequent docking on account of greater corrosion and fouling than on the fresh water lakes. Many another western man may also fail to see at a glance why St. John should want a dry dock while Portland, Me., for instance, has none. The answer to that of course is that Portland and the other New England ports are interested only, apart from their coastwise traffic in smaller vessels, in the transatlantic trade carried by foreign steamers which prefer to dock at their own home ports. St. John on the other hand as a national port of Canada has a steadily expanding ocean traffic with all foreign countries in steamers that may never go to England, or which, even if they do go to England, might prefer to patronize a Canadian dock when they would not usually patronize a foreign American one.

Such items as this, elucidating the practical side of the transportation problem, are of moment to the westerner who at first sees only that he has grain and hay and other produce or manufactures to export, but who does not realize unless it is explained to him, why a dry dock at St. John should be made to any extent a national matter of interest or export. In view of the very great importance to St. John and to Canada of the construction of a dry dock at this port, it is eminently desirable that a newspaper should thus have its readers fully persuaded on all points connected with it, which is the explanation of the thanks received by The Telegraph for its recent articles on the matter.

Without having before us as yet the details of the proposed new railway construction in this province in connection with the Canada Atlantic and Great Northern roads, it is impossible to say in a matter of every fight. But it would seem that the plan cannot fail to ensure to St. John very material benefit, as well as to provide New Brunswick with additional means of communication which cannot prove other than valuable. The fact that New Brunswick lies as it does on the eastern seacoast of Canada and possesses the handiest tidewater for shipment of exports from the interior provinces, is thus again illustrated to our advantage. While it is possible that the local undertakings another railway between Fredericton and Moncton might not present assurance of success under existing conditions, their aspect as constituting parts of great trunk lines from the more distant provinces is entirely different. With such connections these roads will afford us all the advantages of local roads with the additional advantage of their long distance traffic from beyond Fredericton and locally through the rear part of the province that will also thus be opened up.

As a result of the operation of the road to this port therefore, St. John cannot fail to benefit. Presenting as it will the shortest haul to tidewater of the new railway system proposed to be created, a very material volume of additional business for the port must inevitably result. The enterprise seems inspired in good faith and therefore deserving of all reasonable encouragement by the authorities. It is another recognition of the fact that as Canada grows this port must develop and the great outlet for western exports, and it is the duty of the people in their own interests to welcome all legitimate means which tend to afford facilities for increasing our trade and reputation. And although a fast transatlantic line project from Louisbourg is spoken of as the great aim of the new system, the chances of St. John, as the port offering the least rail haul for ocean freight export, are in favor of our profiting more greatly than the Cape Breton port from the enterprise.

DRY DOCK ELUCIDATION. The fact that the people of St. John are unitedly in favor of the construction of a dry dock at this port, as they would be of any other great work implying the expenditure of money and the adding of material facilities to the equipment of the port for business, is no reason why a newspaper should refrain from explaining to its readers at home the specific advantages of such a work, and to its readers at a distance the reasons why the whole country should be willing to aid in such a project. It is the duty of a newspaper to keep its readers posted upon such matters so that they may be able to reply to opposing critics or applicants for information, as well as to assure them of the solidity of their claims upon the country. In a country stretching for thousands of miles from ocean to ocean, it is natural that the problems of the coast should be unfamiliar in detail with the people of the interior and that they should be inclined to consider as relatively unimportant, claims for public attention by coast cities in contrast with their local needs, so that for a newspaper such as The Telegraph having a large circulation beyond the confines of the city and province, among the natives who have gone west and among westerners who by subscribing evince a desire to keep posted as to the coast proceedings, it is worth while occasionally to print facts which may be perfectly well known at home, but which those at a distance will value as supplying the information and arguments necessary to explain seacoast matters to their western friends and convince such westerners as to their practical interest in the development of a Canadian port.

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other army of double the strength. It will be a popular thing.

In view of the sworn allegation by Major Waller, U. S. A., that he had orders from Gen. Smith, commanding in the Philippines, to "kill every native over ten years old and make Samar a howling wilderness," comments by Americans on alleged atrocities in warfare by other nations rather lose weight.

An atmospheric deposit of sulphate of lime has been removed from the cornice below the dome of St. Paul's cathedral, London, which is said to have taken 200 years in accumulation and to have been formed directly from the city smoke in the atmosphere, the sulphuric acid in the air acting upon the carbonate of lime in the building to produce the mass.

It is the expedient and promised in the way of legislation that very often does not transpire in the United States. Not only the ship subsidy bill, but the transatlantic canal bill and various other measures of importance to the world at large have been "hung up" until after the elections next fall.

That the reckless and unbounded statements of the Sun sometimes strike men whom it is dangerous to tread upon, is evidenced by Mr. Russell and Mr. Doody's repudiation, in another column of this paper, of specific charges made against them by our morning contemporary. Hope it will be a little lesson for the Sun.

The Boston Globe of Tuesday last, in an article accompanying a portrait of Senator J. V. Ellis, said that he had been for a long period editor of the St. John Telegraph. Of course, this is a mistake, but one which is quite pardonable. It is obvious that the fame and name of The Telegraph has reached Boston with stronger force than that of its contemporaries, so that when preparing the article the writer at once associated Mr. Ellis with the best paper.

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RHODES' POLICY FOR THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

London, April 8.—A letter written by Cecil Rhodes to Wm. T. Stead, in 1892, will appear in the forthcoming number of the American Review of Reviews. The article consists of a frank, powerful explanation of Cecil Rhodes' views on America and Great Britain and for the first time sets forth his own immense aims. For originality and breadth of thought, it eclipses even his now famous will, yet it is merely a collection of disjointed ideas, hurriedly put together by the collector, as a summary of a long conversation held between himself and Mr. Stead.

In three columns of complex sentences the whole philosophy of Mr. Rhodes' international and individual life is embraced. Perhaps it can best be summarized as an argument in favor of the organization of a secret society, on the lines of the Jesuit order, for the promotion of the peace and welfare of the world, and the establishment of an American-British federation, with absolute home rule for the component parts.

TO MAKE BANK NOTES. U. S. Treasury Department Places Its Contract for Paper.

Washington, April 8.—Bids were opened at the treasury department today for distinctive paper used for United States government notes, checks, etc. The only bid was that of Crane & Co., of Dalton, Mass., the present contractor, 43 1/2 cents a pound for note paper, for the present year, and 30 cents a pound for check paper. This last price is 3 1/2 cents a pound lower than under the present contract. The bid was accepted.

Blondin's Mother Dead. Boston, April 9.—A telegram received in this city announced the death at Montreal of Mme. Blondin, mother of J. W. Wilfrid Blondin, now awaiting trial in Middlesex county on a murder indictment.

"DO IT NOW." TAKE Doctor's HERBINE BITTERS. Constipation can be surely, quickly and permanently cured by taking Dr. Williams' Herbine Bitters. Do not neglect nature's warnings. That full feeling, with dizziness, headache, heartburn, palpitation, foul breath and bad taste, skin pale and muddy and bloated, accompanied by loss of sleep, appetite and debility. Herbine Bitters at once relieves and speedily cures these by toning up the stomach, and causing a natural and permanent return to good health. At all druggists or of Dr. Small's Sons & Co., Montreal. Large size 50c, double size 75c.

FATALITY AT MILLTOWN, ME. Young Boy's Skull Crushed In by a Wheel.

St. Stephen, N. B., April 9.—(Special)—A sad accident occurred this afternoon in Tyndel's blacksmith shop, Milltown, Me., where a young lad lost his life. It appears Harry Lawless, aged nine years, was playing in the shop and a heavy wooden frame on platform used for tiring wheels was standing against the wall. Young Lawless crawled through the centre hole in which the hub of the wheel was put when being tired. The wheel fell crushing in the boy's skull and killing him instantly.

Church Election at St. Stephen. St. Stephen, April 8.—The election of officers for Trinity church took place Monday evening. Rev. F. Robertson presided. Following were elected: Wardens—L. A. Mills, F. E. Rose. Vestrymen—Samuel McConkey, John Ryder, J. W. Scovil, D. H. Grimmer, W. A. Mills. Vestry clerk—Chester Gregory. Delegates to synod—H. Graham, L. A. Mills. Substitutes—L. F. Mills and F. Grimmer. Treasurer—F. E. Rose. Auditors—N. M. Mills and D. H. Grimmer.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The healthiest and most effective purgative for infants and children. It is a natural and gentle medicine that works safely and effectively. It is a true and reliable remedy for all cases of constipation, indigestion, and colic in infants and children.

WHOLE REGIMENT AT HALIFAX OFFERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Halifax, April 10.—(Special)—The entire Royal Canadian Regiment in garrison here has volunteered to go to South Africa. The offer has been made to Col. H. In addition these officers have sent applications to Col. White for positions on the new contingent: Captains O'Farrell, Howard, Ashton, Conger, Clarke, Leuts. Law, Allard, Bredon, Gibson, McLaren, Maclean, Wright, Capaineau, O'Leary. In addition a large number of non-coms have offered. There is the greatest enthusiasm manifested in the regiment. Lieut. Col. Irving has already received a number of applications for enlistment in the fourth contingent, from the city and country. He has not yet received recruiting orders, but expects to begin enlisting April 15th.



GRAPH'S PICTURE PUZZLE



MAY, WHO IS SPEAKING?

LAST WEDNESDAY'S PUZZLE.

BRITISH BUDGET

London, April 8.—Mr. Balfour's announcement that the budget will be delayed for two days is regarded as indicating a very controversial budget. All kinds of rumors are afloat, but according to the opinion of the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, will not depart from his traditional free trade policy.

A MINISTER'S DUTY

A glowing tribute to the sterling worth of Dr. Agnew's Ointment. "When I know anything worthy of recommendation I consider it my duty to tell it," says Rev. James Murdoch, of Hamburg, Pa. Dr. Agnew's Ointment has cured me of catarrh of five years' standing. It is certainly magical in its effect.

RUPTURE

Learn how I do away with the cutting of the rupture, and hold it up without any operation. I have cured many cases of rupture, and I can cure yours. Write me at once for my FREE BOOK. I will send it to you by mail.

SILENCE IN HEAVEN

A Thirty Minutes' Recess All That It Could Afford.

POWER OF SILENCE HONORED

The Mightiest Thing is Oftentimes to Say Nothing and Do Nothing—Stronger Than Any Bitter or Sarcastic or Revengful Answer to Wrong is the Patient Silence.

Entered According to Act of Parliament in Great Britain, in the year 1902, by Wm. Boyd & Son, Toronto, at the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Washington, April 6.—In the following discourse prepared by Dr. Talmage before his illness, a vivid glimpse of the splendor and glories of heavenly life is presented, text, Revelation, viii., "There was a silence in heaven about the space of half an hour."

The busiest place in the universe is heaven. It is the center from which all good influences start; it is the goal at which all good results arrive. The Bible represents it as active with wheels and angels, with orchestras and processions mounted on chariots. But my text describes a space when the wheels cease to roll and the trumpets to sound and the voices to chant. The riders on the white horses reined in their charges. The choirs were hushed and processions halted. The band of angels was upon all the splendors. "Stop, heaven!" cried an omniscient voice, and it stopped. For thirty minutes everything celestial stood still.

There was silence in heaven about the space of half an hour." From all we can learn it is the only time heaven ever stopped. It does not stop for any other cause. It does not stop for any other cause. It does not stop for any other cause. It does not stop for any other cause.

And, first of all, we learn that God and all heaven honored silence. And, first of all, we learn that God and all heaven honored silence. And, first of all, we learn that God and all heaven honored silence.

Chatham, April 7.—The funeral of Joseph Riddick, whose death occurred yesterday afternoon, and was one of the largest ever seen in Chatham. The steambath Nelson made a special trip to Newcastle to accommodate friends who wished to be present. Service at the home was conducted by Rev. D. Henderson and Rev. M. Pinkerton.

Excitement in Danish Parliament

Copenhagen, April 9.—Today's session of the Landsting was very exciting. The opposition moved to reject the treaty outright, but the motion was voted by 28 to 33.

The yakimlik or trumpeter of Venezuela, a few of the crane species, and a bird of extraordinary intelligence. The natives use it instead of silver dollars for guarding and holding their flocks. It never fails to find its way home at night, driving before it all the creatures entrusted to its care.

tions, by which 844,000 Christians submit to death, sword and fire and banishment and exposure, why did not heaven listen throughout at least one of those awful years? Thirty minutes' recess is so crowded with spectacle that it can afford only one recess in all eternity, and that in a short space. While there are great choruses in which all heaven can join, each soul there has a story of divine mercy great enough to fill a short space. While there are great choruses in which all heaven can join, each soul there has a story of divine mercy great enough to fill a short space.

render, and during that others of you will make final and fatal rejection of the full and free and urgent and impassioned offer of life eternal. Oh that the next half hour might be the most glorious thirty minutes of your earthly existence!

Again, my text suggests a way of study; heaven to that we can do better understand it. The word "eternity" that we can handle so much better, "know" we cannot. "Know" is an immeasurable word. "Know" is an immeasurable word. "Know" is an immeasurable word.

My subject also impresses me with the immortality of a half hour. My subject also impresses me with the immortality of a half hour. My subject also impresses me with the immortality of a half hour.

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Bone Grinders

Portable Forges, Drill Machine Manufacturers, Mill and Steamboat Repairs. JOSEPH THOMPSON'S MACHINE WORKS, 41-43 Service Street, St. John, N. B. Tel. 281.

The Faying Hen

IS PRODUCED BY USING A GENUINE Mann's Green Bone Cutter! The Quickest, Easiest and Best Cutter made. Will cut any bone and all adherent meats and gristle.

FREE With it you can choose your equipment for field or indoor sports, for summer or winter, just as well as by buying at any store—no charge. We make special prices for our catalogue goods and our trade is so large we can sell you almost as cheap as some dealers pay for their goods.

SUMMER HOME AT ST. ANDREWS.

President of the C. P. R. Will Build Beautiful House at Once. Montreal, April 8.—(Special)—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., has decided to erect a handsome summer residence at St. Andrews, N. B., close to the beautiful home of Sir William Van Horne there. The building will be ready for occupancy this summer.

WOODSTOCK'S COUNCIL

A Building and Insurance Matter—A Matter of Accounts—City Inspector Asked to Explain. Woodstock, April 8.—At the monthly meeting of the town council, last night, the report of a committee, recommending a fire limit, was not dealt with. It was thought by some that passing such a resolution would have a tendency to lower the fire insurance, as all new buildings were erected with brick. The opposition argued that, notwithstanding the fact that the rate of insurance had increased, and that there was no surety that passing the resolution would lower the insurance. The question is still in abeyance.

THREE MONTHS AND NO SLEEP

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred this would mean the lunatic asylum for the patient. American Nerve was the "stitch in time." Mrs. White, of Beverton, was dangerously ill from nervous trouble; had not slept a night since Monday; so low, friends had given her up. She began using American Nerve and from the night of Tuesday she was sleeping soundly. She put on flesh rapidly and in a short while every symptom of her trouble had left her, and although it is five years ago she has never had a sign of return.

SAD DEATH OF A CHILD.

Halifax Tot Swallowed Poisonous Drug and Succumbed. Halifax, April 9.—(Special)—A bright little child, died two years and seven months, died this morning as the result of accidental poisoning. The little one was Mary Elin, daughter of John A. Dickson, Fenwick street. A member of the family who had been under treatment for the eyes, had administered the medicine, and she had put her fingers in her mouth to taste the liquid, a very small portion of which she swallowed. She became ill immediately and administered antidotes. She rallied during the night, but early this morning died.

New Bishop in the Northwest

Winnipeg, April 9.—(Special)—The synod of the Anglican province of Rupert's Land, in session here today, unanimously elected Ven. Archdeacon Lothbush, of Port York, Moosehide diocese, to the bishopric of the newly created see of Keewatin. The new bishop is about 45 years old and his work has been principally in the Hudson Bay country. Bishop Lothbush's headquarters will be at Rat Portage.

EULOGIZES AMERICAN CONDITIONS.

English M. P. Recently in St. John Praises the Condition of the Laborer on This Side. London, April 8.—William Abraham, M. P., a prominent member of the labor party, in a speech on the subject of his American tour, delivered in his parliamentary division in Wales, said his trip to the United States had thoroughly convinced him of the necessity of the men co-operating with their employers. They should utilize the best of labor saving machinery in all branches of manufactures, he said, and should run it to secure the greatest possible output.

GOLD FROM STEEL.

Winnipeg, April 8.—(Special)—As a result of the phenomenal rise in Dominion Steel certain men in Winnipeg have cleared fifty sums. Premier Balfour it is stated cleared \$28,000, by indulging in stock trading, while firm Robert Rogers made \$19,000 profit. Toronto, April 8.—(Special)—So many Toronto people have become interested in Dominion Steel and steel, that trips to the mines are being organized on their behalf. Special cars will leave Toronto during the present week, having on board interested investors who will make a thorough inspection of the properties.

Parents and Son Asphyxiated.

Hamilton, Ont., April 8.—(Special)—James Melan, who was asphyxiated by coal gas in his home Sunday night, died this morning. Physicians in attendance said his wife cannot recover. His 8 year old son has nearly recovered.

Steele-Briggs Seeds

"I sell him cheap!" YOU can judge the value of an animal and most articles in commerce by appearance and price. With Steele's it is different—any stock or produce is valued by what it will grow and not by its "cheap" price. For Steele's are those of uncertain growth and produce that are as valueless as the broken-down mule. It is extravagant waste to use them. "Cheap" Steele's may give greater profit to the seller but the user is the loser.

The Steele-Briggs

Seed Co., Limited, Toronto. "CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE."



SENATOR ELLIS SPEAKS IN BOSTON.

Canadian Club Banquet Tuesday Evening—Mr. Ellis Presented Figures Showing That Dominion Had a Complaint in Trade Matters—Hon. J. W. Longley Also Spoke.

Boston, April 8—Canada and Canadian and their relations with the United States were discussed at the annual banquet of the Canadian Club of Boston at the Copsey Square Hotel tonight. The principal speakers were Hon. John W. Ellis, St. John, a member of the Canadian senate; Hon. J. W. Longley, of Halifax, attorney general of Nova Scotia; and Hon. Alexander D. Graham, P. E. Riteen, W. B. McVey, Richard Carter, president of the board of trade, and many identified with British and Canadian organizations. The ladies tendered a separate banquet to Mrs. Lecky, wife of the attorney general of Nova Scotia.

About 75 persons were present, including Speaker J. J. Myers, of the house of representatives; Judge Edgar S. Sherman, Dr. Robert H. Upland, Rev. S. H. Rollins, Dr. D. J. Johnston, Alexander D. Graham, P. E. Riteen, W. B. McVey, Richard Carter, president of the board of trade, and many identified with British and Canadian organizations. The ladies tendered a separate banquet to Mrs. Lecky, wife of the attorney general of Nova Scotia.

President Henry W. Patterson, of the club, opened the dinner exercises. C. H. McIntyre, a New Brunswicker, acting as toastmaster. The subject was "Reciprocity between the United States and Canada."

In introducing Senator Ellis, the toastmaster humorously called attention to the fact that Mr. Ellis, who is the publisher of a newspaper, had been at one time incarcerated in the Fredrickton jail for criticism of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. The senator also in a happy vein recalled the occasion. He then entered upon the discussion of trade matters, speaking in part as follows:

"As a Canadian, Mr. Ellis said he could not but regret the loss which Canada had sustained by the removal from her of a member of such ability."

"On the other hand," said he, "divided as we are by geographical and political lines, we are on this northern continent, commercially, industrially, and essentially one. It is the easiest thing in the world for people to pass from one division to the other, without the slightest show of necessity, and without in any way exchanging there may be in this form of reciprocity the United States gets the benefit of Canada."

"It is in violation of no natural law that the people of the maritime provinces and of the province of Quebec come to these sister states, just as the people of Ontario find their way to Buffalo and wade to the whole of New York and the central and western western states, and it is in accordance with natural instinct that the agricultural states of America are now finding their way by thousands into the Canadian north-west, calling on our vacant lands and rapidly crossing their own wealth and the general wealth of Canada."

"Canada's trade with the outside world in 1901 amounted to \$338,000,000. It was \$700 per head for her entire population, that of the United States was probably \$900 a head. Canada was, therefore, practically a net importer. Of the foreign trade of \$338,000,000, nearly one-half of it was done with the United States. Nearly \$197,000,000. The amount with the United States was \$148,000,000, and with the whole British empire it was \$180,000,000, or \$1,000,000 less than with the United States.

"Canada sold largely to England. She bought largely from the United States. In 1901 she sent to Great Britain \$92,857,525 of her own produce, and of foreign products \$22,471,431, a total of \$115,328,956; she bought in Great Britain \$42,900,000 worth. On the other hand, her exports

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 12, 1902.

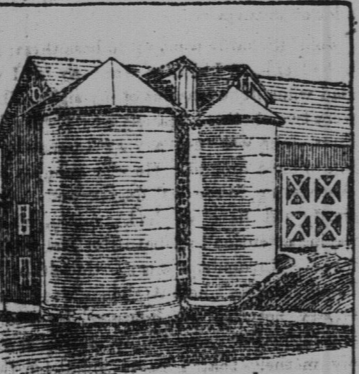
FOR THE TILLERS OF THE SOIL.

CONVENIENT SILOS.

The Question of Food and Its Preparation For Dairy Cattle.

Since dairying has become one of the principal agricultural pursuits, especially in the east, the supply of fodder or the raising of forage claims almost the first consideration of the farmer, says T. H. Mitchell, of Cayuga county, N. Y., in American Agriculturist. We have tried on Oakland farm the various forage crops recommended and have come to the conclusion that they are all too expensive on account of the necessary labor. We except rape for pigs and sheep and ensilage, which we have for some years past used practically the year around. Ensilage is just as valuable in the heat and drought of summer as in the winter's cold. If when you cut your new crop in the fall any is left in the silo, cut right on to the old. We are now feeding out of this silo the corn put in in 1900, and it is just as good as that put in last fall.

When building the first silo, place it convenient for a second one. You may



MR. MITCHELL'S SILOS.

need it. The photo shows that ours are so placed, and it is not necessary to move from one to the other while filling. This is not only a saving of time, but allows one to get much more forage into a given space, as it has time to settle. I believe that every one in the same way would be benefited by a silo that could be used for growing and feeding as grain. This subject our experimental stations should investigate more fully.

We are so well convinced of this that this spring we shall plant and raise as good a crop of field corn as we can, striving especially to raise a large quantity of grain, remove the ears and cut the stalks into the silo. If it proves a failure, we will let the reader of this paper know why. But we don't intend that it shall prove wrong. On the contrary, we believe it a decided step in advance, the serious question being how to handle the stalks into a silo. If put in as dry as they must be if left long enough to mature the grain. Our idea is to have plenty of ensilage for winter feed, enough for summer and some left over for spring crops, as they cost too much labor and do not produce enough per acre.

NEW YORK'S POLICE.

Commissioner Can't Reform the Captains—Formulating Reform Measures.

New York, April 10.—Police Commissioner Partridge stated today he had been at work since he assumed office formulating measures for the reform of the police of this city but that from the magnitude of the task he had been forced to proceed slowly. There was no doubt in his mind that former Chief of Police Dewey will have a powerful influence over the force and that many men in the department clinging to Dewey "with apparent an all-siding faith." Mr. Partridge, however, has a powerful influence over the force and that many men in the department clinging to Dewey "with apparent an all-siding faith." Mr. Partridge, however, has a powerful influence over the force and that many men in the department clinging to Dewey "with apparent an all-siding faith."

FIVE DOCTORS CRIED "HOPELESS."

But Jacob DeWitt wasn't going to cry only without a fight for his life. He planned his faith to Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart and saved him.

Jacob DeWitt, of Bay Island, had been under treatment with five doctors. Each in turn giving up his case as a hopeless case of heart trouble, until from six to ten pounds, but he "pinned his faith" to Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and he declares he never felt better in his life.

Sold by M. V. Padlock.

The Egyptian pyramids are soon to come out of the dust. General Director McPherson, of the Egyptian Museum, has decided to have the pyramids built up again. The work is now in progress and it will be able to penetrate to the innermost recesses of the pyramids.

UNMISTAKABLE SIGNS OF CATARRH.

If you have a ringing in the ears, dropping in the throat, bad breath, headache, morning weakness, bad taste in the mouth—then it's catarrh. Use Catarrhine. In half four times daily and eradicate this awful disease from your system. Catarrhine kills the germs, heals the inflamed membranes, cleans nose, throat and air passages by one application. Catarrhine quickly remedies the head noises and deafness; prevents dripping, and is warranted to absolutely cure all forms of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Lung Troubles. Two months' treatment costs \$1.00; trial size 25c. Druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

It takes a great man to scrape undeserved glory.

THE TEXAS FEVER.

Conditions That Produce It and How to Make Cattle Immune.

Dr. Cary of the Alabama station, in the summary of bulletin No. 116 upon Texas fever, says:

An animal sick with Texas fever cannot infect or transmit the disease to healthy cattle. The only known means by which the micro parasite that causes Texas fever can be transmitted from diseased cattle to healthy ones is through two generations of the southern tick tickle.

These ticks never have Texas fever as long as they are tick free. Cattle with Texas fever have or have had ticks upon them. All cattle must acquire immunity after birth by having one or more attacks of Texas fever. Southern bred cattle have Texas fever when very young (suckling calves) and are usually but slightly affected by it. The older the animal the more severe the fever; the older the animal the greater the mortality.

All cattle north of the government quarantine line are susceptible to Texas fever, as are all southern bred cattle raised on tick free farms and tick free lots. Immune cattle will lose their immunity if kept free of ticks for two or more years. In hot weather Texas fever is usually more acute and fatal than in cool seasons. The best time to bring young suckling calves into Alabama for acclimation than cattle over a year old.

Suckling calves (two to four months old) can be shipped into the south by express, fed milk from a southern bred and immune cow and be made immune by natural tick inoculations, with little danger of loss.

One or two inoculations with defibrinated blood from an immune animal will produce a relatively safe immunity to Texas fever. The best time for inoculating is before the first frost is a year or less. The best time is between Oct. 20 and March 1.

From Oct. 20 to end of northern bred or susceptible cattle die with Texas fever when turned into tick infested lots. Less than 10 per cent. of those turned in when made immune by the defibrinated blood inoculation method.

When to Water Hogs. Always water hogs before feeding and never afterward. If this is practiced and the animals are given ear corn on a feeding floor, fourteen pounds of corn will produce two pounds of pork. If this is not being accomplished, something is wrong, says John Cowles.

THE ANGORA'S FLEECE.

The most important product of the Angora goat is the long, silky, wavy fleece, used either pure or in connection with wool, silk or linen in a variety of fabrics for house furnishings and women's goods, brilliantines, linings, braids, plushes, astrakhan cloth, furniture coverings and a variety of other materials. The fine fabric called camels' hair is also of the best mohair and not from the camel, as would be supposed from the name. "Chamal" is the Arabic word for camel, and the Arabs also call the Angora goat the chamal.

There is a market for all the mohair produced in the country and, in fact, a greater demand from the mills than can be supplied. Two mills in Maine used 840,000 pounds of domestic mohair in 1899 and had to go abroad for 400,000 pounds more.

Home of the Angora. The Angora goat derives its name from the province of Angora, in Asia Minor, where the species is said to have been evolved. Angora is also the name of the chief town in the province, being distant about 200 miles east from Constantinople and connected with same by train. The area of the province is 29,000 square miles and the population under 1,000,000. The annual export of mohair is valued at \$200,000.

CURSING OF TOOTHACHE.

When a strong pepper tea, says a Kentuckian in Farm and Home. Put a string of red pepper in water and let it stand on the stove until ready for use. The tea is made by putting the cayenne in water. Add two heaping teaspoonfuls of saltpeter to every two gallons of tea, and pour the hot tea on the salt. Salt lightly in the blood of the teeth. Then crush the teeth. First put on a teaspoonful of pulverized saltpeter on the flesh side of hams and shoulders and rub it in, and as you put this on salt down with common mashes, black pepper and salt mixed. It should be about the color of brown sugar. Pack close for ten days; then take it up and rub it and pack it back. This will be the third handling. Sometimes it is necessary to add a little more salt. Hang in about three weeks from time hogs are killed. Before hanging wash the meat and roll in hickory ashes; then smoke with hickory wood and corn-cobs. Canvas the hams and shoulders in February. Never let meat freeze before making the first application; it injures the tissues.

WHAT AS A HOG FOOD.

Results obtained at the Wisconsin experiment station show that there is practically no difference in the quantity of pork produced from the same weight of wheat or corn. In four trials an average of 400 pounds of ground corn was required to produce 100 pounds of gain in live weight. In two trials with cornmeal 498 pounds were required to produce 100 pounds of gain. When a mixture of equal parts of wheat and corn was fed, better results were obtained than when either wheat or corn was fed alone. It required 485 pounds of mixed wheat and corn, half and half, by weight to produce 100 pounds of gain in live weight.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

Semi-annual Meeting of Shareholders in London.

London, April 10.—Cheerfulness pervaded the semi-annual meeting today of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. The president celebrated the last half year as having been unprofitable, but prosperous. He said he hoped the second track would be completed from Montreal to Chicago within a year. The directors whose terms of office had expired were re-elected.

ISAAC PITMAN'S SHORTHAND.

Touch Typewriting.

THE BEST BUSINESS PRACTICE SYSTEM. THE USE OF WHICH WE HOLD EXCLUSIVE RIGHT.

These are epochs of our progress. Our Catalogue gives full information. Send for one.

THE PITTMAN SYSTEM.

S. Kerr & Son. Old Fellow's Hall.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Or on after "MONDAY" October 21, 1901, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Express for Halifax and Campbellton, 7:00  
Suburban Train for Hampton, 7:30  
Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou, 7:50  
Express for Sussex, 8:15  
Express for Quebec and Montreal, 8:30  
Express for Halifax and Sydney, 8:35

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Express from Halifax and Sydney, 6:00  
Express from Sussex, 6:20  
Express from Montreal and Quebec, 6:30  
Suburban train from Hampton, 6:55  
Express from Halifax and Pictou, 6:55  
Express from Montreal (Saturday only), 6:55

All trains run by Eastern Standard Time; 24.00 o'clock is midnight.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.  
Moncton, N. B., October 18, 1901.  
GEO. CARVELL, C. T. A.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

7 King Street, St. John, N. B.

RENY W. ROBERTSON, L. L. B.

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,  
102 Prince William Street,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

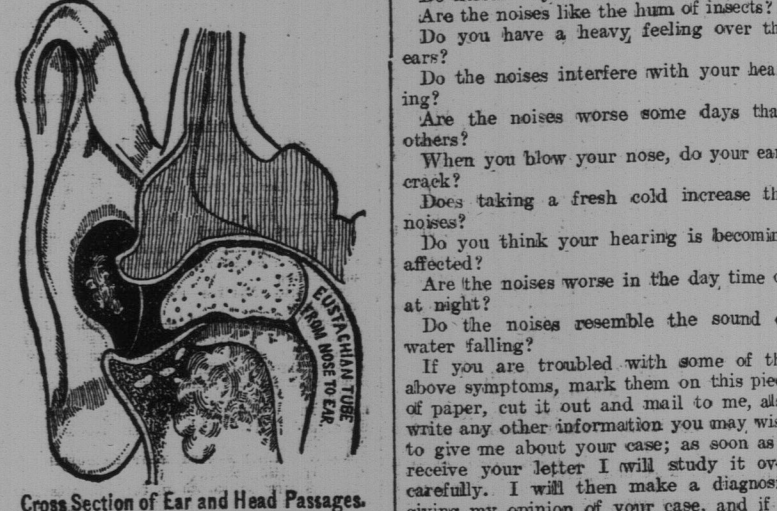
FREE TO WEAK MEN—A valuable medicine "Facts About Health." It explains everything and fully illustrates the way of attaining it at home for all obstacles to marriage. Irresistible to all men who suffer from nervous debility, impotent habits, or are overworked. Sent by mail in plain sealed cover for two cents Canadian postage. Address the author, F. Clark, Detroit, Mich., Box 263.

HEAD NOISES.

Those Distressing, Crackling, Hissing Head Noises.

Of the chronic ailments which distress humanity, none is perhaps less understood than those distressing head and ear noises, none receive less sympathy. Very often such people are misunderstood by their friends, who tell them that there is nothing wrong with them, that they only imagine that they are unwell and that if they would brace up they would be all right.

This is very wrong. It only makes the poor suffer worse. Instead of this they should receive the utmost consideration and all gentleness, kindness and sympathy. Because such troubles as these are located very close to the brain, they affect the nervous system and quite frequently result in the case ending up in the insane asylum. The wonder is that many more do not go distracted. Some have met with so much disappointment in their efforts to find relief, that they are in despair of ever being cured. On such cases I have very frequently performed most remarkable cures.



Cross Section of Ear and Head Passages.

So many of my old patients used to write me after I had cured their Catarrh that their head and ear sounds had left them, that the ringing, buzzing, crackling, hissing and other noises had all gone, I came to the conclusion that these sounds were produced by Catarrh going up from the nose into the tubes of the ear. The success of my treatment has proved this to be conclusive, because when one's Catarrh is cured, these sounds are gone, never to return again.

I have proven conclusively that in a vast majority of cases these NOISES are caused by Catarrh. You may not have the slightest idea that you are a victim to this disease.

Address CATARRH SPECIALIST SPOURIEU (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, Formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), 7 to 13 Doane St., BOSTON.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. J. G. Taylor.

The many friends here and elsewhere of Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. J. Gardner Taylor, manager of the Halifax Banking Company here, will learn with great regret of her death which took place at her residence on King street (east), at 10 o'clock, yesterday afternoon after a very few weeks' illness. Mrs. Taylor, who leaves three young daughters, was the younger daughter of the late Duncan Graham, formerly collector of customs at Ottawa. Her sister is Mrs. Charles Drinkwater, of Kings and Sheep. I must confess that I was somewhat prejudiced against her when I first met her in 1852, but after an experience of eight years, I have come to regard her as one of the most pleasant and easily handled women I ever owned. A fence three feet high, if it stands erect, will hold them in lot or pasture. If it leans from them they will climb upon it and jump down on the other side. If you will lean against the fence, they will climb on top of it. They delight to climb a leaning board and slide down like boys sliding on cellar doors. They soon take up with their home and will come up to the house or barn two or three times a day, and every time it rains they lose no time getting home to shelter, while a sheep will remain out in the rain all day. The goose live and fatten on the other side of the fence. They live principally on leaves, weeds and briars. They will more than pay their way in clearing brush land, weeds and briars. Green briars are especially profitable, usually bringing twins and often triplets. Their flesh is said to resemble venison in taste. I have butchered many in other words sold and fatten on the other side of the fence. They are sold quite a number of times a year. I can sell three or four goats to one sheep on this market. Almost every one who has eaten goat meat prefers it to mutton and, in fact, does not seem to be subject to many of the diseases of the sheep or other animals.

Mrs. Janet McLean, Truro.

Truro, April 10.—(Special)—Miss Janet McLean, aged 72 years, sister of George McLean, of Truro, died at her home in Truro yesterday morning. She had been apparently in good health for some time.

GROUPY COUGHS OF CHILDREN.

The tendency to croup is a foe that all parents have to fight. Croup comes in the night, when the help must be right at hand if it is to be helped at all. Adams's Balm for Croup is a blessing to all families where there are children subject to attacks of croup or any mean cough. It has a wonderful reputation for its efficacy and fully deserves it.

You cannot tell what might your child may wake up choking to death with croup. In such a case what do you do? Send for a doctor. Give him time to get to the door, while the child is gasping for breath? How much simpler were the true specific for groupy coughs and all throat troubles if right at hand. Indeed, no other way is safe with young children in the house.

Adams's Cough Balsam is a most delicate medicine for children, relieving the little throats at once. Its action is soothing and certain. It clears out the phlegm, which produces the croupy condition, and is a safe-guard to the mother who knows how to use it will dispense with all coughs and inflammations of the throat or bronchitis which are cured by the Balsam with promptness that surpasses all other remedies at 25 cents per bottle.

The genuine has "F. W. Kinman & Co." on the wrapper.

The man who sells alarm clocks should do a rubbing business.

SPEDDY CURE FOR CRAMPS AND COLIC.

The most reliable cure for Cramps, Colic, Dysentery and Summer Complaint is ten drops of Pilsen's Nerveine in a little sweetened water. Nerveine relieves the pain and distress at once, insures prompt relief and a speedy cure in every case. Nerveine is an excellent remedy for all pain, whether internal or external, and should be in every household. All Druggists sell and recommend Nerveine. Price 25c.