GATACRE ADVANCING.

Moved Across the Orange River Yester
are moving in the South Airlean campaign in a speedy and satisfactory manner, from both the military and political points of view. It could hard by the most sangulary of the most sangulary and both the most sangulary and by the by the most sangulary and by the most day, and Successfully Occupied Bethulie.

General Pole-Carew is Moving Rapidly South from Bloemfontein to Intercept the Enemy.

Most of the Convoy Lost at Riet River Recovered at Bloemfontein - Roberts to Have an Army of Eighty Thousand Men.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

LONDON. March 15,-The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

" Bloemfontein, Thursday, March 15., 7.55 p. m.—General Gatacre crossed the Orange River and occupied Bethulie this morning.

"General Reginald Pole-Carew, with 2,000 men of the Guards Brigade, two guns and a small body of mounted infantry, left here in three trains this morning to join hands with General Gatacre and General Clements. He had passed Bethany by 4.40 p. m., without meeting opposition, having been able to supply from his troops engine drivers, firemen, fitters, moulders, smiths, carpenters, etc."

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LONDON, March 16 .- At the opening of the new chapter of the war im- | ford. northward from Cape Colony, where they have been defending the line of ploits of Capt. Grant and Lt. Popenabling Gen. Gatacre to cross the river, coincided, fortunately for the British, with an equally daring feat Major Weston of the Engineers, attached to Gen. French's brigade, passed the Boer lines on the evening of March 12 with ten men, and cut the engines and cars in Bloemfontein. holds in front. That this force reached regarded here as smart work, in view aissance of the track and the positions from which it could become com-

It is hardly expected that Gen. Pole Carew's advance will not be opposed. If the Burghers at Norval's Pont and Bethulie are relying on retreat by means of the railway, and are unaware of the occupation of Bloemfontein, a collision between them and the Guards' column is inevitable.

Meanwhile Commandant General Joubert is reported to have arrived at Brandford, about forty miles north of Bleemfentein, to assume command of the Boers, whose headquarters are apparently on the Modder River.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Bloemfontein represents Weston's track cutting as having intercepted Gen. Joubert's intended advance southward on Tuesday, but there is no other indication that the Boers at present are acting except on the de-

fensive. The surposition in Bloom fontein is that they will defend Brand

captured at the Riet River. They eiso secured the dynamite magazine the Orange River. The courageous ex- two wagon loads of Mauser ammunition, much railroad plant and bridge ham, which saved the Bethulie bridge, ing material, and many prisoners, numbers of Burghers surrendering their arms. Seven wounded British officers and sixty woulded men were wrthward of Bloemfentein. There found in the hospital. Included in the number were several members of the Suffelk regiment.

The correspondents eulogize the endurance and energy of the troops. telegraph and blew up the railway, The Guards brigade marched from 3 thereby preventing the removal of the p. m., March 12, to 1 p. m., March 13, with only two and a half hours' sleep, Gen. Roberts was thus enabled to but, says the Times' correspondent, promptly despatch a force to inter- every man in the force is willing to cept the Boers whom Gen. Gatacre v.c.rk until he drops for Gen. Roberts. Every march, every movement, every Betheny, 35 miles distant, in a day is victory increases his repularity and strengthens the army's confidence in of the necessity for constant recon- him. The correspondent ascribes high credit to the con-missariat, that department daily furnishing provisions and forage without a hitch for 40,000

men and 18,000 horses. The Chronicle in a second edition prints a Bloemfontein despatch saying that at Monday's meeting of the executive council in Bloemfontein, President Steyn was accused of selling the country. Burghers who had long been hostile to him carefully watched the presidency. Mr. Steyn sent his family away on Sunday, and subsequently left secretly and unatterded. When his flight was discovered Messrs. Milner and Fraser as sumed control of the district. The Burghers declared that Mr. Steyn was a traitor and decided to discontinu the war. President Kruger and Presi-

dent Steyn were evidently estranged when they were at Poplar Grove. LONDON, March 16, 5 a. m.-Events

Englishmen that they would take

It appears that when Major Weston cut the railway south of Bloemfontein he thereby intercepted Gen. Joubert, who, far from having retired from the campaign, was then coming southward works, three miles long, had been pre-

'The burghers do not like fish, and wouldn't care to go to Cape Town." The evidence goes to show that, so far as the southern part of the Free State is concerned, there will be no further resistance. It is understood that M. Fraser, Mr. Wessels and other leaders are quite prepared to accept the position of a self-governing British colony.

The cheers which greeted the reading in parliament yesterday of the correspondence with the United States are re-echoed throughout the country. The speech of M. Deloasse has increased this satisfaction, and, taken with the general belief that Emperor Nichclas is personally averse to any intervention, these incidents spread the. idea that there will be no further serious attempt to interfere from any

Montagu White's threat in an American newspaper that the Boers will sacrifice Johannesburg and raze it to the ground, if necessary, is not taken very seriously. Mr. Chamberlain's statement that President Kruger has already been warned as to the consequences of such conduct is regarded as showing that sufficient precaution has been taken. The Times suggests that Burghers should be warned that their farms will be taxed as a guarantee against any damage to British property; but no serious apprehensions are entertained of such conduct as Mr. White is said to have foreshadowed. J. B. Robinson, the millionaire mine owner, says he oces not believe the Boers would be so foolish.

By the time Lord Roberts reaches the Vasal River he will command some 80,000 men, while Gen. Buller will have 40,000. From the military point of view the critics now think there is nothing

SPENSER WILKINSON'S REVIEW. After salutes had been exchanged, a had been known. kinson in the Morning Post, commentof the occupation of Bloemfontein.

"The anticipation that the Boer resistance along the Orange river would collapse on the British occupation of the Free State capital seems to have been realized. It will be interesting to await the meeting and perhaps the fight between the British troops moving scuthward on the railway and the retiring Poers.

"Looking to the strength of Lord Roberts' army by the time he reaches Vaal River, it is not surprising that Sir Charles Warren's division is retained in Natal. An advance of the two armies on separate lines will be quite the best form of operations to crush the enemy's forces and to bring about his absolute submission. The Boers cannot larger afford to divide their forces. Serious resistance in thy his personal staff, the general staff, Natal would enable Lord Roberts to the military attaches and troops. cross the Valal and empromise the Boer force in Natal. Serious resistance at Brandfort or Ventersburg would enable Gen. Buller to pass the mountains and threaten the Boer communications."

MORE CONGRATULATIONS. OTTAWA, March 15.-The following

cables were received by his excellency "13 March, 1900-Hearty congratulations to Canadian troops in active ser-

vice." (Signed), Glovernor of British "ADELAIDE, 14th March, 1900.-Governor, ministry and people of South Australia beg to offer their congratulations to Canadian people on

splendid conduct of their contingents in South Africa, and sympathy in sad osses." (Signed), "TENNYSON."

OUR LADS AGAIN DID GOOD WORK.

MONTREAL, March 15.-By cable from the special correspondent of the Market. Patent Star with the first Royal Canadian Regiment:

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free New Malleable State, March 15.—The Canadian troops, Handle, with lock- together with the other sections of the ninth division of Lord Roberts' army, ing device. Ball are encamped today at Lauwberg, four miles south of the city of Bloemfontein. The remainder of the entire British army at this point are encamped about the town, while Lord Roberts himself, with a portion of his headquarters staff, occupies the house lately the residence of President Steyn in Bloemfontein. The British troops made their entry into Bloemfontein yesterday morning. The cavalry under Gen. French had first seized the railway station and a number of kopjes on the outskirts, thus effectually surrounding the town. No serious resistance was offered by the Boers, and the lan drost and other officials came out to meet the British, bearing flags of truce and tendering to Lord Roberts the keys of the town. The Free Staters seemed quite resigned and even ap-

and excellent spirits. Our men dis-

tinguished themselves in the advance

peared to be relieved that it was all over as far as they were concerned. The British troops received an ovation as they marched in, the enthusiasm of hand or power, supthe foreign residents being very great. There have been no casualties to the Canadians, who are in good health

W. H. THORNE & CO. (Limited)

Our next move is not yet known, but we expect to start northward on the narch towards Pretoria without deay. The rapidity with which things ave moved since Lord Roberts took ommand leads to the assurance that no time will be wasted here.

THE CAPITUL ATION OF BLOEM-FUNTEIN.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Tuesday, March State capital today practically unop-posed. He lay at Venter's Vite, 14 ndies away, last night with General Kelly-Kenry's and General Colville's divisions, the Guards brigade and the

sen. French taving cut the railway of telegraphs, experienced a slight skirmish with some Boers holding kopie southeast of the town. Earl in the morning the cavalry brigad moved forward and occupied slowly several kopies which commanded the

A few well placed shells from the Herse Artillery drove off the enemy. Gen. French then sent out scouts to feel their way toward the town, perceiving which, the correspondents of the Sydney Herald and the London Daily News with one another, galloped forward and entered the town, which wore en every-day aspect.

The people were out shopping or for morning walks, and at first the three owasfolks. When later it became chown that they were the forerunners of the Brilish army, they were greeted cordially and conducted to a club, where they met Mr. Fraser of the executive council, the mayor and other officials. These they persuaded to take carriages and to go to meet Lord

the British cavalry were closing around like a high net. The deputa tion soon arrived opposite the kepje where Lord Roberts was stationed. and this correspondent rode forward and had the honor of announcing to the commander-in-chief that Bleem fentein would surrender.

A little later the deputation began o approach, and Lord Roberts went forward to meet them. The scene was picturesque in the extreme. A few yards away the guns of a battery pointed their grim mouths toward the late position of the Boers, while the tin rects of Bloemfontein shone in the serting that President Steyn would

LONDON, March 16.—Spenser Wil-kirson in the Mcrnirg Post, comment-wrd and declared that the town, being ing upon the very satisfactory nature without defences, wished to surrender, hoping that Lord Roberts would protect life and property. He replied that, provided there was no opposition, he would undertake to guarantee the security of both.

The interview was very cordial, without a sign of sclemness. It struck this correspondent that the deputation seemed relieved by the presence of the stand. British troops. Lord Roberts notified the deputation of his intention of entering the town in state, and they withdrew to inform the townspeople. Lord Roberts then made his military dispositions, ordering the first brigade to follow him and to take possession of the town. With his staff and the military attaches he descended the kerje and arrived on the plain, where he waited until the cavalry approached. Then be entered the city, followed

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 15, 9.50 a. m.-Wher. the British troops entered the city on Tuesday they found that it presented a regular Sunday appearance. The shops were all closed, and the ladies on the streets were wearing their Sunday attire. Many of the residents declared that they expected the place would be bombarded.

Councillor Day today, in conversa-

tion with your correspondent, describ-

ed the imbittered meeting of the exec-

utive council that was held the day previous to the surrender. After the meeting, President Stevn bounded a train and proceeded to Kroonstad, where he has established his government. The Transvaal Boers sought to compel the Free Staters to resist the British at Al'Outrance, but their effonts were of no avail. A messenger was sent to the Boer camp on the Modder river with the information that the Free State Boers would not attempt to hold Bloemfonein, which has no fortifications, against Gen. Roberts, they knowing that to attempt to make a defence would result in the practical destruction of the town. This message excited the indignation of the Transvaalers, who threatened to blow Bloemfontein to pieces. The residents were therefore uncertain whether the English or their own allies of the Transvaal would bombard the town. Therefore when the British entered there was considerable rejoicing, as their presence would prevent an at-

tack upon the place by the Trans-The signs on the shops and all the externals here would lead anyone to believe that the place is an English town. The first troops to enter the city were the carbineers.

The deputation which rode out from the city Tuesday morning to formally tender the surrender of the capital to General Roberts, consisted of Landrost Papeneaus, Dr. Keller, the mayor, and Mr. Fraser, a member of volksmad.

DECIDED ON MONDAY TO SUR-RENDER.

LONDON, March 16.-The Standard has the following despatch from Bloemfontein, dated Thursday, March

"The civil authorities here definitely made up their minds to surrender on yesterday by capturing two locomotives at Boshot. The capture was of con-Monday. A stormy meeting was held, presided over by Mr. Steyn, whom Mr.

ing him with a want of enough moral courage to accept the situation.
"The late president was, however,

"The occupation was extremely or-derly and well managed. The spec-tacle was most impressive when the sixth division marched through in grand style, notwithstanding that, like the rest of the army, it had covered

"Large numbers of the Burghers are surrendering their arms. Many have fied to their homes. Others are trek-king to the east or to the north with their cattle and grods. During the last few days the inhabitants of Bloemfontein had gone in deadly fear of the violence of the Transvealers, and consequently the city resembles rather a relieved than a captured town.
Mr. Wessels, president of the Raad, has gone to England to solicit public sympathy and to plead for the independence of the Free State."

CAPTURED TWELVE LOCOMO-

CAPE TOWN, March 15, 11.50 a. m -Lts. Grant, Thorold and Leigh, of the South African Horse, have made Reemen's Pass, leading from Natal into the Orange Free State. They succeeded in getting behind the Boer langer and learned that the Pass was occu ried by two commandos with two guns. They discovered many embrasures for artillery.

Compton's Horse marched as escort o the Honorable Antillery Company of Lordon upon the arrival of the lat-Gen. French has cut the railway north of Bleemfentein and captured 12

CRONJE A BRAVE MAN.

locomotives.

CAPE TOWN, March 15.-Lord Methuen, speaking at the town hall, Kimberley, today, said: "Although some of the enemy's men

vere guilty of dastardly tricks, we must remember that their army is not organized with the same discipline as ur own. I never wish to meet a praver general than Cronje, and never served in a war where there was less vindictive feeling between the two armies than in this cne."

NO RESISTANCE SOUTH OF VAAL RIVER.

LONDON, March 16.—The Times publishes the following from Bloemontein, dated Tuesday: "Contempt for the flight of the Free

Staters is universal, many people ashave been shot if his intention to flee "More harm has been done the Dutch cause by the ignominious surrender than is conceivable, and despite the

statement of the brother of Steyn, it is doubtful if there will be any more resistance south of the Vaal." A despatch to the Daily Mail from Lourenso Marquez, dated Thursday,

says that strong commandoes are massing at Warrenton, where the Free Staters are going to make a

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND. CORK, March 15.—The nationalist members of the Cork corporation at a private meeting held today rejected a proposal to present an address to the Queen during her visit to Ireland. Five members voted in

favor of the proposal and twenty against it. DR. LEYDS IN HOLLAND.

LONDON, March 16.—A despatch to the Morning Post from Brussels says that Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, has gone to Holland. He kept his departure a secret. It is believed that the object of his visit is to confer with M. deBeauject of his visit is to confer with M. deBeau-fort, the Dutch minister of foreign affairs, who received last week a telegram from the Dutch consul at Pretoria appealing in Pre-sident Kruger's behalf for the intervention of Helland. The cabinet discussed the ques-tion Tuesday. Dr. Leyds is represented as saying that he did not expect any power to

UNITED STATES' OFFER.

LONDON, March 15.—In the house of commons today, replying to Wm. Redmond, Irish nationalist, who asked whether the government of the United States had offered its good offices to her majesty's government with the view of bringing about peace in South Africa, A. J. Balfour caid: "The United States charge d'affaires on March 13 communicated to Lord Salisbury the following telegram from Mr. May. 'By way of friendly and good office; inform the British minister of foreign affairs that I. today received a telegram from Mr. May. 'By way of friendly and good office; inform the British minister of foreign affairs that I. today received a telegram from the United States to intervene with the view of a cessation of instillities, and saying that a similar requests the president of the United States to intervene with the view of a cessation of histilities, and saying that a similar request has been made to the representatives of European powers. In communicating this request I am directed by the president of the United States to express the earnest hope that a way will be found to bring about peace and to say that he would be glad in any friendly manner to aid in bringing about peace and to say that he would be glad in any friendly manner to aid in bringing about the desired result.'"

The reading of this despatch was greeted with cheers from the Irish members.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said: 'Lord Salisbury requested Mr. White to convey the sincere acknowledgment of her majesty's government to the government of the United States for the friendly tone of their communication and to say that her majesty's government did not propose to accept the intervention of any power in the settlement of Scuth African affairs."

LONDON, March 15.—Lord Salisbury's attitude towards the United States meets with the universal approval of the press. UNITED STATES' OFFER.

the universal approval of the press.

LONDON, March 15.—The executive committee of those who have organized themselves into a body in favor of stopping the war published a resolution to the effect that the reply of the premier to the appeal of Presidents Kruger and Steyn "tears off the Cough.

WAR LOAN PASSED IN COMMONS. LONDON, March 15.—The war loan passed day in the house of commons its third eading by a vote of 172 to 23.

PRETORIA, S. A. R., March 13, hoon, via Lorenzo Marquez.—State Secretary Reitz says with reference to Lord Salisbury's reply refusing the peace proposals made by the republics, that the statement of the British prime minister that the ultimatum of the republics was the first step in the direction of war is untrue. The real truth, he declared, is that the war was brought about by the continuous threat was the state of the same and the same and

rection of war is untrue. The real truthred declared, is that the war was brought about by the continuous threat on the part of the British-government after the Hoemfontein conference to bring about changes in the internal government of the Transvaal, although this was totally against the rights guaranteed the South African republic by existing conventions.

There were also threats in the abnormal number of British troops which were being concentrated in the vicinity of the borders of the two republies, and in the intimation of Sir Affred Müner, governor of Cape Colony, to President Steyn of the Crange Free State that these troops were intended to be used only against the Transvaal. The negotiations were then suddenly broken of, with the threat that the British government would take its own steps to remove the grievances of its subjects. The republics waited two full weeks, while Colonial Secretary Chamberlain made continuous bellicose speeches.

Sir Alfred Milner refused to give President Steyn an explanation of the warlike preparations of the British. An army corps was shipped to Scuth Africa, and the British reserves were called out, all of which showed belligerent actions. It was only then that a firm communication, which the British people called an ultimatum, was addressed to her majesty's government demanding the removal of the troops on the borders of the republics and the settlement of all differences by means of impartial arbitration. That message was intended to preserve peace, not to precivitate war. All the armaments of the republics were made subsequent to the Jameson raid. These armaments were justified owing to the discovery of secret documents and military instructions showing that an attack upon the republics had been contemplated for years.

WILL NOT HONOR SALISBURY.

WILL NOT HONOR SALISBURY,
LONDON, March 16.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Dahy Mail, telegraphing
Wednesday, says:
"Mr. Reitz's statement, has been published throughout the republic, but will not
be forwarded to Lord Salisbury.
"Conversations-1 have had with the highest state officials show that the republic was
prepared to grant substantial reforms and
concessions until the receipt of Lord Salisbury's telegram. As one of the highest
statesmen remarked! Better half an egg
than none, but better none than a rotten
egg."

PRESENTED WITH A FLAG.

Citizens of Moncton Present Strathcona's Horse With a Silk Ensign.

MONCTON, March 14.-Strathcona's Horse passed through here this afternoon and evening in three trains. The first, which errived at 2.30 with Col. Steele on board, was met at the depot by the Citizens' band and an immense concourse of citizens to witness the presentation of a silk flag bought by a popular ten cent subscription. Rev. E. B. Hooper, who has a brother in the contugent, read the following address to Col. Steele, and 'be flag was presented by Miss Annie, daughter of T. V. Cooke, formerly I. C. R. storekeeper, whose son was recently killed in Africa.

To "olonel Steele, Officers and Men of Strathcona's Horse:
The citizens of the city of Moncton, province of New brunswick, desirous of showvince of New brunswick, desirous of showing in some tangible and practical way their enthusiastic admiration of Lord Stratheona's magnificent patriotism and of the splendid body of mounted troops, who are known to us, and will be knewn to posterity as Stratheona's Horse, beg your acceptance of this Canadian ensign, which bears upon its folds the emblems so dear to every British and Canadian heart. It is the symbol of England's greatness, and it tells the story of the empire's unity. the story of the empire's unity.
With hearts filled with loving patriotism,
we give this flag to you in the full assur-

With hearts filled with loving patriotism, we give this flag to you in the full assurance that its honor is safe in the keeping of Stratheona's Horse, and that, let the call be made upen them to jeopardise their lives without counting the cost, it will be answered as of old: "Their's not to make reply, their's but to do or die!"

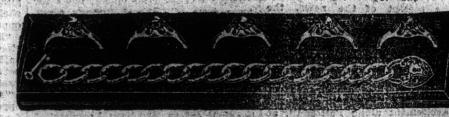
To you this bit of silk will be a sacred symbol—an inspiration to do what is right, an incentive to do duty in its highest and noblest sense, a reminder that Canadian hearts and Canadian prayers are with you on the path of duty.

And when on African veldt or kople you serve beneath that flag, it will remind you of your loyalty and devotion to God, to Queen and empire, ever to be guarded with jealous care in moments of peril—never to be yielded save with life.

In offering you this flag today we assure you that from every heart amongst us there will rise the earnest prayer: "God bless and guide and guard Stratheona's Horse."

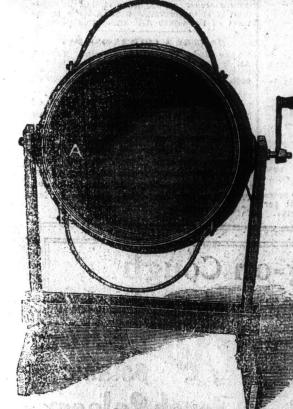
Col. Steele replied in a brief speech, his sentiment that "when the flag is lost we will not be in existence" being received with loud applause. At the close the band played patriotic airs, the crowd cheered for Stratheona, Steele and the Queen, and Col. Steele and the Gueen, and Col. Steele and the Gueen and Col. Steele and the men gave cheers for the citizens of Moncton.

Bentley's Liniment cures Whooping-



In order to introduce our assorted STEEL PENS we are giving away your choice of Rings, Bracelets, Books, Chairs, Brookhes, Purses, Jack Knives, Skates, Guard Chains and many other useful premiums for selling 13 packages at 10c, per package. For selling 25 packages we are giving away your choice of Boys' Watches and Chains, Cameras, Sieds, Chairs, Cloth Bound Books, Clocks, Games, Air Rifles, and a variety of other premiums. Ladies, boys and girls, send in your full name and address. We will forward you the number of packages wanted to sell among your neighbors and friends. When sold remit us amount due and we will forward premium you have selected from cur mammoth catalogue, which we mail with goods. Address today,

STANDARD WATCH AND NOVELTY CO., Dept. B., St. John, N. B.



THE LEADER CHURN The best Barrel Churn on the Gas Escape and bearing.

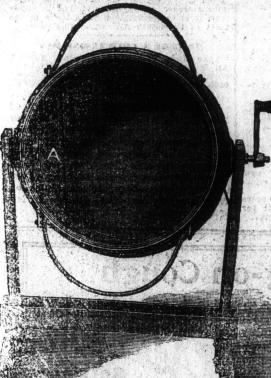
> No. 1-Nine Gallon Churn, churns from r to 4 Gals.

No. 2-Fifteen Gallon Churn, churns from 1 to 7 Gals.

No. 3-Twenty Galfrom 1 to 9 Gals, No. 4 — Twenty-five Gallon Churn,

churns from 1 to 12 Larger sizes for dairies and creamerles, for

MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN.



FREE STATE CAPITAL

Threw Open Its Gates to Lord Roberts on the river Sunday, repulsing the Boers on the north bank, needs confirmation. Tuesday, Without a Struggle.

President Steyn Succeeded in Escaping, and Has Gone to Winburg.

Great Enthusiasm When Lord Roberts Entered the Town-Has Made the Presidency His Headquarters Large Amount of Rolling Stock Captured.

........ ROBERTS OCCUPIES BLOEMFONTEIN.

LONDON, Merch 14.-The following is the text of Lord Roberts' despatch to the war office announcing his occupation of Bloemfontein: "BLOEMFONTEIN, Tuesday, March 13, 8 p. m.—By the help of God and by the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies over the presidency evacuated lest evening by Mr. Steyn, late president of the Orange Free State. Mr. Fraser, member of the late executive government; the mayor, the secretary to the late government, the landrost and other officers met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices. The enemy

tants of Bloemfontein give the trups a cordial welcome." The above despatch, though dated Tuesday, was not received at the war office until 7.30 p. m. Wednesday. It was made public a few minutes before nine o'clock. The delay is attributed to the field telegraphs not being connected with Bloemfunteln on Tuesday evering. Extra papers are already out on the streets, and the night crowds of London are singing patrictic songs and ergaging in demon-

fund, was parading south London, with

banners and bands. This included a

body of uniformed men representing

the British field forces, the surrender

of Cronje and other inspiring inci

dents. The route was hung with flags

and stands were erected at numerous

points for spectators. Naturally the

appearance of the extra editions of the

evening papers created a furore of

enthusiasm among the spectators, who

greeted the news with cheers and the

At Windsor the news was received

with much joy. The Queen command-

and she instructed her equerry at the

dinner table to send a note to the

officers of the Household Brigade. The

battalian was called on parade at 10.15

p. m. Major St. Aubyn read Her Ma-

jesty's note, and called for cheers for

the Queen and Lord Roberts. The band

Wherever Lord Roberts' despatch

was read, his reference to the "late"

President Stevn and the "late" exe-

cutive was immediately fastened upon

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 14.-The news of

the fall of Bloemfontein came too late

this evening to call forth any great

popular demonstration, but it caused

scenes of patriotic enthusiasm in the

music halls, theatres and clubs, and in

The truth is that what Englishmen

most long for is news of the relief of

the brave little garrison under Colonel

Baden-Powell at Mafeking. When it.

comes, if come it does, there will be

a renewal of the marvellous scenes of

The first stage of the war is now de

finitely finished, but there is the

widest divergence of opinion as to

what the future developments will be.

Some believe that the complete col-

lapse of the Boer resistence is impend-

ing, while others fear that when the

struggle is confined to the Transvaal

borders, fully six months will be re-

quired to completely subjugate the

Burghers. It is now clear that Presi-

dent Kruger's so-called peace proposal

accomplished cleverly two objects.

First, it has given the best opportun-

ity to any power wishing to under-

take the role of intervention. There

is as yet no sign that this will be acted

upon; indeed, there has at no time

been any indication that England's

rivals would endeavor to accomplish

their ambitious purposes by means of

such procedure. Second, President

Kruger is now able to give any of his

faint hearted burghers an official de-

claration of Great Britain's purpose to

annex both the Boer republics. Their

only chance to preserve their inde-

pendence, therefore, is to persist in

It is now well known that England

will prosecute the war with the utmost

energy during the next few weeks in

order to make peace before the threat-

ening perils nearer home reach a

crisis or open rupture. The British

authorities have been intensely irri-

tated by President Kruger's despatch.

They are unable to openly resent it,

but they do not believe in its bona

fides and suspect that it is part of a

deeper game, in which the next moves

will be made in Paris or St. Peters-

There has been no official news for

some days of General Buller's force, which apparently has been awaiting orders. It seems that these have now

arrived. The Central News corres

pondent at Durban, dating his de-

spatch March 14, afternoon, sends the

surprising statement that Gen. War-

ren's division, which had actually em-

barked on transports and was await-

ing final orders, had been disembarked

and returned northwards, accompanied

by drufts numbering 1,000 men, who

had just arrived on the transport Ma-

jestic. This seems to indicate an im-

portant change in the British plan

of campaign, probably consequent upon

Boers from the neighborhood of

the continued withdrawal of

their resistance in the hope that Euro-

pean complications may compel Eng-

land to abandon her purpose.

some of the west end streets

played God Save the Queen.

as highly significant.

Ladysmith day.

ed that it be immediately published,

singing of the national anthem.

have withdrawn from the neighborhood, and all seems quiet; inhabi-

CANADIANS WELL

MONTREAL, March 13.—The Star's special correspondent with the first contingent, cables as fol-

VENTERS'S VLET, twelve miles from Bloemfontein, Scuth Africa, March 13.—The ninth division of Lord Roberts's army, of which the Clanadiam regiment forms a part of the nineteenth brigade, arrived at Venter's Viei yesterday. All the divisions of the main army have now joined the general advance. Lord Roberts established his headquarters last evening at Gregorowski's farm. Gregorowski is the judge before whom the "reform

prisoners' were tried. The Canadians being attached to the headquarters' staff are also quarte We left at the Gregorowski farm. Asvingel yesterday morning and, preceded by the cavalry, marched to this point, fifteen miles distant, where we arrived at an early hour last evening. The army followed the Kaal Spruit

on the march, bringing us to a point a trifle to the south of Bloemfontein. By this manoeuvre we obvioted the recessity of an atthack on the Boers entrenched along the Modder at the points where they evidently expected

the British advance would pass. Nearly all the Boer farms that we passed along the route were deserted and were flying the white flag from the buildings. Everything of value had been hurriedly removed by the owners. No serious opposition is expected to the British occupation of Bloemfon-

The Canadian troops are well and cheerful. There have been no further casualties and the health of the regiment has distinctly improved during the past week or so.

BRITISH. HERSCHEL, Cape Colony, March 13.

-The Cape Mounted Police have reoccupied Barkley East.

BARKLEY EAST OCCUPIED BY

CANADIANS IN PRIESKA DIS-

TRICT. CAPE TOWN, March 14 .- The Canadians from Victoria West proceeded

to the Prieska district. A Kimberley farmer, who has just returned there from a trip to Berkley West, reports that the country is al-

most deserted. He covered a distance of seventy-five miles. Boers are said to be massing a strong force on the Vaal River, in the neighborhood of Klip Dam.

BRABANT AGAIN SUCCESSFUL. ALIWAL NORTH, Cape Colony, by Courier to Burghersdorp, via Stormberg Junction, Tuesday, March 13 .-Gen. Brabant's forces arrived here Sunday. The Boers had retired the previous night, taking up a position four miles beyond the Orange River, where Gen. Brabant attacked and drove them back, securing the position after a sharp engagement.

LONDON WELL PLEASED. LONDON, Marchi 14.-Lord Roberts' despatch caused a feeling of great relief. The absence of the news eagerly looked for had provoked some apprehension during the earlier part of the day that the British had met with a check before Bloemfontein, and anxious inquiries were made at the

war office and in the lobbies of parlia-

On the receipt of the news, the Queen, at Windsor Castle, the Prince of Wales, at Marlborough, Lord Welseley and others were immediately notified; but at 9 o'clock the war office was almost deserted, the public having given up hope of further news until tomorrow. The appearance of the newspapers with the tidings caused great excitement along Pall Mall, at the service clubs and in the West End generally. Owing to the late hour, however, there were no demonstra-tions approaching in the remotest detiree these which heralded the surrender of Gen. Cronje and the relief of

Ladysmith. It so happened that a torchlight procession, organized on an extensive the Orange River. The position there scale for the widows' and orphans' is not very fully reported. The state-

A telegram from Klip Brakfontein, dated March 14, states that there was heavy artillery firing Tuesday morning across the river. British were commanding the bridge and their opoccupied by the Boers on Tuesday. They were entrenched, but it was stated that they were unable to move. being completely covered by the Brit-Reports from various sources show

that large number of the revolted Dutch colonists are yielding. Eighty surrendered their rifles and 12,000 rounds of ammunition at Landeau's Nek Sunday.

Col. Plumer was at Lebatsi on March &, and was preparing to advance towards Mafeking. He had reconnoit. ered eastward and northward, encoun tering Boer police patrols, who fied. It is reported that the native chief Linchwe is investing a Boer force a Zequend. He has captured their sup-piles and ambuscaded and defeated the patrols who were sent to the relief of

LONDON, March 15, 4.50 a. m .- The Lord Roberts arrived at Modder river on Feb. 9. He entered Bloemfontein on March 13. Thus, in little over a month, he has effected the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the carture of General Cronje and forces, and the hoisting of the British flag in the capital of the Free State. All this has been accomplished with comparatively triffing losses. It is small wender that he is the hero of the hour in Ergland. All the newspapers eulogize him and congratulate the country. They talk of the Free State as having passed cut of existence and as being now one

of the shadows of history.

It is not doubted that there may yet be heavy fighting, but the genius of Lord Roberts is looked to for victory over all difficulties. His grim reference to the "late" President Steyn is understood to show that there shall be no ambiguity as to the position assumed toward the republics. The fact that Mr. Fraser, late chairman of the Free State Rand and leader of the opposition to Mr. Steyn, came with the deputation to surrender the keys, is regarded as extremely significant of considerable difference of opinion among the Free Staters regarding the war. It is said that President Kruger hates Mr. Freser on account of his sympathy with the Outlanders. The demonstration of the Bloemfontein inhabitants are also regarded as a good augury for the future of British su-

premacy. It is interesting, in connection with the rapid advance of Lord Roberts, to tache with the Boers, who was can tured by the British, sent the following telegram to the Czar:

"I am perfectly amazed at the energy in action and the endurance of the British infantry. I need say no more.' There is still no news as to whether Lord Roberts has captured any rolling stock. If he has not, then he will be obliged to walk until the repairing of the bridges over the Orange river enables him to bring rolling stock up. The British continue pressing their advance on the Orange river. Boers still hold Bethulie bridge, on the north side of the stream, but their trenches are dominated by the British artillery. Heavy firing is in progress and there has been some skirmishing. Lord Kitchener seems to be very successful in reducing the extent of

SPENSER WILKINSON'S REVIEW. LONDON, March 15.-Sperser Wil-

he Dutch rising.

cinson in the Morning Post says: "It is not impossible that a railway s being made from Modder river or Kimberley to Bloemfontein. In any case, after a pause to complete the reorganization of his communications, Lord Roberts will move his troops southward on the restored railway line to meet the British generals advancing from the Orange river. The occuvation of Bloemfontein will precipitate the retreat of the Boer forces from the Orange river district. The Free State forces are evidently well beaten, and small blame to them. The outside estimate of their numbers be fore the war was 20,000, of whom a few thousands are on the Orange river or watching the Natal passes. They will be unable by themselves to fight another pitched battle; but they may furnish a respectable contingent to the Transvaal army, unless, as seems likely, they desert to their farms."

STEYN AT WINBURG. LONDON, March 15.-A despatch to the Daily Mail from Bloemfontein.

dated Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, "We surprised and outflanked the cremy with irresistible force over Gen. French held the railway north and south of Bloemfontein, while Lord Roberts despatched a prisoner on parole, threatening to bombard unless the city surrendered. The towns men became alarmed. President Stevn and the chief members of the executive council fled and proclaimed Kroon-

"Steyn fled to Winburg. At last only three thousand fighting men remained, and in the morning, many, finding themselves so weakened, broke their guns. Others fled. The remnant still shelled Gen. French at dawn, but the opposition soon collapsed.

stadt to be the capital.

"Eight locomotives and much rolling stock were captured. The Boer organization is collapsing, and the breach between the Free Staters and Transvaalers is widening.

"Major General Pretityman has been appointed military governor of Bloemontein. Lord Roberts and his staff have ridden through the town and been everywhere cheered. The British national anthem is enthusiastically sung by the population. The shops are gladly opening and there is general re-

WILL FIGHT TO THE DEATH. NEW YORK, March 14.-The Even-

ing Journal prints the following cable-

case of Catarrh of Twelve Years' Standing Permanently Cured

by Catarrhozone.

Miss Lizzle Sanford of 353 N. Market street, Chicago, III., whites: "I have been a constant suncer from catarrh for 12 years and was much bothered by droppings in the throat and severe headache. I used a great number of Catarrh snuffs and powu.rs, but received no benefit from them, some being worse than useless. A trial size of Catarrhozone helped me more than anything else I ever tried, and I wish to say it is the best remedy I ever used. It has cured me, and I shall recommend it at every opportunity to my friends."

Catarrhozone, the new medicated air treatment, is a guaranteed cure for diseas. of the masal and respiratory passages caused or maintained by microbic lite.

If cures you while you breathe and cannot fail to reach the seat of the disease, it goes wherever air can go, and no matter how deep-seated the disease may be in the tings or bronchial tubes it always succumbs to the use of Catarrhozone.

Singers and public speakers universally use Catarrhozone for the alleviation of sore throat and hacking coughs, and it has saved thousands of precious lives from consumption. What it has done for others it will do for you. Don't delay longer. Catarrh is such a gradual thing—so painless at first, but so cruelly relentless, that at the end of years we awaken to its horrors. Catarrh—Consumption—Death. That is the story. Re advised, discard those worthless snuffs and powders, they never did help anyone, and never will. Use the latest and most approved treatment, Catarrhozone. It is warranted to cure the most chronic crosses. by Catarrhozone.

Complete outfit, six weeks' treatment, \$1; extra bottles of inhaint 50c. At druggists or by mail. Twenty-five cent trial size for 10c in stamps, from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Out.

Use Putnam's Corn Extractor for corns

gram from President Kruger of the South African Republic, dated Pretoria Miarch 14, via Berlin, and addressed to the editor of the Evening Journal: "The Burghers will only cease fighting with death. Our forces are retreating in good order to our first line of defences on our own soil. The Natal campaign was longer in our favor than we expected. The British will never reach Pretoria. The Burghers. Steyn, Joubert and myself, as well as all the others are united.

CAUSED BITTER DISAPPOINT-

God help

KRUGER.

There are no differences.

Signed,

MENT. PRETORIA, Monday, March 12 (via Lourenzo Marquez, Tuesday, March 13) .- Lord Salisbury's reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn caused bitter disappointment, and State Secretary Reitz says it means that the war will have to be fought to the bitter end.

FROM BOER HEADQUARTERS.

PRETORIA, March 12, via Lorenzo Marques, March 13.—The reply of Lord Salkisbury, refusing to recognize the independence of the Boer republic as the basis for peace negotiations, was received here today. The publication of the despatch from the two presidents to the British premier caused a great sensation here. The general the right moment to make suggestions the conclusion, of peace Salisbury's telegram is the general topic of discussion in all sections of the community. His declaration of the British determination not to acknowledge the independence of the Boer republics during any future negotiations has caused a fierce out burst of resentment on the part of the federal and the Afrikander people, who are now determined to fight to the bitter end, and to employ resources that have hitherto been untapped. The people now believe implicitly that Great Britain has embarked upon a war of conquest. Intense excitement prevails. Secretary of State Hay cabled as follows on March 11 to his son, the American consul at Pretoria: "Your telegram asking, on behalf of the presidents of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, that the United States government should use its good offices to bring about a cessation of hostilities, has been made the subject of a friendly communication to the British govinment, with an expression by the

president of his earnest hope that peace may be restored." The British forces in Natal are again

is here in consultation with the au-A despatch from the Boer headquarters at Bloemfontein, dated March 12,

active. Commandant General Joubert

says: "Preparations for a sturdy defence continue. Fierce fighting is still going on. The burghers were victorious at Abraham's Kraal on Saturday, when the Johannesburg and Pretoria police made a heroic stand against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. The scene of the fighting is only thirty-five miles from the Free State capital, and the cannonading was distinctly audible here."

PRESIDENT STEYN ESCAPED. LONDON. March 15.-A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday evening, March 13, says:

"Bloemfontein surrendered at 10 today. It was occupied at noon. President Steyn, with a majority of the fighting Burghers, has fled ward.

"Gen. French was within five miles of the place at 5 o'clock Monday aftercoon. He sent a summons into the town, threatening to bombard unless t surrendered by 4 a. m. Tuesday. A white flag was hoisted Tuesday mornirg; and a deputation of the town council, with Mayor Kellner (?), came ut to meet Lord Roberts at Spitz Kop, five miles south of the town making a formal surrender of the

"Lord Roberts made a state entry at noon. He received a tremen After visiting the public buildngs, he went to the official residence of the president, followed by a cheering crowd, who waved the British flag and sang the British national anthem They were in a condition of frenzied

of ace.

excitement. "On Monday afternoon, previous to the surrender, there had been a little sniping and shelling, but the enemy then retired.

"Lord Roberts has his headquarters at the president's house, and there are many of the British wounded in the building. The railway is not injured." QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND. LONDON, March 14.—The Queen will

Ireland, on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert on April 4th. The yacht will be escorted to Kingstown by the cruisers Australia and Galatea. Her Mejesty will start for Windsor on her

eturn trio on April 28th. DUBLIN, March 14.—Vm. Re as resigned his office in the Dublin corporation, presumably on account of the action of the corporation in conwith the projected visit of the

CAPTURED GUNS AND AMMUNI-TION.

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday, March 14.—The British troops under Lord Methuen have returned to Kimberley Free State. Guns and 70,000 rounds of communition were seized, and a strong garrison was left to guard the town, Six Boers were arrested there on charges or treason. Nearly all residents were wearing mourning, as

the battle of Belmont. A great popular demonstration took place here on receipt of the news that Bicemfontein had been occupied by the British. All the church bells were rung and a procession, headed by the Urton Jack, went to the government house, where Sir Alfred Milner made his acknowledgements.

The demonstrators sang "God Save he Queen," and then paraded through the principal streets, cheering and singing patriotic songs.

BOERS HOLD STRONG POSITIONS. LADYSMITH, Wednesday, March 14. The Boers have been located in several strong positions near the junction of the Drakensberg and the Biggarsberg ranges. They have heavy guns in position on Pongwoni Kop, at Hlatikulu and in the Impati moun tains, as well as at Gibson's farm ear Cundycleugh Pass.

Gen. Hunter now commands the division. Both men and horses of the relief column are completely recovered end are now in the pink of condition. The reconstruction of the railway from Ladysmith to Dundee is progressing rapidly.

WANTED TO SURRENDER. LONDON, March 14.-A despatch from an English correspondent at Herschel, Cape Ocicny, dated today, says: "Thirty-three colonial Dutch rebel were encountered yesterday riding hard from Aliwal North to Lady Grey. Commandant Olivier had threatened to shoot them because they wanted to surrender. Commandant Schoeman's commando near Aliwal North numbers 560 men. Commandant Van Ardt has 300 and Commandant Olivier 900 men. Schoeman and Van Ardt wish to surrender, but Olivier threatens to shoot them if they attempt to leave camp."

IMPERIAL PATRIOTISM.

LONDON. March 15 .- All the morning papers refer in most flattering terms to the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, welcoming the idea of colonial representation in London.

Times says: "The speech would rank high in any essembly as a model of noble eloquence, but it is not its eloquence which will make it live in the annals of the empire. He has expressed more faithfully and more truly than any other statesman who has yet spoken the temper of the new imperial patriotism, fostered into self-consciousness by the war. We look forward to a day, not distant in the life of nations, when a Beer premier of a South African dominion shall kindle with a like devotion to the British flag."

The Daily Chronicle Says: "Canada is, perhaps, the colony of all others which will have acted as the pioneer of imperial federation, if ever the empire should be federated.

The Daily Mail says: "Why should not Sir Wilfrid Laur-

ier and the great leaders of our other colonies have a share in the direction of imperial affairs?' The Standard says:

"The war has shown that the colonies have won the strongest claims to gaining privileges in the empire by volunteering to assume its burdens."

The Morning Past says: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke for Canada in words of impassioned and splendid eloquence.'

The Daily Graphic says: "The sooner the ideal is realized, the

HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR MONU-

MONTREAL, March 14.—At a meeting held tonight it was decided to erect the finest monument in Canada in honor of the Montrealers who have fallen in defence of the empire. The cost is placed at \$100,000.

FREE STATERS OFF FOR EUROPE

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Tuesday, March 13.—Mr. Fischer, the Orange Free State sec-retary, and Mr. Wolmarans, of the Trans-vaal executive council, sailed for Europe today by the steamer Kaiser. RUSSIA WILL KEEP QUIET.

RUSSIA WILL KEEP QUIET.

BERLIN, March 14.—The weekly reviewer of the Kreuz Zeitung, who is a well known professor and entertains close relations with Count Von Buelow, asserts today that Emperor Nicholas at the beginning of the war in South Africa gave a formal pledge that Russia would not take advantage of England's complications for a further Asiatic advance. The Kreuz Zeitung declares that this in formation is authentic.

formation is authentic.

In high political circles here no surprise was felt at Lord Salisbury's reply to the Kruger-Steyn proposals. Doubtless just such an answer was expected. Nor is it believed in the same circles that the war will last much longer. A leading foreign office official said today that there would be no further talk of intervention. With the Salisbury-Kruger-Steyn correspondence now made public, the entire intervention question is done away with.

tion is done away with.

The papers this evening generally express sympathy with the Boers, but take it for granted that the contest will soon be over.

SURPRISE

Is so good, so economical, you really can't afford to be without it.

A pure hard Soap. s cents a cake.

Your grocer sells it. If not, change your grocer.

TORONTO, Ont., March 13.—The Telegram's special cable from London says that Frivate A. Theriault, of the 9th Voltigeur de Quebec, has died from wounds received in the figuting between Kimberley and Paardeberg.

CANADIANS JUST MISSED IT.

CANADIANS JUST MISSED IT.

TORONTO, March 14.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: The correspondent of the Morning Standard, cabling from Poplar Grove, Orange Free State, with Lord Roberts' forces on March 8, states that General Colville, commanding the ninth division, in which are the Canadians, captured a Krupp gun at the top of a large flat kopje. It was taken by the Shropshire regiment without opposition. The Canadians, who were on the left of the Shropshires, consequently formed the extreme left line and were sent forward to turn the kopje before its evacuation was discovered. ore its evacuation was discovered

WILL BE SAFE AT ST. HELENA CAPE TOWN, March 14.—It has just trenspired that another plot has been discovered to free the Bocr prisoners at Simonstown. The remarkable quantity of watermelons received by the prisoners aroused comment, and an investigation discovered that the comment of the aroused comment, and an investigation dis-covered that compromising letters were con-tained in the melons, the writers planning the escape of the captives. Great satisfac-tion is felt here at the fact that transports with the bulk of the prisoners sail for St

WHAT THE FRENCH PRESS IS SAYING. PARIS, March 14.—The majority of the French papers confine themselves to printing the text of the communications exchanged between Lord Salisbury and Presidents Kruger and Steyn without comment. The Temps, however, in a leading article deals with the subject and expresses the opinion that Lord Salisbury's reply means "A war of conquest and annexation but also a war to the death, for in President Kruger's message appears a resolution to resist, 'a toute outrance' which should cause England to reflect." The Temps concludes: "After the example given by the United States it would be vain

A PUBLIC HOLIDAY. SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 14.—The government has proclaimed St. Patrick's day as a public Tolliday as a tribute to the bravery of the Irish soldiers in South Africa.

UNITED STATES AS MEDIATOR. NEW YORK, March 13.—That the eyes of the world are turned toward the United States as the one power that will at least make an effort to mediate between Great Britain and the South African republics is evidenced by the many specials to the morning papers. The Herald's Washington correspondent declares positively that the first step has already been taken by President McKinley. He says: "Upon the receipt yesterday of a despatch from Consul Hay containing the Boer appeal, it was immediately communicated to London, and it is anticipated that the British government which rated that the British government, which has been expecting such proposals, will be able to give an immediate answer. The administration has been stating that it would decline to use its good offices in the interest of peace unless asked by both powers to mediate, but it has changed its attitude to the extent of laying before the British government the proposals which United States Secretary Hay received from President Kruger and Steyn. It is understood that Mr. Hay reports having attended the conference ated that the British government, which ger and Steyn. It is understood that Mr. Hay reports having attended the conference when Presidents Kruger and Steyn appealed to all the nations to use their good of-fices in the interests of peace, but it is stated that he received a special communicastated that he received a special communica-tion relative to the proposal that should be made, the Transvaal well understanding that the United States as the next best friend of England would be the best channel through which to appeal for peace. It is believed, however, that the administration did not commit itself, leaving to Great Britain to determine without representation on the part of the president whether it should ac-cept or reject the proposal of the Transvaal in the interests of peace.

in the interests of peace."

Mr. White, in a signed Washington telegram to the World, says: "I have already expressed the desirability of a friendly neutral, preferably the United States, mediating in order to bring this deplorable South African tragedy to a peaceful termination. It is absolutely indispensible that a third rower should be a practive to a settlement in nican tragedy to a peaceful termination. It is absolutely indispensible that a third power should be a party to a settlement in order to give a basis af permanency thereto. There is so much jingoism in conflict with local patriotism and there has been so much treaty breaking in the past that that South Africa needs more than anything else a lasting peace. There is also the danger of the destruction of Johannesburg, which will involve a loss of \$159,000,000, or the entire amount of the British war loan. This I imagine will be a strategic necessity, as the Poers could not defend necessity, as the Poers could not defend it nor could they allow it to remain as a base for military operations against Pre-

toria."

The London correspondent of the World says that the appeal sent last Saturday to England by President Kruger was remarkable in both manner and matter. The language of the document fairly pulsates with religious fervor, and the appeal for peace is made in solemn phrases, such as "In the name of the Triune God." name of the Triune God."

It is not improbable that the ministers are awaiting the occupation of Bloemfontein before stating the conditions under which proposals for peace will be considered, and their declaration of a policy when published is more likely to describe the conditions under which peace cannot be made than it is to formulate a basis for a settlement of the South African complications.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

The death occurred on Tuesday of Mrs. Albin, widow of the late James Albin, who for a number of years carried on a carriage building business at the corner of Waterloo and Brussels streets. The deceased, who was eighty-three years of age, leaves two daughters-Mrs. James Myles of Wright street and Mrs. Andrew Myles

That Hang-on Cough only needs to be attented to in a proper and thorough manner to be eredicated

entirely from your system. Liniment rubbing and flannel wraps about the chest and throat are good enough but they are not sufficient, they don't go deep enough. The root of the disorder is pulmonary

with Adamson's Balsam and your Cough is Cured. 25 Cents AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

weakness-build that up strengthen it

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OTTAW

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OTTAWA LETTER.

The Government is Not Particu-

Department More Than Ever Before.

Col. Domville's Enquiring Turn of Mind-The Case of Col. Vance and Col. White,

OTTAWA, March 8 .- So far as one can judge by Mr. Mulock's statement yesterday, the Pacific cable project is in a perilous condition. The minister was a little guarded in his revelations, reserving from the bold gaze of the public a considerable quantity of correspondence which he describes as confidential. But the portion which he read goes to show that the action contemplated and apparently determined upon by New South Wales may, if carried out, be fatal to the project. The Eastern Extension Company is a great corporation, with enormous interests in the East Indies, and it has so far had a monoply of the telegraphing business with Australia. Not only was it the purpose of the promoters of the Pacific cable to give Canada direct communication with Australia, but it was desired to connect the different sections of the empire by lines which do not touch a foreign country. Furthermore, it was the object to reduce the rate, which had been so high that it was a great injury to commerce and communication.

To thus end the cable conferences have been held, and the various colonies and the mother country have agreed to contribute proportionately to the cost of the enterprise. It has been calculated that the cable proposed would reduce by more than fifty per cent, the cost of telegraphing, yet would also pay a substantial dividend on the whole cost, so that the colonies which contributed would receive a cash return as well as an indirect benefit from their investment. On this basis the enterprise has been pushed forward, and has reached a stage in which the contracts for construction might be given out. This is the moment in which the Eastern Extension Company makes its last and greatest effort to hold its ancient monopoly. That omcern had a tremendous pull in Lordon, as all know who have had anything to do with the promotion of the Pacific cable scheme. It has failed, however, to obstruct the movement in London, and is now operating in Australia.

The New South Wales government seems to have been persuaded that the Pacific cable carrent be established within three or four years, and is captivated with the offer of the Eastern Extension Company to make a great cut in prices and to establish new communication, provided it is given a status in the future as a rival with the proposed Pacific cable. It offers to provide connection between the Australias and South Africa, and helds out the inducement that it will keep the price down by its competition with the other systems. It does not profess a desire to head off altogether the Imperial scheme, and suggests that the concession winds it asks need not be given until the other system is established, so that the two can start together on a fair basis. New South "Wales and some of the other Australian colonies appear to be of the opinion that this sufficiently meets the case.

But this is not the view of the government here, nor the leader of the cr-position and the members of the late government. It is not the view entertained by Lord Strathcona and those interested in the project in London. They all say that the Pacific cable was to be an Imperial project and was not intended to be put on an equality with any private enterprise. They hold that the calculations on which the Pacific cable scheme was to pay dividends were based on the whole business and the termination of the Eastern Extension franchise. They maintain that a monopoly which has existed would not be perpetuated, because a government system though exclusive cannot be regarded as a monopoly. The government in many despatches has represented to the Australian colonies that any of the prorosed dealings with the Eastern Extension Company will place the whole project in peril, and has strongly suggested that it may justify the other recties to the agreement in withdrawing from the whole arrangement.

So the matter stands. No constructive contracts have yet been made and none will be made until this matter is settled. But the government has ascertained what the cost will be and has settled to the satisfaction of Mr. Mulock that the work can be done in eighteen months. It is the opinion of the postmaster general and of other men who have been interested in the project, such as Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Sandford Fleming and Rev. George M. Grant that the imperial cable scheme will ultimately take in South Africa and unite the whole empire in a network of communication. So far as can be seen, the postmaster general appears to have, during the last three months, exerted himself strenuously and maintained with energy and determination the imperial importance of the project. In the house of commons he has the strenuous support of Sir Charles Tupper, who was interested in the affair long before Mr. Mulock was, and there is no doubt that the Canadian parliament is in hearty sympathy with the position of the government in the matter.

There is some mystery about the matter of the naval reserves. Mr. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, recently assured the imperial house of commons that negotiations with Canada were going on and had reached advanced stage. He stated that Canada desired to reduce the term of service. Mr. Bourassa, who is here to head off projects for Canadian intervention in imperial armies and navies, has been worrying over this, and yesterday put the question straight to the premier. Mr. Bourassa

hould be satisfied with the premier's answer. He flatly contradicted the im-perial minister, declaring that there were no negotiations. There were whatever that may mean, but the prelar About Our Soldiers' Pay.

mier declined to give any information about them. Apparently the premier is not disposed to give Mr. Bourassa and his friends any further discom-

> The house did not give its whole attention yesterday to imperial matters. It reverted for an hour or two to the mestic question of tobacco, Mr. Gillies thinks that the present tariff, which has given the government very near an extra million dollars out of tobacco, is too high. He does not see why a party which before it came into power promised to reduce the duty on the necessaries of life, should have added another 100 per cent. to the duty on tobacco, which he holds to be almost necessary to the life of those fishermen and others who have become accustomed to its use. Mr Gillies represents that all the tobacco commonly used by the laboring men and fishermen has been increased in price fourteen cents a pound, or one cent a fig, by the new Fielding duties. Instead of being increased, he thought the duty should have been reduced. It is his opinion that imported tobacco will always be used and even the increased home production will not cause the people in the east to give up the use of the foreign article. But in any case even the home grown tobacco pays an enormous tax, which, if the government desires to protect it, might be reduced along with the foreign ar-

Sir Henri Joly made a protectionist speech, which would have been a pleasure to the founders of the National Policy if they had heard it twenty years ago. Sir Lecnard Tilley never made an address that went half as far in support of protection as this. Sir Henri told how the increased protection was stimulating the growth of the Canadian product. It had increased three-fold in one year after 1867, and was increasing with tremendous rapidity still. He maintained that while the native tobacco had not yet reached perfection, because the industry was not yet fully understood. it had a glorious future before it. He scorned the suggestion that an additional one cent on a fig of tobacco should stand in the way of this great rovement in agriculture, which he regords as perhaps the most premising of all recent farming experiments. As to the friends of Mr. Gillies who are credited by the member for Richmond with consuming a fig of tobacco a day. Sir Henri has no pity for them. Any man who uses a pound of tobacco in a furtnight, he affirms, does not deserve the sympathy of the house. But Mr. Gillies maintains that Sir Henri Joly, who sits comfortably in his splendid offices and smokes choice tobecco, is not capable of entering into the life of the fisherman, who in his lonely boat firds in his plug of tobacco is able to absorb a great deal more Louis Davies. bacco than the constitution of the Ottawa official can stand. At all events, he says that the fishermen do that much, and that Mr. Fielding is compelling them to pay three dollars a year on extra taxes, and that it ought to be stopped.

There is a defect in Sir Henri Joly's plea. Suppose it be true that the tobacco growing industry might be protected, does it follow that the Canadian grown leaf should pay the heavy excise duty, and that an additional import tax should be levied on the imported product? So far as the protection of home grown tobacco is concerned it could be easily secured by allowing the duty to remain as Mr. Flielding found it, and reducing the excise charges on tobacco made from home products. That scheme might not give Mr. Tarte so much money to spend on his contractors, but it would be just as good for the farmers, and would afford a great relief to the consumers of tobacco. Such is the claim made by the advocates of a reduced duty. They add to this the statement that smuggling is greatly on the increase and that honest traders are pleced at a disadvantage, while the morals of the business community are undermined.

Sir Charles Tupper had a great time in Boston. Mr. Gillies, who was with him, says that the stay there was a perpetual owation. The Harvard University reception was a most agreeable function. The Monday evening meeting at Tramont Temple was one of the greatest and most enthusiastic ever seen in Boston. Thousands were turned away and the whole building was crowded. The address of Prof. Sumichrast, was a model of eloquence and felicity. The professor, who is well known in the maritime provinces, made the interesting personal explanaction that he and his people found a home in England as Uitlanders when they were obliged to escape from their own land. He compared England's treatment of foreigners with the conduct of the Boers, and closed with an eloquent percration which brought the audience to their feet.

Sir Charles spoke for forty minutes in a strong and dignified address, which while dealing with the Transvaal question, contained a noble tribute to the justice and honor of England, and many happy references to the cordiality and friendliness of the United States. The address is described as exceedingly appropriate and well calculated to increase the friendliness which exists between Canada and the republic, while it was very gratifying to the audience. On the next day Sir Charles spoke in a lighter vein to the British American Club in Boston, by which he was entertained. Among the guests was Mr. H. M. Whitney, who assured the audience that in the few months the organization of which he was the head would have in Nova Scotia a steel making plant equal to any in the world, and then went on to explain that the possibility of that enterprise was due to the policy inaugurated in Canada by the government of which Sir Charles Tupper was a member. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, March 9.-The gerrymarder bill has emerged from the house of commons by the regulation majority, all the members on the government side of the house expressing

approval and those on the other side the bill, having succeeded in striking out the parts that belong to New Brunswick. The Ontario and Prince Edward Island parts are just as bat, but the government supporters from those provinces appear to have the greater cerecity for swallowing than the member for St. John. Col. Tucker was prepared to take the bill with the St. John injustice in it, and so were Mr. Costigan and Col. Domville.

After the ministers had declaimed and thundered over the fairness of allowing the arrangement of boundary to be given to the judges, Sir Charle Tupper's amendment care as a sort of thunderbolt on the government. His proposal was that not only should the division of counties into ridings be given to judges, but that the courts should have the entire responsibility and power of determining the details of every reedjustment, in all the proyinces, not only in dividing countie but in assigning to each county its share of representation. This plen Sir Charles Tupper proposes to have put into operation as soon as the population of Canada shall be determined. This programme is a sufficient reply to the statement made by ministers that if the conservatives should be in power after the next census they would make a partisan gerrymander of the whole dominion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier shows very clearly that it is not a judicial redistribution he is after, but a party advantage. He does not allow the judges to do more than to civide counties into ridings. The partisan character of the measure is established before the judges get a chance at it.

For instance, Toronto is conservative. It is allowed one member for each 45,000 people. Brant is liberal. It is allowed one member for each 16,000. The government has held its own pretty well in eastern Ontario, where the migration from Quebec is large. It has lost and is losing ground in western Ontario. Now the representation of eastern Ontario is very much larger in proportion to population than in western Ontario, where the population is growing more rapidly and the government is intensely uni opular. Accordingly the gerrymander bill steps at Onfario county, leaving all the eastern parts of the province unchanged. All the smallest constituencies are in the east, and the very smalket are represented by grit members. Therefore the eastern Ontario is left alone, though there was the same complaint about the breaking of county boundaries and other iniquities.

Again, while the judges are called in to divide the counties of western Ontario into single ridings, Str Louis Davies arranges the whole matter in Prince Edward Island, making two double ridings and a single one. Each of these is a county, and of course the one that is allowed a single member companionship and comfort, and with is the strongest conservative county the healthy sait air blowing about him, of the three. That is the size of Sir

> Mr. Bell of Prince Edward Island began the talk yesterday, and continued it between one and two hours. Mr. Bell has made three or four speeches this session of an hour and more, and seems likely to set an example of staying powers which will require Mr. Charlton to press to an issue his resolution in favor of short speeches and the closure. On this occasion Mr. Bell made his long speech in support of a motion which he did not make. He was going to make it, but concluded that it would be dangerous to the bill, and Mr. Bell is very anxious that the bill should pass, which is natural, since Mr. Bell is reported to be sitting in the house now with a majority of votes against him. Mr. Bell's theory is that by the constitution Prince Edward Island is entitled to six members, and the motion he would have made is that Kings county should have two instead of one. He explained that in the Quebec conference the delegates from the Island insisted on having six members, and he believed that the intention at the time of union some years latter was that there should never be less than six. He boldly proclaimed that if the delegates who arranged the terms had foreseen the reduction they would have been either knavs or fools to have accepted it .. He foresees that reduction may continue until there are only four and then three, and finally none at all, which suggests that the Island is to be depopulated. When this happens there will be great dissatisfaction and confederation will be mashed by the remnants of the population. Such is Mr. Bell's cheerful outlook. But even these fearful anticipations did not nerve him up to make an amendment. Apparently it would be better to have all these distresses than fail to gerrymander Prince Edward Island. So having, as he said, put "the whole matter in a nutshell," Mr. Bell concluded. It is suggested that it was a cocoanut shell in which Mr. Bell puts the whole matter, seeing that he was then in the second hour of his speech when he made the remark.

Mr. Martin spoke for twenty minutes and then Sir Louis Davies, who had listened somnolently to Mr. Bell, complained of Mr. Martin's long speech, Sir Louis himself having spoken previously about three times as long. Mr. Martin made a clear statement to show that the present arrangement in Prince Edward Island gave fair expression to public view. There was no gerrymander, no hiving of either party, no unfair advantage. All the talk about breaking municipal boundaries which were united in local institutions had no application to that province, as there were no county municipalities there. He wanted to know why Sir Louis, who boasted of the justice of appointing judges for Ontario, had not thought of doing so in Prince Edward Island, and reminded Sir Wilfrid Laurier of his own prediction made in 1892 that if ever his party got a chance they would introduce a measure not founded on justice. Here at least was one pledge that the government has kept.

Sir Charles Tupper's amendment, with the substance of his speech in support of it, and the premier's reply, have already appeared in your col-umns. The amendment affords a

vail in the future. The bills of 1882 and 1892 were believed by the conservatives to be fair. They were condemned as unair by the opposition of that time. Probably both sides were sincere. The opposition programme sets at rest these questions for the future, and, as Dr. Montague pointed out, would remove from party strife and party jealousy this solemn duty of arranging constituencies.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in an unfortunate moment claimed that his party had always been in favor of handing this work over to judges, but Dr. Montague confronted him with an expres declaration made in 1892 that Sir frid Laurier and his party could neve accept the intervention of judges in such a matter. However, they pretend now to be doing this, and there was no reason why they should not adopt Sir Charles Tupper's plan.

It was mentioned in a previous let ter that Mr. Paterson had delivered twice this session the same speech that he made last year. Yesterday, in reply to Dr. Montague, he delivered it the third time, following his leader in taking the position that the first duty of the ocuntry was to repeal the old gerrymander act. This led up to the ition of the old attack, need not now be reported, first, bewith it, and secondly, because Mr. Paterson reared so loud that it must have reached the public ear by the direct method. He protested against Sir Charles Tupper's aileged appeal to the senate last year. Though Sir Cherles was not accused of repeating it this year, Mr. Paterson accused him of doing so, because he said that the opposition leader adhered to the views of last session. Mr. Paterson charged that there were senators in the gallery listening to Sir Charles when he gave them his instructions. There were also senetors in the gallery last night when Mr. Paterson tried a little intimidation, and if there were any others within half a mile of him they also were within hearing of his threads. One queer thing in Mr. Paterson's defence of the bill is his claim that his own county of Brant sught to be regarded as having a population of 36,000. Dr. Montague shows that he counts 3,000 Indians for the purpose of making a constituency, while he deprives every Indian of the right to vote. A little later Clarke Wallance gave some account of Mr. Paterson's own exploits, when, after he was beaten in Brant, he went to Grey, accompanied by Mr. Mulock. He says that Mr. Mulock established himself in a hotel, where, according to Mr. Wallace, he consorted with the vilest of the vile, and Mr. Paterson new sits in the house by virtue of cor rept practices in that election.

In the further discussion Mr. Osler of Toronto, a very moderate man, declared that whatever was the fault of previous gerrymanders, there was no question that this bill was an attempt to get party advantage. The favor was the claim that it redeemed a pledge given by the party, but it was the only pledge they had thought of redeeming. They promised free trade, and had increased the protection, especially to their own friends. They promised economy, and had given the country the wildest extravageoce. They promised purity, and duritg their whole career as a government they had been shielding rascal-

Take the bill altogether, it is certainly no virdication of the promise to repeal the bill of 1892. As mentioned above, it leave eastern Ortario as it was, because in eastern Ontario the liberal party had an undoubted advantage in the bill of 1892. It rearranges western Ontario, where it is thought the conservatives may have counties as over-represented, and tory counties under-represented. It invades districts that the bill of 1892 never touched. It introduces judges where they can do the government no harm and leaves them out where they would interfere with the party scheme. It establishes county boundaries where they serve the grit purpose, and smashes them where they serve the purpose. It makes double member constituencies where that form suits the party and divides them where a seat can apparently be gained by the division. Everywhere it is a partisan scheme, and a proof that the ministers are afraid of the constituencies which elected them, and are equally afraid to make a fair distribution and give the people an honest chance in the coming election. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, March 10.-The minister of finence and the minister of militia are still trying to find out where they are at in regard to the status and rayment of the Canadian troops in Africa. Mr. Fielding has again sured the house in committee that the original intention was to pay the men fifty cents a day while on active service, the amount received from the Imperial government while the troops are in Africa to be deducted. But neither he nor Dr. Borden has been able to explain how it happened that after this conclusion was reached regulations vere made and estimates brought in to pay the men the rate allowed to the permanent corps, which is only forty cents a day. Nor have they explained how it happened that after all the miristers agreed to the fifty cent rate the department of militia started in to pay at the rate of forty cents and continued that scale until the matter was brought up in the house last week. This will remain a dark and blocdy mystery to the end of the chapter.

Even yet there appears to be no regulation determining the amount to be paid. After a week's consideration the ministers have not fixed up the matter. Neither are they able to answer Mr. Foster's question whether the troops are now regarded as a part of the permanent force of Canada or as Canadian militia on active service

Yesterday (Aarke Wallace sprung on the ministers another piece of information. The government had announced the present intention of pay-



ten drift apart. satisfy her heart the home dull and appiest homes are the love and laughter The conditions erhood are often rem-

ediable. They grow of the delicate female organs. When se conditions are removed, and vitality and elasticity given to the organs of motherhood, it frequently follows that the home is gladdened by the coming of a healthy, happy infant.

There is no other medicine that will lo as much for women as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If dries up disa-greeable drains, allays inflammation, heals ulceration, cures female weak-ness, and establishes the delicate womanly organs in a state of perfect health and vigor.

There is no alcohol, opium or other

narcotic in "Favorite Prescription." Any sick woman may consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. V., by letter, free. Every letter is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential.

private and sacredly confidential.

"I had been a sufferer from uterine trouble for about three years, having two miscarriages in that time, and the doctors that I consulted said I would have to go through an operation before I could give birth to living children," writes Mrs. Blanche E. Evans, of Parsons, Luzerne Co., Pa. "When about to give up in despair I saw the advertisement of Dr. Pierce's medicine and thought I would give it a trial as a last resort. I bought a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription, and after taking it felt better than I had for years. After taking four and a half bottles I gave birth to a bright baby girl who is now four months old and has not had a day of sickness. I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are a boon to women of constipated habit.

twenty-five cents from Canada and twenty-five cents from the home governnient. Mr. Wallace wanted to know if this fifty cents was intended to be in addition to all subsistence charges. He was told that it was. Then he asked the minister of militia whether it were not true that the shilling a day paid by the Imperial government was not subject to deductions for necessary articles of food and clothing. The minister had never considered this question. Mr. Wellace had heard that sixpence out of the English shilling was required for necessary living expenses. Col. Domville went a little tenther and stated that after the English soldier paid his sustenance expenses he only had two and a half pace a day left. Sir Adolphe Caron thought the surplus was fourpence. As for the minister, he had no information on the subject, and it had not been brought to his attention. Meanwhile Clarke Wallace pressed his point and asked the minister to say whether the fifty cents should be over and above all living expenses, and whether, in case the English shilling should be subject to deduction, the Canadian allowance would be increased to meet hat loss. At first this but on reflection Mr. Fielding preferred to take it into consideration and escertain the fact. He will do that over Sunday.

Meanwhile Mr. McNedll still urged that Canada should be generous as well as just to her soldiers, and should pay them the full fifty cents a day in addition to eny allowances the British government should make, while Mr. Boursesa under the moral support of Mr. Tarte, still protested that Canada should not pay them anything, but that Canadians who chose to fight for England should be centent with English pay. And Mr. McNeill repeated carce more his indignant rejoinder that Canada was not fighting for England but for the whole Empire. Mr. Oliver wants the mounted men from the west to have seventy-five cents a day, and had some advantage. It leaves liberal all to be raid alike. As the matter stands, the older policemen now get seventy-five cents a day on active service, and that scale Mr. Oliver desires to have fixed for all the mounted

> Afterward Mr. Oliver raised a new issue. What about Strathcoma's Horse? Lord Strathcona was providing magnificently for his Horse while they were in Canada and on the ocean He was giving them a splendid equipment, but his connection with the force ceased when they were delivered in Africa. After that they would have the pay of an English private soldler and would get it from the English government. Mr. Oliver, whose constituency of Alberta furnishes 130 of these troopers, thinks that the Canadian government should place them while in Africa on an equality with the other Canadian volunteers. Fielding was disposed to regard this as a want of confidence in Lord Strathcona. He said that Lord Strathoona was quite willing to take care of his men, and probably would not thank this parliament for interfering between him and them. But Mr. Oliver again pointed out that Lord Strathcone had done his part when he conveyed the men at his own expense to Africa. This noble contribution did not involve him in the responsibility of a further contribution to pay the troops while there. The statement that such payment would be an interference had no force, seeing that the men would receive pay from the British government, and he could not see why the Canadian government were excluded from a share in the responsibility.

about the horses for the second contingent. Dr. Sproule hears that me buying horses for this corps wen't about offering sixty and seventy dollars in Ontario and assuring the farmers that the government would not pay more But the minister's statements show that the average price was \$120 or more. It was suggested that some enquiry be made to learn who got the difference. Dr. Borden said that the norses were bought by officers appoin ted for that purpose, and he could only explain the conflict of prices by suggesting that traders had gone among the farmers, buying them up for the purpose of selling at a profit to the government. Mr. Taylor protested against the payment of double priing the men fifty cents a day, which ces for wagons, and Dr. Roche of Man-meunt, as near as could be learned, itoba had a letter from a saddler in

Aifterwards, there was a discussion

Winnings, who brought his wares to the attention of the imperial govern-ment and persuaded them that he ment and persuaded them that he could supply saddles for the war office. The result was an order for 2,000 saddles, which was sent by way of the militia department at Ottawa. The Winnipeg man complained that when the order came to Ottawa, the greater part of it was diverted to friends of the government in Toronto, and to others in Quebec, some of whom had never seen an army saddle and who purchased the goods from the United tes. It reply, it was alleged that the Winnipeg man also sent part of his order across the border. The sa dle question is therefore some mixed.

Speaking of militia matters Mr. Foster, the other day, asked a question in regard to the men selected by the militia department of Canada to take a staff course at Kingston. Some of these appointments were afterwards cancelled, and Mr. Foster wanted to know the reason. As to nine of them the minister of militia made answer officially that they were notified of appointment in orders of the 20th of January, this year, "without the authority of the minister." Dr. Borden then continued: "Of these officers. Lt. Col. Vince and White were removed from the list, chiefly on account of age and because they had retired from active command." Col. Vince of the New Brunswick Brighton Engineers is not an old man and is not the only one selected for the special course who had been retired. He was selected for this staff course: he was called upon to report for active service; he actually did so report, and it was after that when he was notified that the appointment was cancelled.

Now as to the minister's reasons. He gave the same reasons in regard to Col. Vince as in regard to Col. W. W. White of Guelph. But Col. White has a letter from the militia department which does not quite agree with the minister's statements. Here is the letter:

"1st February, 1900. "Sir-In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo. I am directed by the major general commanding to inform you that your rame was removed from the list of efficers to undergo the staff course at the Royal Millitary College, Kingston, by the honcrable the minister, on the ground that you had of late taken some active part in position on behalf of the opposition. I have the honor to be, your obesient servant.

Signed) H. FOSTER, Colonel, " Chief Staff Officer "Lt. Col. W. W. White."

That is Gen. Hydron's statement of the reason why the minister cancelled the appointment of Cos. White. Some time before the appointment of Col. Vince, the latter took some interest in the provincial campaign in Carleton ozunty, where he lives. It may be presumed that the reason in his case is the same. It does not appear to be a good reason, because the militia is full of men who have taken an active part in relities on one side or the other. It will be found that Col. Vince took no part whatever after he was notified for active service. He understands his military duties and his political rights too well for that. But it has never been suggested that militia men should be denied the right to engage in political activities. We have always had colonels and majors and captains in parliament and the legislatures. The present minister of militia is said to have taken some part in politics. The present member for Kings, New Brunswick, has been implicated in a like offerce. Col. Hughes, Col. Tyrwhitt and a dozen others might be mentioned in this connection. Where then is the offence in a man having taken an active part previous to his appointment on staff service?

But how does it happen that the minister did not give the house the same reason that he gave General Hutton. If he caused the names to be struck off the list and gave General Hutton a political reason for it, why does he trump up another one to give on the floors of the house in answer to a parliamentary question? Did the minister feel ashamed of the reason which he put in the mouth of his officers and which was communicated to Col. White? The whole matter is one which Dr. Borden ought to clear up as soon as possible. At present it looks as if he had been acting in a partisan manner and had been interfering with the military organization to prevent the general from working it without regard to politics. And then it looks as if the minister had tried to decrive the house as to the facts. It is getting to be time for the minister of militia to give up the pretence that he is forgetting politics in his management of the Canadian force. The fact is that party politics controls the militia more than it ever did before.

Col. Domville is displaying an enquiring disposition, though his curiosity does not go so far as to make him industrious. He has put on the order paper questions as to the amount of money paid to Sir Charles Tupper since confederation as minister and as high commissioner. He also wants to know what Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper received as minister, and how much has been paid to certain newspapers, in former years, for printing and advertising. All these facts are set forth in the Blue book, but Col. Domville seems to be too lazy to look them up. The Tuppers of course had the same pay as other ministers, including the additional ones who are now in the public employ and who do very much less work. The public who were served by Sir Charles Tupper got value for their money. That is what the recent employers of Col. Domville would have been very glad

Creamery butter sold at 21 to 32c. holesale in Montreal on Saturday.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

62nd Batt.

shoemaker, 71st Satt.

former, 67th Batt.

maker, 71st Batt.

Tist Batt

Batt.

26. 71st batt.

miller, 71st Batt.

mer. 67th Batt.

cook, 62nd Fus.

aged 20, 62nd Fus.

one child.

week, aged 66 years.

one son and one daughter.

cently in Fort Madison, Iowa.

Fus.

Batt.

Batt.

clerk, sergt. in 67th Batt.

aged 19, farmer, 67th Batt.

21, farmer, 67th Batt.

Charles Robertson, nearest relative,

Alfred Elliot, son of John Elliot.

Fredericton, aged 18, stableman, 71st

Dougald Purvis, son of John Purzis,

Wesley Hazlewood, son of John

Hazlewood, Marysville, aged 31, labor-

Amdrew Wade, son of Reuben Wade,

Marysville, laborer, aged 19, 71st Batt.

Gregory, Fredericton, aged 21, shoe-

W. S. Clymouth, son of Frederick

Clymouth, Fredericton, aged 19, baker,

William Hamilton, son of Mrs. Mary

Hamilton, Fredericton, aged 20, baker,

Robt. Phillips, next of kin, Paul

James Buchanan, son of Thomas

Edmund Viden, so of Wm. Viden,

Griffiths, next of kin, Thos.

Buchanan, Stapley, lumberman, aged

Stanley, aged 18, farmer, 71st Batt.

Griffiths, Hampton Corner, aged 22,

Harry S. Green, son of Josiah Green.

Perth Centre, Victoria county, aged 23,

Winslow T. Grant, son of Luther

Grant, Arthurette, Victoria county,

George C. Kennedy, son of Alex.

Kennedy, Tracey's Mills, aged 29, far-

Samuel Stone, son of Frank Stone

James Copeland, son of Mrs. Sarah

Copeland, aged 21, fish curer, 62nd Fus. Takes place of Horace Brown.

Fred Harrison, son of Thomas Har

rison, 47 Broad street, aged 18, 62nd

William McLeod, son of Mrs. Ann

McLeod, 111 Sheffield street, aged 20,

Claude Abel, son of Alfred Abel,

Henry Jameson, son of Judson

ameson, Monoton, aged 19, 74th Batt.

Thos. C. Goodwin, son of Mrs. B.

Goodwin, Buctouche, aged 19, 74th

Thaddie Cormier, son of Olive Cor

Roy C. Dalzell, Red Head, son of

Joseph Dalzell, aged 18, plumber, 73rd

John C. Dalzei!, Red Head, son of Jos.

Dalzell, aged 19, wire worker, 73rd

oseph Scott, millman, aged 20. 73rd

George Brown, son of J. R. Brown,

cor. Holly and Main street, surveyor,

Seventy-five men have already been

gineers, 8 from the 67th, making a

RECENT DEATHS.

Frank Gardner, a native of Yar-

mouth and member of the Boston firm

of J. N. Gardner & Co., died last week

aged 44 years, leaving a widow and

Geo. W. H. Fox, a native of Yar-

Andrew Silver, son of Charles Silver

Dow B. Hines of Liverpool, N. S., is

dead, aged 53 years, leaving a widow,

Andrew D. McKay, formerly of Hali-

Rev. W. C. Gunn, formerly of St.

The Amherst Press records the death

of George McIver of Fox Harbor

Point, whose home has been for years

a rendezvous for Canadian and Amer-

ican sportsmen. He leaves a widow,

three daughters and three sons. Mrs.

Charles Ross of Wallace is a daugh-

ter, another married in the states and

one unmarried daughter resides at

home. Two of the sons are in the

J. H. Rockwell of River Hebert died

on Monday while driving to Christie's

Mills. He leaves a widow and five

Mrs. Chisholm, sister of Dr. J. A.

Mahon of Truro, died on March 5th,

The death of Mrs. Annie R. Carroll

Perry, wife of Supt. Edward S. Perry

of the Union Iron Works, occurred on

Tuesday evening at her home on North

High street, Bangor, after an illness

of several months with paralysis. Mrs.

Perry was a native of Woodstock, N.

B., but had been a resident of Bangor

the greater part of her life. Her many

estimable qualities won for her many

friends, all of whom will deeply re-

gret to hear of her demise.-Bargor

Capt. Leonard Dunphy died yester

day morning at his residence, 20 Ken-

nedy street, after a lingering illness

in the 72nd year of his age. Capt.

Dunphy was well known and highly

respected in the north end. For up-

wards of thirty years he was in the

employ of D. D. Glasier & Sons, and

he had been a member and deacon of

church ever since its establishment.

He leaves a widow, for whom much

Children Cry for

Victoria street Free Baptist

states and one resides at home.

children, and was 59 years old.

in Dorchester, Mass.

Commercial.

sympathy is felt.

fax, died last week in a Boston hospi-

of Yarmouth, died last week in Bos-

niouth, died at Somerville, Mass., last

Walter F. Scott. Fairville, son

mier, Moneton, aged 19, 74th Batt.

Moneton, aged 19, 74th Batt.

95 Britain street, aged 21, 62nd Fus.

Phillips, Fredericton, aged 18.

Benton, aged 24, laborer, 67th Batt.

J. J. Robertson, Springhill, N. S., aged

NOTICE.

N During the Present Session of Par-liament, Mr. Scott will represent the SUN at Ottawa, and will contribute daily letters as in the past three years The SEMI-WEEKLY SUN WILL be sent during the Session to any address in Canada or United States on receipt of TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

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address on application.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 17, 1900.

THE AGITATORS.

The government press in Quebec province are still complaining of the race cry in other provinces and are still making the appeal to one race and one creed their chief stock in political trade. Mr. Tarte's Patrie has: not missed the subject once in the past month. The journal which Mr. Greenshields bought for the Tartes has no other vasible political capital than the cry that the English speaking people are pursuing Mr. Tarte because he is French and a Catholic. This eleerful way of ignoring Mr. Tarte's real offences was quite refreshing when it was new. But it seems to have outlived its usefulness and much of its ir terest.

But it is perhaps worth while to give a few specimens of government campaign literature in Quebec in order that the public elsewhere may know how little the ministers have to say for themselves.

The Sun has already reprinted the utterances of the Patrie following the students' trouble in Montreal. It was some days after this that the Patrie

ers are responsible for the behavior of the ers are responsible for the behavior of the McGill loyalists since for months our advertisers have carried on against this pro-vince of Quebec a campaign of hate and prejudice, causing a ferment of which the hateful scenes of last week are the first

\$9.165 02

Again we read: The students rushed on to the French press, the French university, the French diag, because they have been taught every day to detest us, to despise us and to re-gard us as disloyal persons and traitors. How many times the good tories have threatened to come and rearrange the pro-vince of Quebec and to abolish our lan-

The Platrie went on in this wild strain so far that its own ally, the Toronto Globe, got alarmed, and accused at of talking "delirious runsense." Mr. Tarte did not for a moment allow his Quebec friends to suppose that the Globe spoke with authority from the party.

"During trying times," said La Patrie, "it is well known that the Globe has always failed us. It failed us in the Riel affair, the Jesuits' estates' question. It was one of the most violent opponents of Mercler.

* * The Globe is printed in a hot bed of toryism and fears Ontario tublic opin-ion. It ought to shape public opinion, but only follows it. The Globe is not the organ

of the liberal party."

Having thus made it appear that "toryism" is responsible for the Globe, La Patrie adds:

If we counted on only the Globe to defend cur liberties we should soon lose them. Happily we are strong enough at home in this good old French province of Quebec to defend ourselves.

Taking a paper one day later we find the Patrie going into a small assortment of hysterics over the fact that one of Hugh John Macdonald's colleagues in Manitoba has been elected to an office in the Grand Orange Lodge. Having announced the fact,

Without doubt the good tories of Mani-toba will make an illumination. * * It easts a new light on the late provincial elections. It is a very convincing proof of that which we have said and proved already, that the concessions offered by Greenway to the minority were the cause of his de at in the English parts. On this subject the Laurier organ at

organ at Montreal. Le Soleil says: There is in this a notification for us in the province of Quebec. It is a proof that we were right in counselling our co-religionists down there to be content with Greenway, with all his injustice, rather than fall into the hands of others who would be more hestile. It is a proof that our co-religionists did right to follow our advice, and rally almost unanimously to the liberal government at the lest election. It is a government at the last election. It proof that the Laurier-Greenway rule proof that the Laurier-Greenway rule was very favorable to the minority, while the Orangemen (who are our enemies bound by ooth to destroy us) were engaged to rally against Greenway, to deprive him of power and hoist the Orange benner in the place.

* * Everybody knows that the grand master of the Orangemen, Clarke Wallace, directed the provincial election in Manitcha, and all will admit that it is not too much to call the government of the future an Orange government. * * Our brethren in Manitoba have passed under the control of the Orangemen. This is no represent to Catholics, who voted almost un-

proach to Catholics, who voted almost un-animously for the liberal government. Le Soleil, which calls itself "the organ of the liberal party," knows very well that Hugh John Macdonald was not elected on any such issue as is represented. It knows that his election was a condemnation of the two severnments on their record as administrators. But this is the sort of talk that is expected to gain votes in Que-

on the day after its triumph on the ground

Mr. Chapais is a conservative and sent congratulations to his conservative friend, Hugh John Macdonald But Le Scieil knows how to use this ncident to make capital against him in his cwn town.

And yet the agitators complain of the sgitation. If they want it stopped let them stop,

NO COMPROMISE. The reply of the British government

to Presidents Kruger and Steyn will be endorsed throughout the empire. That the Boer presidents should ask for any other, after invading British For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each territory, disregarding all the usages of civilized warfare and causing the loss of thousands of noble lives, is another illustration of their colossal nerve. This war was not entered upon Sample copies cheerfully sent to any by England as a war of conquest. The rulers of the Transvaal were given every opportunity to retain a practical autonomy, the only proviso being that it should be based on the principles of justice to all citizens. The was no desire on the part of England to impose unjust laws, or do other than ensure fair treatment of the outlanders. And this related only to the Transvaal. The Orange Free State had no grievances to redress. Its people made common cause with the Boers of the Transvaal, in the hope that the British might be driven out of South Africa, or reduced to a state of complete subjection to the Dutch. There was a hope, perhaps a feeling of confidence, that the Dutch in Cape Colony and Natal would rise en masse to share in what was intended to be a war of conquest. In that they were disappointed. The heroic defence of Ladysmith and Kimberley destroyed these plans. The brilliant strategy of Roberts and the bull-dog tenacity of Buller turned the scale against them. Defeat disheartened them, and now the presidents coolly ask that the war be stopped and that nothing more be done about it. Lord Salisbury expressed the feelings of the empire in his reply. There must be no South African republics.

THE GREAT SUBSIDIZED.

Colonel Domville is taking up the role of an ancient historian. He is much concerned to know how much certain newspapers received many years ago for government printing and advertising. It is more a live question to consider what certain journals received last year and are obtaining this year. For instance, the dominion and provincial accounts show that the Telegraph was paid last year as follows:

We are right in saying that the tory lead- For dominion printing.......\$6,247 79 \$9,165 02 Mr. Blair's other journal seems to

have fared not much worse, but the province was its principal paymaster. It comes out this way:

Provincial board of health reports 396 50 Provincial Royal Gazette 1,800 00 Education office, printing, etc., 1,157 00 Journals legislative assembly... 600 00 Printing laws 1,027 60

A good many other items are scattered through the provincial accounts, and \$3,918 was received for dominion

advertising. The Moncton Transcript received from the dominion: For printing \$6,349 98 Advertising 352 08 From the province for printing 607 00

Tottail\$7,309 06 It will be seen that Colonel Domville has ample room and verge enough to continue his enquiries to recent dates.

CAN HE BE SPARED?

It is said that Dr. Pugsley, M. P. P., may obtain a premiership or some other position out of the present or prospective vacancies. But can he be spared from the position of government counsel? In 1899 Dr. Pugsley served the dominion government to the value of \$2,378. Though he was a member of the legislature he received \$50 from the province in connection with Mr. Hazen's charges, and \$350 "on account of the settlement of the Easten Extension." which is not settled. Then he Quebec is more excited than the Tarte had his sessional indemnity. Besides this Mr. Pugsley was counsel for almost everybody who had claims on either government, or who was an applicant for subsidies or subventions.

WELL DONE, M'NEILL

(Mail and Empire.)

The suggestion of Mr. McNeill, M. P. that Canada offer to garrison Halifax on the departure of the Leinsters, so as to release a British battalion for war purposes, was accepted by the Ottawa government.

Now the imperial authorities have accepted it also, and with every expression of good will. This is equivalent to the contribu-

tion of another contingent to serve under the flag. A good point about it is that our own men will receive a period of military experience and training, while the

British power on the field is augment-It was a splendid idea on Mr. Mc-Neill's part, and it indicates that he is alive at once to the interests of Can-

ada and the empire.

REFUTE BRITISH CONTENTION.

bec. And observe how the Laurier crgan gives a Quebec turn to the affair:

What thinks the Catholic conservative of St. Roch (in Quebec city) who at the suggestion of Hon. Thomas Chapais telegraphed congratulations to the Orange government

LONDON, March 15.—The Daily Mail has the following despatch from Pretoria, dated Monday, March 12:

"Lord Salisbury's reply has been received, and a Boer refutation of the British contention is under consideration. It will deny that any annexation has been made, and it will declare that the occupation of British territory was purely strategic. It will express the determination of the two republics to fight to the finish."

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XII.-March 25.

REW BW

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

GOLDEN TEXT. The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister.-Mark

THE LIFE OF CHRIST. One of the most important things in our study for this year is to gain a distinct and vivid idea of the life of Christ as a whole and to keep it ever in r.ind while we are engaged upon the

details as furnished with each lesson. TRAVELS WITH CHRIST. We look at the life of Christ from another point of view, and it gains er, 71st Batt. reality and vividness if we trace out the movements of Jesus from the map. Like the Greek scholar in Tom Brown ot Oxford, who traced on a map by means of colored pins the famous retreat of the ten thousand under Xenophon, we may trace in the same way the journeys of Jesus from Bethlehem

Capernaum. It is alnews helpful to travel with Jesus over Palestine by means of a map, large or small. Follow the movements from the beginning. Stop at each place and call from the scholars the events and the teachings connected with it. Pins with heads of different colored sealing wax or with small fly ers may represent the different persons, Jesus being the most prominent. The disciples may start from their different homes. John the Baptist, the Pherisees, and others may be represented. The scholars in turn can move them to their proper places at the proper times.

1. Thus we can start with Bethlehem.

2. Then go down with Jesus and his nacther to Egypt. 3. To up to Nazareth, where Jesus lived so many years.

4. Take the journey to the Passover at Jerusalem and return. 5. Go with Jesus from Nazareth to Bethabara to be baptized 6. To the wilderness to be tempted forty days.

7. To Bethabara again, where his first disciples joined him. 8. To Cana with his disciples, where he wrought his first mirecle at the

9. To Capernaum and return, thence to Jerusalem for the Passover. 10. The journey through Samaria to Galilee, Nazareth, and Capernaum. And so on through all his journeys belonging to this quarter's lessons.

PICTURE GALLERY REVIEW. The life of Christ furnishes a very great number of pictures. Many of them are named in connection with the hason. These pictures can be made the basis of a review in the class by photographs, the Zurich colored pictures, or the half-tone pictures; for ay school by stereop sterroscope. These can be used in connection with the travels with Jesus.

CHARACTER REVIEW.

Many of the great truths of the quar- enrolled, and the following are reportter can be enforced by taking up the ed to be coming: 2 from the 74th, 5 leading persons, and describing those from the 71st, 5 from the Brighton Encharacteristics in them which illustrate great truths and duties. For instance: total of 95. Concerning this, Major the character of Jesus as a child; his Dunbar sent the following telegram characteristics as shown in his deal- last night: ing with men and his miracles; the O. C. Provisional Battalion, Ottawa: characteristics of Peter, John, John "Can I enroll more than quota of 90. the Baptist, Matthew, Nicodemus, the Good men still obtainable." woman of Samaria, the Nazarenes, the paralytic, the publicans, the Pharisees.

THE HALIFAX GARRISON.

The following men were enrolled Tuesday in the provisional battalien: George Steadman, son of William Steadman, 22 Frederick street, aged 19, 62nd Fusiliers. Howard Carr, son of Mrs. Maggie

Carr, tanner, aged 19, 62nd Fusiliers, 61 Clarence street. Charles Wilson, son of Samuel Will-

son, farmer, 19 years old, 3rd R. C. A., 21 Sydney street. Thomas C. Lee, son of J. H. Lee,

Chifton, attendant in asylum, aged 35, 62nd Fusiliers. A large number presented them-

tal. He was 45 years old. selves on Wednesday for enlistment in the provisional battalion. Among them Mary's, Pictou, and brother to Rev. A. were two or three boys of about twelve Gunn of Cardigan, P. E. I., died reyears, who expressed their desire to Capt. Sharples to join his company. Forty-three men have already been enrolled in the city, and thirty-eight are expected to arrive in the city tomorrow, made up as follows: 17 from Fredericton, 11 from the 67th, 5 from the Brighton Engineers, 4 from the 74th, and 1 from the 73rd. Only 9 more men are required to make up the 90. Those enrolling in the city Wednesday

Chalmer Darrah, Hartland, son of James L'arrah, aged 22, farmer, 67th Batt Walter Frederick Bloomer, Birmingham, England, nearest relative

Miss Etta Bloomer, sister, aged 20, laborer, Brighton Engineers. Clayton Adams, Summerside, P. E. .: nearest relative Edward Adams, 22 Faradise row; aged 18, machinist, 3rd

James C. Profit, St. John; nearest relative Anthony Profit, 61 St. David's street; bookkeeper, aged 19, 62nd Fusi-

liers.

Walter Cummings, St. John; neares relative J. Robert Cummings, 175 King street east; tinsmith, 3rd R. C. A. William Nickol, St. John; nearest relative John Nickol, 21 St. David's street; tinsmith, aged 22, 3rd R. C. A.

Albert Norbury, Birkenhead, England, aged 27, laborer, 3rd R. C. A. Frederic Baxter, St. John; nearest elative Walter Baxter, 33 St. David's street; 3rd R. C. A. Henry S. Comeau, St. John, 39 Lom-

bard street, messenger I. C. R., 62nd Fusiliers. Wiley London, Wickham, son John London, aged 18, brushmaker, 3rd

William R. Trifts, St. John; nearest relative J. Fred. Trifts, 42 Wall street; eged 19, trunkmaker, 62nd Fusiliers. John Crawford, St. John, liveryman

71st Batt. Alt the Fusiliers' Club room Thursday, the following men were enrolled

BOSTON LOTTER Kenneth McLachlan, son of Duncan oLichian, Crouchville, aged 18, farer, 73rd Batt.

s. London, son of Chas. London. List of Recent Deaths of For-62 Richmond street, aged 24, laborer, mer Provincialists.

George W. Corquondale, son of Thos. Corquondale, Fredericton, uged 18, Season's Cut of Logs in Northern Frank Hersey, nearest relative, F. Hersey, Fredericton, aged 21, laborer, New England Will be Smaller James O. Atkinson, nearest relative, William Atkinson, Kirkland, aged 26,

Than Was Expected. An Epidemic of Grip-Much Hay Burned-Great Success of the Sportsmen's Show

-Constructing the Elevated Street Railway-The Markets. g tene bench

(From Our Own Correspondent.) BOSTON, March 11.-The grip, after an absence of several years, is once more epidemic in this city and vicinity. Last week there were ten deaths from the mysterious malady and hun-W. H. Gregory, next of kin, Richard dreds of cases. The board of health is unable to give any particular cause for the presence of the disease unless it was the mild winter. The weather during the past few days has been warm and spring like, with clouds of

dust flying everywhere. The annual spring exodus from the paritime provinces is getting under way, and the various employment bureaus are crowded daily. The usual demand for farm help has hardly begun; in fact, little demand is expected

the farming districts before The consumption of hay was largely increased here last week, when immerse quantities were burned in the Boston & Maine railroad sheds at Clearlestown. There were three big fires in almost as many days among the hay sheds, and the situation be came so serious that the authorities

decided to keep a watch on the railroad property in Charlestown night and day. Their efforts resulted in the arrest of an 18-year-old youth, who, it is claimed, is responsible for all the fires. The work of constructing the ele vated street railway in Boston is propressing satisfactorily. The iron work has been set up for a distance of nearly two miles on Washington street, south end, and in Charlestown. Operations will be extended to the business

section of the city later. The new line

is being put up on the same principle

as the New York system, and will be

owned by the Boston Elevated Street Reliway, which operates all the street roads in the city and numerous lines in the suburbs. Automobiles continue to increas here, and are lamost as numerous as electric cars. Nearly all horseless vehicles which have made their appearance thus far are very homely. In fact, some of them appear to have been mcdelled after the coaches of the seventeenth century. It is impossible for them to maintain headway

of snow, and in the deep mud of a country road they are absolutely help-The Quebec exhibit was a great suc- and cauterize. It is a trouble that does cess, and will undoubtedly be of much not yield easily to treatment.

through more than six or seven inches

benefit to that province. Rev. Israel W. Porter, pastor of the Baptist-church at Valley Falls, R. I.. has accepted a call to the Bear River N. S., Baptist church. He was called to the same church last Christmas, but

at that time declined.

The following deaths of former provincialists occurred in Boston and vicinity recently: In Lynn, March 9, Mrs. Mary A. Langan, widow of Charles A. Langan, aged 80 years, formerly of St. John; in South Boston, Feb. 26, Mrs. Marguerite A. Ayer, wife of Frank D. Ayer, aged 34 years, formerly of St. John; in Brookline, March 1, Sophia A. Adams, widow of Alexander Adams, aged 79 years, formerly of St. John; in this city, Feb. 26, George W. Tingley, aged 65 years, formerly of St. John; in this city, Feb. 25. Mark D. Freeman, aged 65 years, formerly of New Brunswick; in Roxbury, March 5, Angus J. Murphy, formerly of Charlottetown; in Somerville, March 4, Charles F. Spencer, aged 36 years, formerly of Bridgewater, N. S.; in Somerville, March 1, Mrs. Emily G Neiley, wife of George Neiley, aged 73 years, formerly of Kentville, N. S.: in this city, Feb. 28, Mrs. Elizabeth Jessie Teulon, aged 75 years, formerly of Halifax.

Henry Bell, 23 years old, formerly of St. John, is under arrest, charged with stealing a suit of clothes from, Edward M. Bendew, whom he met in that city while employed in a hotel. It is alleged that Bell called at his friend's room while he was absent and nelped himself.

The spruce lumber market here continues firm, with indications of an early advance in prices. Spruce boards have been advanced already and are \$1.50 higher. It is said the season's cut of logs in northern New England will be much smaller than expected, owing to the deep snow, which has handicapped loggers since Feb. 1.

The season is expected to end in less than three weeks. A meeting of New England spruce mill men is to be held here on Wednesday next, and it is expected a general advance will be decided upon. Hemlock lumber is very firm, while offerings are limited. Shingles are slightly firmer, clapboards are steadier and laths are veak, with prices being shaded. Quotations are as follows: 0 3:

Spruce—Frames, nine inches and under, \$17; 10 and 12 m. dimensions, \$19; 10 and 12 in randoms, 10 feet and up, \$18.50; 2x3 and 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7 and 3x4, 10 fest and up, \$15; other randoms, \$16.50; marchentable boards, \$16; out boards, \$13; spruce flooring, \$20 to 22; laths, 15-8 in., \$2.95 to 3; 1 1-2 in., \$2.75 to 2.90; extra clapboards, \$29 to 30; clear, \$27 to 28; second clear, \$23 to 25. Hemlock, etc.—Eastern hemlock, \$15

to 16; eastern boards, \$18 to 19; No. 1 \$15.50 to 16; planed one side and matched, \$18 to 20; extra pine clapboards, \$40 to 45; clear, \$35 to 40; second clear, \$30 to 32; extra cedar shingles, best boards, \$3.15; clear, \$2.65 to 2.70; second clear, \$2.10 to 2.25; clear white, \$2; extra No. 1, \$1.50. The fish trade is generally

Mackerel are scaree in the Boston

market, particularly fish from the

at \$18 to 23, as to quality. Codfish are

provinces, which are nominally held

4.50; large shore and Georges, \$5.50 to 6: barrel herring are moderately firm at \$6 to 6.50 for large N. S. split; \$5 to 5.50 for medium and \$7 to 8 for fancy Scatterie. Sardines are firm with trade dull. Canned lobsters continue scarce and very fi.m at \$3.15 to 3.30 for flats and \$3 to 3.15 for talls. Smelts are getting out of the market. Eastern smelts are still quoted at 6 to 7c., and natives at 15c. Live lobsters are selling at 20c. and boiled, 23 to 25c. VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

quiet, with the outlook poor on ac-

count of the high price of frozen her-

ring for balt. Large dry bank are

wonth \$5.50; medium, \$5; large pickled

bank, \$5 to 5.12 1-2; medium, \$4.25 to

Conducted By J. W. Manchester V. S., St. John, N. B.

THE WEEKLY SUN takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of THE SUN.

All enquiries must be addressed: VETERINARY DEPARTMENT. Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

G. P. M.-I have a horse that weighs about 1200 pounds. I have owned him about one month. He was poorly fed before I got him. I have been feeding him about 15 quarts of oats per day and working him in double team hauling logs. Recently after a day's work he took sick, assuming at times crouching position, rubbing violently minst the stall. Bleeding from the mouth relieved him. He locks very

delapidated after an attack. Ans.-The trouble is acute indigestion, and you may lose him in one of these attacks. Do not feed so much grain, nor work too hard. He would probably do better if the grain was crushed. Have his teeth examined by some veterinary surgeon. Give the following: Gentian Pulv., 4 oz.: Ferri Sulph. Pulv., 2 cz.; Scda Blearb., 8 oz. Mix and give a tablespoonful two or three times daily.

M. B .- Yours is a case of what is called Quittox, and to effect a cure will require a severe operation. Consult personally some veterinary. The man you mention would be of no value to you, being simply a blacksmith. This case requires surgical skill.

Jemes B .- I am glad to hear that this column has proved of value to you. The case you mention closely resembles the last one you wrote about. Would recommend about the same treatment, with exception of the Fowler's Solution, which in this case would be contraindicated.

Farmer.-My horse has something wrong with the hoof of the right fore foot. It seems soft and crumbly. especially at the toes. It has been this way about six menths, and seems to be gettling werse

The big sporting show closed last Ans.—The trouble is popularly known night, after two weeks' good business, las seedy toe. Pare away diseased part

RHEUMATISM CAN'T EXIST

When the kidneys are kent healthy and vigorous by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is uric acid left in the blood by defective kidneys that causes rheumatism. Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills make the kidneys strong and active in their work of filtering the blood, and thus remove the cause of rheumatism. One pill a duse, 25 cents a box.

BANK MANAGER HONORED.

CORNWALL, Ont., March 12.- A large number of the leading citizens of Cornwall gathered in the council chamber, Saturday night, to do honor to Roderick Mackenzie, former maneger of the local branch of the Bank of Montreal, who has been promoted to the position of manager of the Kingston branch. D. R. MacLennan, Q. C., presided, and read an address. expressing the highest esteem of the people of Cornwall. Accompanying the address was a cabinet of silver. Mr. Mackenzie made a brief acknowledgment, and eulogistic speeches were made by about a score of citizens. Mr. Mackenzie has been manager of the Connwall branch for fifteen years and is looked upon as one of the most progressive citizens. He will be suceeded by C. C. Abbott, who was a clerk in the bank here nineteen years

(Mr. Mackenzie is well known in St. John. He married Miss Jack, a sister of W. A. Jack of this city.)

St. John may soon have a new in-

WILL BUILD A FLOUR MILL.

dustry-a large flour mill. Fire recently destroyed the mill at New Glasgcw, N. S., and the company now contemplates rebuilding on a more extensive scale. They have just received a new charter, with a capital of \$1,000,-000, and the Globe understands have it in contemplation to erect three mills, one at New Glasgow, one at Halifax and the third in this city. Representatives of the company are expected here in a few days to look over the ground and see if a suitable site can be secured either on the east or west side of the harbor, and if such is available it is pretty well settled that a mill of at least 150 berrels daily capacity will be built. The mill will also have machinery for grinding corn and cats and will be in every respect mod-ero and up to date. The idea of the company is understood to be that it vill be more advantageous to build a mill here for the New Brunswick and bay ports trade than to try to ship from Nova Scotia in competition with the Upper Canadian firms .- Globe.

ACCIDENT ON I. C. R.

MONCTON, March 15 .- The westbound . xpress ran into a plow special at Dalhousie Junction this morning, deing considerable damage to two engines and a van.

Conductor Dickson was cut about the head and badly shaken up. Brakeman E. Lutz had his ankle broken and leg bruised. Brakeman Jos. Horseman is cut about the head and his arm was injured. Corbett of Newcastle was badly scalded.

Around

logether Wit from Corre Exc

When orderin NAME of ich the pape re_prompt THE SUN FEEKLY SUN,

ation of all pay laritime Prov lease make a Fred and Rob have gone Chas. E. McKe ng's circus, was rranging for it

At a pie socia Milkish, the oth vas realized fo tirgent fund. Dr. A. A. Sto the residence of

Mount Pleasant stood to have i Alphonse LeB passenger depar tersonal intes ter. has secured

his salary.-Mon The death oc Mary Doherty, of 136 Brussels who was about two sons and

All the young

county who are

School and the lightfully happy ing as the gue M. P. P.—Frede The social mall. Tuesday e success. A nun city drove out programme, wh

as chairman, Elized. The new scho Newcastle, Quee Granville, is qui 98 tons regist are: 80 feet in le

and speeches.

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Shediac, and Da diac Cape. George Green, of Eastport, M heart disease. Tete, Charlotte

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G. A. R., in I widow and thr The officials with several fr ance room, Wed Keith A. Barl above, read a to Henry Turn leaving the ra Afterwards Mr. with a purse. train last ev where he will teday to Mrs. Warren Price,

SLEEPLESS persistent raspi toral quickly c coughs. It soo to cure. Manuf ors of Perry D

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н. к. в. ма Marie, Ont., th manager of t Fibre Co.'s wor Saturday.—Chail

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

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Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

When ordering the address of your WERKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish Remember! The NAME of the Pest Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Haritime Provinces. Advertisers. please make a note of this.

Fred and Robert McLennan of Pictou have gone to British Columbia.

Chas. E. McKee, representing Leem ing's circus, was in the city Wednesday arranging for its visit here in midsum-

At a pie social held at the head of was realized for the Transvaal contirgent fund.

Dr. A. A. Steckton has purchased the residence of Gen. D. E. Warner, Mount Pleasant. The price is understood to have been in the vicinity of

Alphonse LeBlanc of the I. C. R. passenger department, as a result of 1 ersonal interview with the minister, has secured an increase of \$120 in his salary.-Moncton Times.

The death occurred Wednesday of Mary Doherty, wife of George Doherty of 136 Brussels street. The deceased, who was about 68 years of age, leaves two sons and three daughters.

All the young people from Carleton county who are attending the Normal School and the U. N. B. spent a delightfully happy time on Friday evening as the guest of J. K. Flemming, M. P. P.-Fredericton Gleaner.

The social held in the Bayswater hall. Tuesday evening, was a decided success. A number of people from the city drove out and assisted in the programme, which consisted of music and speeches. Rev. Mr. Leard acted as chairman, and about \$24 was rerlized.

Granville, is quite a staunch craft of be at St. John. are: 80 feet in length, 27.2 feet breadth, 7.5 feet depth of hold. Capt. Granville is managing owner. He will also command her.

The death occurred at Shediac Cape on Sunday of Mrs. Alex. McQueen, eighty-two years of age. She leaves a husband, two daughters, Mrs. Robert T. McLeod of Pt. de Bute and Mrs. Fred Beal of Shediac Cape, and two sons James McQueen, barrister, of Shediac, and Daniel McQueen of Shediac Cape.

George Green, a well known citizen of Eastport, Me., died on Friday of heart disease. He was born at Le Tete, Charlotte Co., N. B., about 56 years ago, and had been a resident of Eastport for many years past. Mr. Green was a veteran of the Civil War and a member of Meade Post, No. 40, G. A. R., in Eastport. He leaves a widow and three sons.

The officials of the Custom House, with several friends, met in the clearance room, Wednesday afternoon, where Keith A. Barber, on behalf of the above, read a congratulatory address to Henry Turner on the eve of his leaving the ranks of the bachelors. Afterwards Mr. Turner was presented with a purse. Mr. Turner left by train last evening for Petitcodiac, where he will be joined in marriage teday to M're. Lawrence, daughter of Warren Price, station master at Petit-

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, caused by persistent rasping cough. Pyny-Pectoral quickly cures the most severe coughs. It soothes, heals, never fails to cure. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Fain-Killer.

H. K. B. Marshland of Sault Ste Marie, Ont., the new manufacturing manager of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co.'s works, arrived in town or Saturday.—Chainem World.

To cure a Headache in ten minutes use Kumfort Headache Powders. Ten

A Digby letter says: "A local stock company is being formed to purchase and equip a regular pecket line be-tween Digby and St. John."

UNION BLEND TEA is the tea of the century. This is because at the prices, 25, 30, 35 and 40c. a pound, it has no rivals in this or any other market. It possesses all the good qualities of teas sold at double the price. A key in every pound package.

A New York despatch says the suit in court there to break the will of Mrs. Mary Johnson has ended in a verdice declaring the will and codicils invalid on the ground that undue influence was used on the testator. The estate is worth considerably more than half a million dollars, and there are a number of heirs in St. John who will enefit if the court of appeal sustains this decision.

The best family remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, and every form of Inflammation is Bentley's Liniment. Sold by druggists and general dealers in two sizes. Price ten cents and twenty-five cents. Full din.clions on the wrapper. Be sure you get Bentley's.

Thus far this sesson 71 steamers have arrived at Portland, Me. This is seven or eight more than arrived at this time a year ago, and as the season will not close for six weeks it is prob-Milkish, the other evening, about \$12 able that there will have been 100 steamers which have come to Portland this season. This will break all records. From the first day of the present year up to Saturday the inspectors found by examining accounts that there had been 963 mare cars of imports this year than last year. It has been a great season for the ocean steamers in Portland.-Press.

> One of the Queen's boxes of chocolate, sent by Her Majesty to every man fighting in South Africa, is on exhibition in Manchester, Robertson & Allison's window. It was sent home by Fred. A. Kirkpatrick, who went to the front with the first Canadian contingent. The box is displayed on a piece of black velvet, resting on a Union Jack, and, needless to say, it attracts a great deal of attention. How these gifts of the sovereign to the soldiers were appreciated was shown in Mr. Kirkpatrick's letter. He sent the box home as a souvenir of the war.

Isaac J. Olive, inspector of hulls, eceived a despatch from Moncton Wednesday announcing sudden death at poon of his mother, Mrs. Loranah F. Olive, who resided with her son, Conductor A. E. Olive, Although in her 88th year, Mrs. Olive enjoyed good health, and the immediate cause of her death was paralysis. Deceased was a daughter of John Lee of Fairville. Her husband, Isaac Olive, sr., The new schooner Lotus, built at died some seven years ago. Seven Newcastle, Queens county, by Jas. R. children survive her. Interment will

> CAUTION .- Beware of substitutes for Pain-Killer. There is nothing "just Unequalled for cuts, as good." sprains and bruises. Internally for all bowel disorders. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

Robert Pye of P. E. I. was sent to jail for drunkenness on Monday for 60 days. On Tuesday the police discovered that he was the man who broke into Libbeus Ray's shoemaking shop on Main street on Saturday night and stole three pairs of shoes. Pye made a confession to Chief of Police Gilman. He will be arraigned on this charge at the expiration of his present sentence.-Bangor Commercial.

MEDAL CONTEST.

The following is the standing, up to yesterday, of the leaders in the contest for the gold medal at the Currie Business University. Points: Beatrice Thorne, Mannhurst, N. B.. 293 Alicia Wood, city278 Laura Haslett, city278 John Hughes, city277 Rcy Crawford, city274 Fliss Smith, Hopewell Hill274 A. L. Folkins, Millstream......266 Alex. Lutz, Wheaton Settlement ... 261 Fred Grant, city254

THE D. & L. MENTHOL PLASTER is the most largely sold in Canada. For backaches and all muscular pains there's nothing equal to it. Each plaster in an air-tight tin. 25c. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., makers.

to Subscribers.

John E. Austin is travelling in Queens Co. N. B. in the interests of the Sun.

We have been appointed GENERAL AGENTS for the

Golden Grove Woollen Mills.

and are now in a position to handle any amount of wool that may be sent to us. We will give in exchange for wool, not only the products of the mills, but anything in our store, in

GENERAL DRY GOODS,

Gentlemen's Furnishings

HOUSE FURNISHINGS AT REGULAR CASH PRICES.

We Have but One Price on Everything.

Custom Carding and Weaving a Specialty.

We can assure our Customers and the Farmers in general that they will achieve the best results by sending their wool to us.

SHARP & MCMACKIN, 835 Main Street, St. John.

THE STARVATION PLAN

Of Treating Byspepsia and Stomach Trou-bles is Useless and Unscientific.

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure for dyspepsia has been proven time and again, but even now a course of dieting is generally the first U-ing recommended for a case of indi-gestion or any stomach trouble.

Many people with weak digestion, as well as some physicians, consider the first step to take in attempting to cure indigestion is to restrict the diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others for to cut down the amount of food eaten to barely enough to keep soul and body together, in other words the stervation plan is by many supposed to be the first essen-

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting to a man already suffering from starvation because indigestion itself starves every organ, nerve and fibre

in the body.

What people with poor digestion most need is abundant nutrition, plenty of good, wholesome, properly cooked food, and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it.

This is exactly the purpose for which

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and the true reason why they cure the worst cases of stomach trouble. Eat a sufficient amount of wholesome food and after each meal take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to

promptly digest it. In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not, one grain of the active digestive principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets being sufficient to digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other album-

Dr. Harlardson and Dr. Redwell recommend these tablets in all cases of defective digestion because the pepsin and diastase in them are absolutely free from a imal matter and other impurities and being pleasant to the taste are as safe and harmless for the

child as for the adult. All drug stores sell this excellent preparation and the daily use of them after meals will be of great benefit, not only as an immediate relief, but to permenently build up and invigorate the digestive crgans.

ST. MARTINS.

On Thursday evening, March 8, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Titus entertained a large number of their friends. Progressive crokonole made a very pleasant evening thoroughly enjoyed by all. Prizes were carried off in the following order: Mrs. H. H. Mott of St John: Rev. Mr. McDonald, Mrs. D. Smith and Capt. James Wishart. At midnight refreshments in a dainty form were served. The "early hours" had dawned ere the party separated. Among the guests were: Mrs. J. E. Hopper, St. John; Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Trueman, Mrs. H. V. Skillen, Miss Lily Rourke, Miss Yates, Mrs. Wm. Cal-Mr. Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Titus, the Misses Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Fownes, Mrs. Benj. Vaughan, Rev. Mr. Squires

and many others. St. Martins Division, Sons of Temperance, celebrated its 38th inniversary Sungay, March 11. Speeches and singing sacred songs were the order

of the celebration. CONCERT AT WELSFORD.

The people of Welsford enjoyed a rich treat on Tuesday evening, when the Kingston Cornet Band, ably assisted by some of the ladies of Kingston and Miss Emery of St. John, gave an enjoyable concert in Victoria hall. If peals of laughter, mingled with applause, were any index to the feelings of the audience, the entertainers must have felt that their efforts were duly appreciated. Special mention might be made of the solos beautifully rendered by Mrs. Cosman and the Misses Emery and Lyon. The band deserves credit for its appearance and the music it supplies, and Bandmaster Hoyt has every reason to be proud of his men. If he and his band ever repeat their journey "across the plains of Jerusalem to this quiet village,' they will be sure of a right royal wel-

ST. LEONARDS.

ST. LEONARDS, Madawaska Co. March 14.-There was a pretty wedding at the residence of D. H. Keswick, St. Leonards, Feb. 14th, when his daughter Maud was united in marriage to T. Hammond, a popular young hotelkeeper of Van Buren, Maine. The officiating minister was Mr. Valentine. Presbyterian clergyman of Grand Falls. The bride was dressed in a travelling suit of blue cloth trimmed with white silk. Only a few friends vere present. The bride will be very much missed as she is a most popular young lady. They left on the afternoon train for Quebes and other places of interest. The presents were umerous and beautiful.

CORNWALLIS HAPPENINGS.

CORNWALLIS, N. S., March 8 .-David Weaver of Medford has sold his farm to H. Power of Billtown, whose property there has been purchased by Dr. Lee Rockwell of Lakeville.

Miss Prue Woodworth, daughter of the editor of the Kentville Wedge, has gone to Victoria Hospital, Halifax, to train for a nurse.

A little daughter of Isaac Cox, Kingsport, fell on the ice recently and broke her arm. Ceptain J. A. Northrup of Canning

left on Wednesday for Toronto, where be will take a short course at the Royal Malitary School. The death occurred recently of Miss Susan Tupper of Cornwallis, a daugh-

ter of the late Augustus Tupper of Cornwallis. The death of the wife of Frank Denison of Kentville took place on Sunday.

She was 27 years of age.

A GREAT BUILDER.-The D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is a great builder. It gives weight, adds healthy St. John, N. B. fiesh, and overcomes any downward tendency of health. Davis & Law-rence Co., Ltd., makers.

THURSDAY'S DEMONS TRATION. Roberts' Occupation of the Tree State Capital Right Royally Celen "ated.

The posters, put up around the oity Thursday afternoon, amnouncing the capitulation of Bloemfontein weak be celebrated on Market square at . o'clock, drew to the centre of the city an immense crowd. People commer to flock toward the square before 8, and in a short time the streets were thronged with persons only too anxious to join in the celebration. square was soon black with people end King street was crowded from on end to the other with a jostling, good natured crowd, beat on giving vent to their loyalty and enthusiasm, and mostly bedecked with ribbors, and mary carrying flags.

The north and firemen, under Deputy Engineer Chas. Brown, with a large number of torches, and headed by the Portland fife and drum band, marched from Portland street around town, and back to their rooms, after joining in the celebration at the square. At the rooms refreshments were served and the men had a general good time. The night was all that could be desired. About nine o'clock, with ringing of bells and the noise of the saluting guns, the huge bonfire, made up of over one hundred and fifty beriels and several cart loads of edgings, gathered by a willing comflames were the signal for cheers, that scarcely died down until the fire burnt itself out. The different buildings in the vicinity of the square were well illuminated. From each window of the Imperial building Chinese lanterns were hung, and every now and then rockets and giant crackers were thrown out, adding their report to the general turmoil. Several of the city bands were in attendance, and occasionally their music could be beard, but only occasionally, for the city had again broken loose, and the cheers and struts that were practically continucas augured well for the strength of lung of the city's people. During some of the intermissions several prominent citizens made short patriotic speeches As at previous celebrations, the small boy was especially conspicuous. Horns and all kinds of instruments capable of making noises were pressed into service and vigorously used. Those that produced the most shricking and monotonous tones seemed to have the greatest popularity. Up on Germain street, in front of Beverley's, another bonfire was burning, and rockets and fire crackers were being set off. It was a big time, and the question was often asked: "What will we do when they get Pretoria?" No sufficient

answer was forthcoming. Along about 11 o'clock the crowd broke up into groups, and though the singing was kept up with vigor by

was practically over. Ilis worship Mayor Sears, on behalf of the citizers, wishes to acknowledge the kindness of J. S. Gibbon & Co. for the artillery were not supplied with ers' Association. houn, Mr. and Mrs. C. Miller, Rev. ammunition to fire a salute. To his application to the militia department in this matter his worship received no response.

WAR ON A WOMAN.

Mr. Blair Says She Must Not Disturb the Mind of a Grit Storekeeper.

On a certain section on the St. John and Moncton division of the I. C. R. there is employed a trackman whose wife, with a laudable desire to add something to the family earnings, opened a little store. She did not erect a great establishment or open a department store, but put in a very small stock of oil, tobacco, tea, and one or two other items, in a recm in her own little home. Her account sales was never large, but she found some custemers among her neighbors, who admired her pluck and thrift, and also found the little store a convenience. To the great Mr. Blair, in his palatial quarters at Ottawa, came news of the innovation. The liberal papers point out that Mr. Blair's mind is too fully occupied with weighty matters of statesmanship to have cognizance of trivial affairs along the line, such as decking a man who lost a day or two as a result of compulsory vaccination But Mr. Blair took cognizance of this little shop, which must therefore be regarded as a weighty matter, and an element of danger to the commonwealth. For the flat has gone forth from the minster of railways that the wife's little shop most be closed or the

husband lose his job. It is fair to say that the powerfu arm of the government of Canada was not raised to smite this humble home until after a grit storekeeper called attention to the fact that somebody else beside himself had had the awful temesity to offer oil and tobacco for

sale at that place. It is also fair to say that some of Mr. Flair's friends claim that he mus have been misinformed or misled, and that he will cancel the outrageous order, But Mr. Blair should take care to be correctly informed before issuing any such order. The Sun's information, it may be added, was not received from an opporent of the gov-

STRATHCONA'S HORSE.

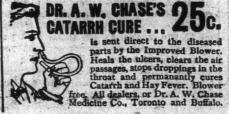
HABIFAX, March 15.—Detachments of Strathcona's Horse were hard at work all day putting the horses on board, and by nightfall they had nearly all been placed in their stables. The troops will embark tomorrow afternoon, starting from the armories at 2 o'clock. The streets along the route of march are already well draped with burting. The Monterey will sail from the deep water terminus of the Intercolonial railway and not 'rom the dry dock as at first proposed.

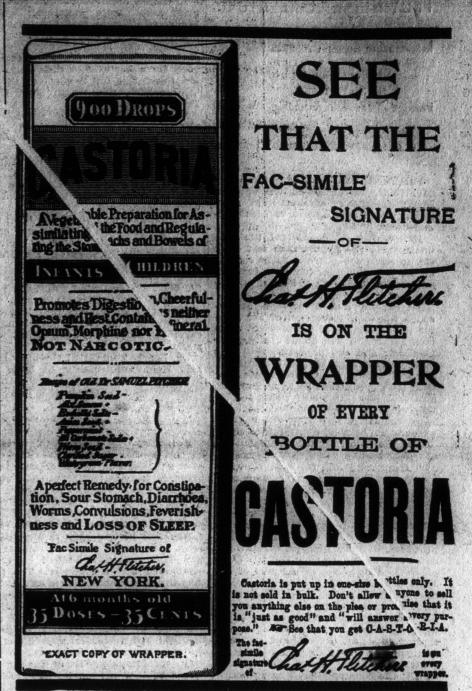
Tonight a grand smoking concert in honor of the Strathcona's was given by the city at the armories. The public were admitted free of charge and without cards of invitation. The affair was very successful.

Col. Steele was banquetted at the Halifax club. The minister of militia and several visiting members of parliament were among the guests.

The Monterey today is flying Lord Strath-

The Monterey today is flying Lord Strath-cona's flag bearing armorial bearings de-signed for this occasion. A great many visitors are in the city.





The Semi-Weekly Sun

The Co-operative Farmer ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.20.

This great combination offer is only open to new subscribers or to different small parties, the celebration old subscribers who pay all arrearages at the regular rate, and one

THE CO-OPERATIVE FARMER is a Semi-Monthly Journal, exclusively devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces. It is supplying fuel for the bonfire free of the official ergan of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunscharge, and to express his regret that wick; the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, and the Maritime Stock Breed-

THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN is the best new time farmer can take. It is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, eight large pages every issue, containing all the provincial as well as foreign news,

THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE

of any paper in Eastern Canada, and its frequency of issue makes it of especia

interest during the strife in South Africa. REMEMBER THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY ON ABOVE CONDITIONS.

Sun Printing Company, St. John, N. B.

CAMPOBELLO CELEBRATED.

On the evening, of March 5th the people of Cam:pobello, headed by two veterans who had distinguished themselves at the time of the Flenkan raid, marched in procession to a convenient spot where a bonfire had been prepared and into it they threw an effigy of Kruger, which was quickly consumed. The Campobello brass band rendered patriotic music and while the the coming season. enfire blazed and rockets soared skyward, the multitude cheered lustily for the Queen and the men who had captured Cronje's army and relieved

A CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

The liberal conservatives of Hills-boro met in the village hall on Saturday evening und decided to organize liberal conservative club. About thirty came forward and signed their names for membership. John L. Peck was elected president; W. H. Gross, vice president; Lambert C. Steeves secretary treasurer; J. M. Steeves and Wm. F. Steeves, with the officers, to be an executive committee. The club will meet again on April 14th to receive the report on laws, etc.

THE SMALLPOX.

(Campbellton Events.) When we were beginning to congratulate ourselves that the smallpox, like British reverses, was almost a thing of the pest, the unwelcome report was circulated that three more families had taken the loathsome disease. This has proved to be only too true, six memters of the Dereche family, the serrant of Jerome Peters, and four in the family of Alex. Pinette having taken it, besides three new cases in the hospital. Unfortunately through the visits of servant girls quite a few other famlies have had to be quarantined, including J. S. Benedict's, Conductor Audet's, Edward Alexander's, W. A. Mowat's, Alex. Mowat's, Frank Le-Hanc's, J. A. Verge, Estombe's and Jos. Boudreau's. Through the wanderings of Mrs. Pinette, who seems to have done an immense amount shopping last week, many of the stores have been subjected to the formaldehyde ordeal

There are now 42 cases of smallpox in town, although many of the pati-ents in the hospital have recovered. ST. ANDREWS NEWS.

There passed away to her rest, at six o'clock, a. m., March 12th, after a tedious illness from cancer of the liver, borne with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Anna Treadwell, leaving a husband and two sons, aged respectively six and nine years, to lament their loss.

Mrs. Treadwell was a lady of bright

VIOLIN SIMINGS.

Silvered Steel, extra, each 6 cents; set 20 cents. postpaid. Address J. C. TODD, Glengarry, P. E. I.

and cheerful disposition and highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Sir W. Van Horne's importation of prize poultry, consisting of nine crates of poultry and a coop of chicks, arrived by C. P. R. on Friday last. It is understood that J. F. Harvey, under whose management the Algonquin was run for the past two seasons, will have charge again during

IN THE FAR WEST.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 14.—Klondike arrivas today report rich discoveries on Jackwade Creek, Klondike, in one part of which three Bve dollars a bucket is bewhich three five dollars a bucket is being taken out.

FERNIE, B. C., March 14.—John C. Allen, 14, only son of his widowed mother, was killed in a coal mine here late last night by falling under the wheels of a car.

WINNIPECOSIS, Man., March 14.—M. Smith, a well known contracting butcher, dropped dead yesterday.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 14.—The Manitoba legislature will meet on March 22. Hon. J. A. Davidson is ill in Neepewa.

ROYALTY AT POORMAN'S RESTURANT

LONDON. March 14.—The Prince and Princess of Wales paid a surprise visit to the new poor man's restaurant in the west end, started by Sir Thos. Lipton's Alexandria trust. Their royal highnesses purchased tickets for dinners at 41-2d., and each of them partook of the ordinary fare. The Prince and Princess afterwards inspected the premises and received an ovation from throngs of working people.

DUFFERIN'S THIRST FOR KNOW-

The secret of Lord Dufferin's wide rarge of accomplishments is that the little leisure time his political duties have allowed him he has always devoted to study. When governor general of India in 1884 he began to learn Persian, a language bristling with difficulties, and, as it was his costom to take a walk after the heat of the day was over with an escort of two native policemen, he selected for this duty men who were proficient in Persian, that they might instruct him in

The whole of the cargo of the ship Lennie Burrill will be discharged on McLeod's wharf. The vessel, it is said, will be re-paired and will also take the cargo forward.

ition 960 per month and expenses \$2.50 per ite at once for full particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont

VIOLIN STRINGS.

before this house, plans, specifications,

counts, and all papers and corres

His Excellency has received the foi-

lowing telegram from Mr. Chamber-

"Her Majesty commands me

assembly of New Brunswick for the

loyal sentiments and hearty con-

gratulations expressed in the mes-

On motion of Premier Emmerson

seconded by Mr. Hazen, it was resolv-

ed that the message from his excel-

lency be tabled and entered on the

Mr. Campbell presented the petition

of York county council favoring the

passage of the act authorizing an as-

sessment upon York county for

amount of subscription to the patriotic

fund and for life insurance premiums

n members of the contingent to South

Hon. Mr. Emmerson called attention

promised a general measure

to the fact that the speech from the

egalizing the grants made by the dif-

ferent municipalities towards the laud-

able and patriotic object referred to

in the position just presented by the

hon, member for York (Mr. Campbell).

and that that measure would soon be

Mr. Gagnon recommitted bill ex-

mpting the flour and grist and shin-

gle mill at Edmundston from certain

taxation, which was agreed to with

Mr. Hazen made his inquiry as to

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said he would

answer the question as far as it ef-

fected the period that he was chief

commissioner. In 1898 the expenses

vere \$950 and in 1899 the amount was

31,000, that included his (Emmerson's)

expenses as premier. He had not kept

separate account of the expenses of

men knew, there were some expendi-

tures in connection with his office as

premier, by reason of attending pub-

lic gatherings and other functions in

his official position as leader of the

Hon. Mr. Emmerson committed the

bill to amend the municipalities act.

Under the act of last session it was

provided that a person could apply to

iudge ex parte to have his name

added to the list of voters for muni-

cipal elections, and this could be done

up to the very morning of the election.

This provision was found to be objec-

tionable, and the present bill provided

sheriff before the 1st day of Septem-

ber, the assessors being served with

a copy of the application and a copy

of the application posted in three of

the most public places in the parish

the sheriff, who certified any amend-

furnish the collectors and secretary of

the school districts affected with the

proper documents, and thus the taxes

become collectable, the same as if the

parties had been assessed in the first

Mr. Hazen said the bill seemed to

be drawn with the idea that some one

else beside the person whose name

was left off should make the applica-

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the object

of the bill was to provide that the

application could be made by the per-

his behalf. It was provided that the

application be made to the sheriff, be-

cause in many cases the judge of the

county court lived a great distance

away, and it was much less expense

Mr. Laforest claimed that this power

should not be placed in the hands of

the sheriff, but should be left to the

assessors. Another objectionable fea-

ture was the expense. Under the bill

\$2.80 to be made for every name added

to the list. This was too heavy an

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said there

might be some force in that objection.

expense to be put upon the parish.

t would be possible for a charge of

son whose name was left off, or

to apply to the sheriff.

ments to the secretary treasurer

the county, who is then enabled

government.

tion.

two offices, but, as hon. gentle-

chief commissioner of public

the cost of the travelling expenses of

amendments and an amended title.

vorks for the years 1898 and 1899.

convey cordial thanks to house

sage received through me.'

seconds of the house.

Africa.

Uhrone

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Hazen Again Presents His Two-Price Bridge Charges.

Passage of the Bill Amending the Relief and Aid Society's Charter, and the Bill to Incorporate Mr. Robertson's Dock Co.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 2.-Mr. White re-committed the bill relating to the solemnization of marriage, which was agreed to with

Mir. Whitehead committed the authorizing the Acadia Coal and Coke Co. to issue debentures. After considussion further consider of the bill was made the order of the day for Friday next.

Dr. Pugsley moved for leave of alb sence for Geo. Robertson of St. John for the remainder of the session. The hon, gentleman was about starting for England, and the importance of his mission was so vast and the interest he had shown in matters connected with it so great, that he (Pugsley) had no doubt that the house would see its way clear to grant the leave of ab-

ence asked for. Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the appli cation was one that the house she not only readily grant, but it should also emphasize its feelings, showing its hearty sympathy and concurrence with the object Mr. Robertson has in view in his mission to the mother country. (Applause.) Mr. Robertson's mission was one fraught with splendid possibilities to St. John, to tihe province, to the dominion, and extended even to the empire itself. (Apmause A dry dock at the port of St John will tend to promote the business of the empire, being of advantage, as it would be, to the navy of the empire. A great part of the business of Canada must seek an outlet through the port of St. John, and the ortance. A dry dock carries with it the construction of many manufacturing enterpises. Mr. Robertson had labored earnestly to make a dry dock at St. John a certainty, and the earnest wish of the house and country would be that he might by his mission to Rogland realize to the fullest extent the success which his pluck and energy so well deserved. (Applause.)

Mr. Hazen said he desired to state that he shared very largely in the views expressed by Mr. Pugsley and mer. Mr. Robertson had taken great interest and labored earnestly on behalf of this great enterprise, and he (Hazen) desired to say that he hoped the hon, member would mee with the greatest measure of success on his visit to the old world.

The metion that Mr. Robertson be granted leave of absence was carried unanimously.

Dr. Pagsley gave notice of a resolution: Resolved, that with a view to facilitate the conveyance of real estate and desisening the cost thereof, it is to provide for the early introduction in this province of the Torren's system of transfer and registration of titles.

Bills were introduced: By Hon. Mr. Tweedle, continuing an act corporating the South West Miramichi River Driving Co.; by Mr. Poirier, incorporating the directors of the College of the Sacret Heart. Caraquet.

Mr. Humphrey presented the petition of W. W. Wells, W. H. T. Sumner, Peter McSweeney, Alexander Girvan, James Flanagan and 170 other ratepayers of the city of Moncton, against a bill to regulate the assessment of the Record Foundry and Machine Co.

Mr. Humphrey made his motion with respect to the cost of the installation of the electric light plant at the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and spoke at considerable length, giving the reasons why he was taking the course he was now doing. He claimed that from information he had received the plant cost twice what it should have done.

Hon. Mr. White spoke at length claiming that if the hon. gentleman was moved in the public interest, he would have waited until the returns were brought down that he asked for before condemning the government for the expenditure.

Mr. Flemming replied to the chief commissioner, and he was followed by Hon. Mr. Emmerson in lengthy re-

Mr. Hazen also spoke, occupying considerable time.

Mr. Speaker said that after the statement of the hon. chief commissioner, he understood that the hon. member making the motion had withdrawn it on the assurance that the returns asked for would be furnished. The rest of the discussion, in his opinion, was out of order, and the lengthy discussion which had taken place showed the necessity of the members being kept, in the great majority of cases, up to the rules of the house.

There was some little discussion as to whether an adjournment should be made until Monday, but it was finally decided that the house should sit tomorrow, and an adjournment was made accordingly.

FREDERICTON. March 3.-Bills were introduced by Mr. Burns, incorporating the Bathurst Power Co. and incorporating the Bathurst Boom Co., with petitions in favor of both. Mr. Robinson presented petitions of the Sumner Co. against both bills.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson introduced a bill to confirm and make valid the asnt for school purposes in the city of Moncton for last year and to authorize en increased assessment for same purposes in that city this year.

Answering Mr. Laforest's inquiry regarding by-road expenditures in Madawaska, Hon. Mr. White said all the information asked for was contained in the report of the commissi of board of works, which report had been before the house for some days. The original accounts and papers wer now before the committee of public

Bills were introduced: By Mr. Thompson, incorporating the Grand River Boom Co.; by Mr. Gagnon, to divide the parish of St. Francis into two separate parishes; by Mr. Lawson, amending the law authorizing Victoria municipality to exempt wool-

en, cheese and starch factories and grist mills from taxation; by Mr. purposes, and rates charged said com-pary for water used in their sheps; by Mr. Burchill, a bill to continue the act orating the South West River

Driving Co.
Mr. Lawson committed the bill reto the town of Grand Falls, was agreed to with amendon committed the bill to exempt the flour and grist mill and stringle mill at Edmundston from certain taxation, which was agreed to

Mr. Lawson committed the bill to revive and continue in force and effect and extend chapter 48 of 54 Victoria, extending the powers of the Madawaska Log Driving company of Maine to the provincial waters of the River St. John above Grand Falls. The bil was agreed to with amendme

with the understanding that it should

rot be read a third time until inquiries

garding some of the provisions were Mr. Legere committed the bill to enable Kent municipality to issue debentures in lieu of other debentures. Progress was reported with leave to

ASYLUM ELECTRIC PLANT. On Friday, Mr. Humphrey, in moving his motion in respect to the cost of the installation of the electric light plant in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, said that when the public accounts committee was dealing with the cost last year, the then chief commissioner, Hon. Mr. Emmerson, had stated that he had gone to Massichusetts with respect to the purchase of the plant, and that he had been accompanied by an engineer. The fact that the chief commissioner stated that the contract was given to a Boston concern without tender rather excited his (Humphrey's) suspicions. He was not familiar with electrical matters and did not feel like then directing the attention of the committee to the very considerable cost of the plant. Since the last session he had looked into the qualifications of the engineer who had gone with the chief commis sioner to Boston, and also made inquinies with respect to the concern which had installed the plant, and the nesult of his investigations led him to conclude that the gentleman who accompanied the chief commissioner to Boston was not an electrical engineer, and that the concern from which the plant was purchased was not of the highest standing. All the information that he could get strengthened his belief that an extravagant price had been paid for the plant, and he had employed the services of a competent electrical engineer, who was also a civil engineer, and who has had large experience at this work, particularly in the province of Nova Scotia. This engineer prepared a specification of the plant found at the asylum, and had also made an estimate of the actual His estimate was that the value. plant, /allowing fair remuneration. should not have cost more than \$8,000. desirable that steps should be taken He (Humphrey) was not satisfied with all the information that he had received, and this specification he sent to two of the most leading and influential electrical concerns in the dominion of Canada, one of which was rated at \$500,000 and the other at affected. The matter is then heard by \$1,000,000. The estimate given by these concerns was that they were willing to instal a plant similar to that at the asylum for \$8,000, and considering the fact that the province had paid \$15.500. he was anxious to obtain all the information, and hence his present motion. In the city of Moncton they have an electric light plant, with a 250 horse power and boilers of the same capacity. They have in working operation 1,173 incandescent lights of 16 candle power, and 16 lights of 32 candle power, as also 97 arclights of 2,000 and 1,200 candle power. He (Humphrey) had asked the electrical engineer of the city of Monoton as to the value of such a plant, and he told me that today, when electrical machinery is much higher in price-in some cases more than trable-such a plant could be installed, up to date and first class in every particular, for \$20,000, and we have the spectacle of the province of New Brunswick paying from \$16,000 to \$18,000 for an 800 light plant, and no arc lamps whatever. He (Humphrey) did not feel that he would be doing justice to himself or to the position which he held as the representative of a large and intelligent county of this province if he did not place these facts before the house, and if the house wished to whitewash the natter and treat it as the hon, chief commissioner had treated an inquiry which he (Humphrey) had made the

There was, however, considerable work in connection with the adding other day, upon them would rest the of the names, and it was but fair that the person who was called upon to exercise the duties and responsibilities of the act should be allowed something for it. It might be well, however, to provide that where a number of applications were made the sheriff should be limited to a certain charge for each. As to the objection that the power should not be taken out of the hands of the assessors, Emmerson said the bill did not take away any of the powers of the assessors. It had Genuine been found that the assessors were not as careful as they might be in making out the list to have names added Carter's which should be put on, and if they had to be called together from different parts of the parish every time a name was to be added, it would add Little Liver Pills. very materially to the cost. There could be no injustice done in having the application made to the sheriff, because the application must be upon **Must Bear Signature of** oath, and if parties have not the right to vote, their names could not be add-

See Pac-Simile Wrapper Below.

FOR BILIOUSNESS

FOR TORPID LIVER.

FOR CONSTIPATION

FOR SALLOW SKIN.

FOR THE COMPLEXIO

CARTER'S FOR MEADACHE.

Very small and as cary

bill the assessors would have the same rights as heretofore. The assessors had the right to add names, but if they refused to add them, an application could be made to the sheriff. Mr. Hazen said that under the new provisions a man was not compelled to go to the assessors. He could make application at once to the sheriff, but he did not have to apply to him as an appeal court. It seemed to him there would be considerable expense attached to the new act. He knew of a parish in Queens county where last year

20 names had been added to the list

by the judge of the county court just

revious to the election, and applica-

Hon. Mr. Dunn said that under this

were not added. If application had to be made to the sheriff it would mean an expense to that parish of \$100, which honor the lieutenant governor, praying that his honor will cause to be laid was quite a heavy charge on The great advantage in having the application made to a judge of the county court was that that of pondence relating to the installation of the electric light plant in the Proficial was removed from all political influences while the sheriff was ap vincial Lunatic Asylum, Fairville, to the 31st day of October last. pointed from year to year and was practically under the control of the government. It seemed to him taking FREDERICTON, March 5 .- After one parish with another, that it might outline, Mr. Speaker said the governor be as well to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the assessors. mbly and himself (Mr. Speaker) the did not meet the views of the house honor of sending to him the followperhaps some provision might be made ing message, dated Ottawa, March 3rd. whereby the sheriff could decide on all the applications on a certain day, and thus lessen the expense. It seemed to him, however, that justice would more fairly done by making the final

appeal to the assessors.

Mr. Lawson called attention to sec tions 107, 108 and 109 of the Assessment Act, chapter 100, of the Consolidated Statutes. Section 108 vided for the correction of this list and until it was repealed it seemed to him this section should be followed. Mr. Laforest said he strongly objected to taking this power out of the hands of the assessors of putting a value on property and placing it in the hands of one man. If the sheriff were so disposed he could lower the valuation of one man's property, or if he happened to be unfriendly to that man his valuation. If the sheriff assesse a, man too much he has no remedy. Then again it would be possible under this act for a man to have excther as sessed at much more than he was worth, if that man were a non-resident and knew nothing about it. He thought the bill should receive very full consideration by the horse before

it was passed. The bill was further discussed by Emmerson, Hazen, Glasier, Johnson, Flemming, Young, Mott and others. Hon. Mr. Emmerson said that some of the suggestions made by the leader and other members of the opposition were worthy of consideration, and in order that the bill might be amended, embodying as far as feasible a number of the suggestions that had been made during the discussion, he would move that progress be reported with leave to sit again, which was done.

Hon, Mr. Emmerson committed the bill relating to coroners. He stated that the bill had been prepared at the instance of the provincial secretary and was largely a consolidation of laws now on the statute book dealing with the subject. In addition there was incorporated in the bill a great deal of the unwritten law, which when incorporated in the bill would be of valuable use to the coroners of the province. He gave rarticulars of the case of Morton Clayton, who died after he had an amputation performed. The lad had been buried for some time before there was a suggestion that an inquest was desirable, and the bady had to be disinterred in order that an inquest was desirable, and the body at present an inquest could not take place until after the body had been viewed. The present bill made provision to have investigations held in cases like the one he had mention

The bill was discussed by Thomp son, Hezen, Purdy, Emmerson, Laforest and others, and progress was reported, with leave to sit again. Hcn. Mr. McKeown introduced bills incorporating the St. John Home for Incurables, and incorporating the St.

John Police Relief association. The time for the introduction private bills was extended until Friday next, with the understanding that it should not be further extended beyond that date.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 6 .-Hon. Dr. Pugsley introduced a bill relating to the assessment of rates and taxes throughout the province. He explained that the bill contained but one section, which set forth that notwithstanding anything contained in any act of assembly of this province, whether made specially applicable to any city or town, or of general application, real or personal property liable to be assessed in any such city or town, shall from and after the passage of this act be rated and assessed at its full value as determined and appraised by the assessors. If the bill becomes law, the only place that would be affected by its provisions was the

city of Fredericton. Mr. Thompson asked if the city council of Fredericton had been notifled as to contents of bill, and Mr. Robinson inquired if the bill would do

away with taxation exemptions. Dr. Pugsley said his reason of explaining the bill was that the York representatives in the house should be made acquainted with its object. The bill was limited to real and personal property hiable to be assessed. It did not propose in any way to interfere with churches or charitable institutions which are now exempted from taxation. The bill had been placed in his (Pugsley's) hands by Fredericton gentlemen who were in the civil service of the province. The present law operates against them with peculiar effect. An official of the provincial government who resides in Fredericton and who last year received a salary of \$1,700, paid taxes upon that salary of \$85.50. In the city of St. John, where real estate, income and personal are assessed on equal terms, a gentleman with a similar salary would be taxed only \$26.35. The effect of this bill would be to place Fredericton in line with every other city or town in the province and have income, real estate and personal property all rated alike. Considering that the civil servants of the dominion escape taxation altogether upon their income, it would appear that those in the civil service of the province, those of them living in Fredericton, had some ground for grievances when they were taxed on their salaries five times as much as real estate owners in Fredericton have to

Mr. Thompson said the figures read by Dr. Pugsley applied to 1899. Under the recent re-valuation in Fredericton, the salaries of officials would not be taxed as much on their incomes as they were last year. Besides, the offichals were not the only parties in Fredericton taxed for incomes. The authorities of Fredericton should be notified of the intention of the hon, member to promote this bill in order that they might be heard.

tion was made to add 17 others, but Dr. Pugsley said the bill would be

sent to the law committee, and every pportunity given the members for ork and the civic authorities of Frelerioton to be heard regarding the

The bill was read a first time. Hon. Mr. Dunn introduced a bill reating to highways in the county of St. John.

Hon, Mr. Emmerson introduced bill authorizing a revision and consolidation of the statutes of the province. Under the bill the lieutenant governor in council is authorized and empowered to appoint and employ one or more tent persons, not exceeding three, as commissioners to consolidate and revise the acts of assembly in this province, and to report the result of their doings to the lieutenant governor in council, embracing therein the revision and consolidation of the public acts of assembly, to be by the lieutenant governor in council laid before the legislative assembly within two years from the date hereof for the consideration and action of the assembly. The commissioners are authorized to employ a clerk or stenographers to assist in the performance of the work. Any member of the legislative assembly shall be eligible to be appointed to act as such commissioner without thereby vacating his seat in the legislature or becoming subject to any disability, disqualification or forfeiture attaching to a contractor with the government or any department thereof, under the provisions of chapter 3 of the acts of assembly, 52nd Victoria, or any law in force within the province. For the purpose of having performed and carried out the objects sought to be obtwined by this act and the final completion thereof, the lieutenant governor in council may expend a sum not exceeding the sum of twenty thousand dollars. This act shall continue and be in force until the first day of

June, 1902. Mr. Porter moved, seconded by Mr. Barnes, the following resolution: Resolved, that in the opinion of this house at is necessary and opportune that the government should take control of the telephone service of this province with a view to extending the benefits of such service more widely throughout the province, and to decrease the expense to those availing themselves of such services upon terms which will do justice to those financially interested in the telephone ser-

Mr. Speaker said the resolution was dangerously near to being out of order. If it were in the shape of a bill the objections to it would be that it involved an expenditure of public money and that it interfered with the ratronage and prerogatives of the crown. In its present shape, as a resolution containing merely an abstract proposition, there could be no serious objection to the matter being brought up by the hon, member without the consent of the lieutenant governor, but he (Mr. Speaker) would suggest that the word "necessary" be changed to "desirable."

Mr. Porter consented to change the word "necessary" to "expedient" and supported the resolution in a lengthy

Hous. Pugsley and Emmerson thought there was not sufficient information before the house on the subject referred to in the resolution, and thought the resolution should not be pressed to a vote.

Mr. Porter said his object was to bring the matter before the government, the house and the country, and having done so he would withdraw the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson recommitted the bill relating to coroners. The discussion on the bill was almost entirely of a conversational character, the speakers being Carvell, Lawson, Thompson, Laforest, Emmerson and others.

Mr. Laforest said he wished to call attention to the great expense of first holding an inquest and afterwards having an examination before a justice of the peace for almost exactly the same thing. Of course this house could not interfere with the criminal code of Canada, under which the examinations before the justice of the reace was held, but it seemed to him that some arrangement might be arrived at between this government and the dominion government whereby a justice of the peace could hold an inquest, and if a crime had been committed could at once commit the party for trial. It would be a great saving of time and expense.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said there was a wide difference in the character of the examinations. A coroners' inquest is upon this basis: It does not presuppose that anybody is charged or chargeable with any wrong doing, but is in a measure a voyage of discovery to find out the circumstances of the death. It would be very unfair if any person were committed on the evidence taken at a coroners' inquest, because that evidence might be used against him or a higher court, when he would have had no opportunity to defend or protect himself. He thought such a law would be a manifest injustice. In the state of Messechusetts a person charged with any crime has the right to walve the preliminary examination and can be sent up for trial to a higher court. Under our law a person charged has no such right, and this seemed to him (Emmerson) to be a defect in our criminal law. He did not see how the whole law could well be changed as suggested by the hcn. member for Madawaska, in view of the principles so widely different which prevail in respect of the coroner's inquest and the examination before a justice of the

During a later stage of the consider ation of the bill Hon. Mr. Emmerson said it would be observed that the measure properly safeguarded the interest of the county councils, making it very difficult to put the county to ary unnecessary expense. He pointed to these safeguards because of criticisms of the hon. member for Madawaska (Laforest) in order to show that

Wood's Phosphodine of Sexual weakness, all enects of some sess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of To, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receip ce, one package \$1, six, \$5. One will pleas it cure. Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company. Windsor, On:

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in St. John by all wholesale and retail druggists.

there was no darger of the municipal palities being put to any unnecessary At six o'cleck progress was reped, with leave to sit again .- Adjourned

FREDERICTON, N. B. March 7. Hazen arose in his place this afterno made the following statement:

I. J. Douglas Hazen, a member of legislative assembly for the county of brry, in my place in the legislative by, say that certain public works been constructed through the department of the chief commissioner of public works the chief commissioner of public works. The superstructures of the introduced bridges: Mill Cove bridge, in the of Restigouche, and referred to in port of the chief commissioner of works for the year 1836, page 22, icodiac bridge and Port Elgin bridge county of Westmorland and referencements. county of Westmorland, and refer the said chief commissioner's report 1896, page 22. Grand Manan bridge, county of Charlotte, and referred to said reports for 1896, page 22, and tast, page 23. Saunders' Brock bridthe county of Queens, and referred said chief commissioner's report for the county of Queens, and referred said chief commissioner's report for the veer 1897. page 22, and for the year 1897, Dingee bridge, in said county of Our referred to in said report for the page 22, and the year 1897, page febrre bridge, in the county of land, and referred to in the said page 31. Blackville bridge, in the coof Northumberland, and referred to in said report for the year 1837, page 23; the year 1838, page 31. Campbell's bridge the county of Kings, and referred to taid report for the year 1837, page 23; the year 1838, page 31. Trueman poridge, in the county of Westmorland referred to in the said chief commission report for the year 1837, page 23; Hutchinson's Brook bridge, in the coof Northumberland, and referred to in report for the year 1897, page 23.

And I further allege and charge that honorable Henry R. Emmerson, now honorable Henry R. Emmerson, now new general, and a member of the tive council, was at the time of th several and respective bridges, a not the executive council and chief continuous of the public works of the properties of the public works of the pu government of the province, careful faithfully to guard the interest of the ince and economically and properly pend the public money in the constraint and election of the superstructures of and all of the aforesaid public works the said Honorable Henry R. Em such chief commissioner and memi executive council, wholly failed in in that behalf by giving the co-of many of these public works t of the government without public tion or tender, by means whereof t tractions for said public works in the tion of the same and in supplying me therefor were paid by the said Hon. R. Emmerson as such chief commis-

out of the public moneys of the pro-twice as much, and in some cases more And I further charge and allege the said Hon. Henry R. Emmerson must said Hon. Henry R. Emmecson muss known that the prices paid were excessive, or he was guilty of great of duty in not informing himself ruling market prices. And I further and charge that in consequence of and charge that in consequence of gross neglect of duty on the part can heary R. Emmerson as chief commissioner, many thousand dollars have been lost to the province improper and excessive prices paid to

contractors, persons or corporatives rections of such public works.

I further charge and allege that the paid by the said Hon. H. R. Emmers such chief commissioner for such steel erstructures were double, and in some more than double, the prices per paid by rallway companies in Canada, Intercolonial rallway and other government Canada during the same period for bridge superstructures equal in every spect in material and workmanship to steel and iron superstructures creates

this province.

Mr. Hazen followed up the reading notices statement by the following notices of tions, seconded by Mr. Shaw, for Satu

the legislative assembly for the con Sunbury, has from his place in the this day formulated certain charges the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, premier torney general of the province, and for chief commissioner of public works charges are:

(The charges made on the statement by Mr. Hazen are here recited.) Therefore resolved, That a committe-this house, consisting of five members ominated by Mr. Speaker to examine hills were introduced by Hon. Mr nuerson enabling municipal, city and councils throughout the province to for sums granted in aid of members

adian forces sent to South Africa . Mr. Tweedie amending the law lation to the payment of moneys purposes of the lunatic asylum; then. Mr. Tweedie in addition to law providing for the erection of bridges. By Hon. Mr. Emmerson bridges. By Hon. Mr. Emmerson is ating the Coverdale River Log Driby Hon. Mr. Dunn, amending the lating to hard labor sentences in John jail. By Mr. Melanson, provide the erection erection of an alms house and e for the French inhabitants of White, amending the law provid creased fire protection for Sussex.

MARITIME TECHNICAL SCHOOL Hon. Mr. Emmerson gave notice following motion, seconded by Mr. La for Saturday next:

for Saturday next:

Resolved: Ist, that it is expedient the province of New Brunswick should with the province of Nova Scotia and Ldward Island in providing education that the province of the second cilities in the maritime provinces nishing a technical training to prepa youth of our country for agricultural ing, horticultural and such other ind pursuits as may from time to time be ed desirable. And that such technic stitution, when established, shall incr the first instance departments of agure, horticulture, mining and manu mechanical training, and further, the honor the licutenant governor in the empowered to take such action is with the other provinces as will result with the other provinces as will rest the establishment of a school or insti having for its object the attainment educational facilities at some point selected and deemed most suitable marifime provinces.

Dr. Pugsley gave notice of motion conded by Mr. Johnson, for Saturday

all papers in reference to the cl Amelia Morton and others be refer special committee, to be chosen Speaker, whose duty it shall be to into such claim and report to this the committee to have power to witnesses under oath touching such Dr. Pugsley committed the bill to the act incorporating the Imperial D Co. of St. John, which was agreed

Mr. Todd committed the bill enab municipality of Charlotte to exemproperty of J. Sutton Clark at Letanexemption. The bill was strongly ported by Todd, O'Brien (Charlotte), and Mr. Speaker Hill. Progress ported, with leave to sit again ST. JOHN RELIEF AND AID SOC

Mr. Purdy committed the bill winds the St. John Relief and Aid Societ disposing of its remaining property and fects. Mr. Purcy said the bill had before the municipalities committee. certain amendments had been recommon by that committee. The object of the as amended was to give power to the and Aid Society to grant a portion of fund which they have on hand to the ferers by the Indiantown fire in May There was now in the hands of the some \$24,000 of the money which had contributed for the relief of the suffer of 1877, and the present bill vided that \$5,000 of that amount be great for the relief of the sufferers by the Indianton for the rel disposing of its remaining property a fects. Mr. Purdy said the bill had town fire. Hon. Mr. Emmerson opposed the

After recess the bill was further dist the speakers being Messrs. White, Burns, Osman, Hazen, Carpenter, T son, McKeown, Pugsley, Porter and The motion that the bill be read by section was carried on the followings.

Vision:
Yes—Thompson, Wells, Whitehead, Son Robinson, Porter, Campbell, Carpet Pugsley, Hazen, Shaw, Lawson, Rus Purdy, Melanson, Glasier, Laforest, ming, Johnson, Burns, Poirier—21.
Nays—Emmerson, Tweedie, White, Labillois, McKeown, Osman, Burchill, Young, Gagnon, Leger—12.

Dr. Pugsley moved an amendment automobile.

be of t John River at

EDERICTON. introduced toda e, in addition 1898: by Mr. F own of Newcas amending the also by Mr. Lav trust estates and ased persons ntatives; by ng the laws a ng act incorp by Dr. Pugsi orporating the N. B. and incorporating th and Paper Co.

Hon. Mr. Emmerso ill authorizing a revi ation of the startute od, which sum he ho icient for the purpo posed to have the inted in three volun e little expenditure work the present year osed to have the k rission concluded in Mr. Hazen pointed were many things m

the public interest t costly revision, and tested that sec. 3, pe ber of the legislatur comprission, was a edented blow at the his parliament. Hop. Mr. Emmers Hazen with trying capital against the dmitted that sec. 3

an eye to securing th Mr. White on the co motives, and support that to pass sec. 3 v pealing the indepen ment act. Compete obtained outside of Mr. Lawson saw ision, but was oppo rinciple. Hon. Mr. Tweedle did not contravene

of parliament act. The principle of the on a strict party vote then considered section was further discus Hazen, and Shaw. The th Yeas-Emmerson,

Labillois, Farris, 1 head, Scovil, Osman, O'Brien (Charlotte), McLeod, Gibson, Can Pugsley, Carvell, To sell, Purdy, McCain, Leger. Poirier-29. Nays-Burchill, Ha sen, Melanson, Flemming-6.

The bill was then a The following bills n committee of the Bill relating to core ments: bill vesting property in the Dioc slight amendments municipal, city and assess for grants in Canadian forces sent bill incorporating St Incurables, with am lating to Provincial lands; till to au municipality to ex Clark's property fro

amendments. Mr. Melanson gave as to what arrangen been made for a Free the debates, with n

FREDERICTON.

The bill authorizing

pality to exempt cr and butter factories cess wheat mills fro agreed to with amed Hon. Mr. Emmerso oroner's bill, and an added providing that owed fees of 50 cent ents mileage to r ttending an inquest ecause of railway as e allowed necessary ill was agreed to as Hon. Mr. Dunn sub and department repo Mr. Flemming gave I When did the departs ders for the work piens of the Woodst What way was the ca Vertised, and for h nany tenders were r was the amount of e Mr. Mott gave no Has the governmen ransfer or lease to Canada the rights of specting the control the fisheries, and ioni to submit a bill luring the present

Dr. Pugsley gave las the attention of sioner of public wor the condition of the deat read in the vil lacing the same by the near future? tention of the chief view of the great wer said bridge to co ent bridge with ste steef superstructur Dr. Pugsley gave n Is it the governmen grant aid for an extr

at Sussex?

Mr. Campbell gave
Ls it the government
grant aid to York Ag
No. 34, for the purpo
exhibition in Frederi
Dresent year?

the munici unnecessary

was report. n.--Adjourned, ic works have department of ablic works, viz. the following in the count of the resioner of public 22. The Pet in bridge 12. bridge, in t

tmorland, an page 23; and page 23; and in the county erred to in said ge 23. charge that the son, now attor-r of the execu-me of the con-ne above named f the province the executive properly to ex uctures of

ks to frier plying material aid Hon. Henry of the province interest were grossl of groat neglect I further allege he part of the

thousands e province that the prices such steel sur er governments in every re-nanship to the ires erected in reading of this

the county of e in the house charges against e, and formerl committee o e members, th Africa

city and town ince to assess oneys for to law furthe providing poor. By I SCHOOL

notice of the Mr. Labillois, expedient that otia and Prince to prepare or in council nment of such point to be

Saturday. the claim enabling the

ID SOCIETY bill winding unit did Society and bill had been nmittee, of the society f the sufferers ed the bill.

tehead, Scovil,

White, Dunn, Burchill, Todd,

izing the society to make the grant to the indiantown fire sufferers, "provided the said society shall be of the opinion that such said may be granted, after making necessary sid may be granted, after making necessary rovision for the relief of present beneficiaries under the fund in the hands of the

lety."
le

me the bill relating to the Moncton Street he bill relating to the Moncton Street he way, Hent and Power Cc. The bill furamending the act amending the law the better prevention of conflagrations he city of St. John. The bill authorizboard of school trustess of district No. arish of Saumarez, Gloucester Co., to de debentures for the erection of new conflagrations.

of buildings.

bill amending the law to aid in the ion and maintenance of a bridge over st. John River at Hartland, was agreed

REDERICTON, March 8.—Bills introduced today: By Hon. Mr. edie, in addition to Public Health 1898; by Mr. Fish, in relation to town of Newcastle; by Mr. Lawamending the Woodman's Lien also by Mr. Lawson, to vest titles rust estates and mortgaged lands eceased persons in their personal sentatives; by Mr. Todd, further nding the laws amending and conidating act incorporating St. Stehen; by Dr. Pugsley, incorporating he Maritime Pulp and Paper Co., in-

prorating the N. B. Cold Storage Co.,

nd incorporating the Lancaster Pulp

on Mr. Emmerson committed the authorizing a revision and consolion of the statutes of the province. said the amount was fixed at \$20. which sum he hoped would be suffor the purpose. It was prod to have the revised statutes ted in three volumes. There would ittle expenditure on account of the the present year, and it was proon concluded in two years.

Hazen pointed out that there many things more necessary in ublic interest than this proposed v revision, and earnestly prod that sec. 3, permitting a memof the legislature to act on the mission, was a direct and unpreated blow at the independence of parliament.

en. Mr. Emmerson charged Mr. m with trying to make political tal against the government. He tted that sec. 3 was framed with ve to securing the service of Hon. White on the commission.

Laforest defended Mr. Hazen's ves, and supported his position to pass sec. 3 was practically reing the independence of parliant act. Competent men could be ined outside of the legislature. Lawson saw the need of a reon, but was opposed to sec. 3 on

on. Mr. Tweedle claimed that sec. I not contravene the independence varliament act.

he principle of the bill was adopted a strict party vote, and the bill was en considered section by section. It further discussed by Porter, uchill, Hazen, Emmerson, Pugsley and Shaw. The third section was lopted on the following division: eas-Emmerson, Tweedie, Dunn,

illois, Farris, McKeown. Whitead. Scovil, Osman, Flish, Robinson, Brien (Charlotte), Porter, Barnes, Leod, Gibson, Campbell, Carpenter, ley, Carvell, Todd, Young, Rus-Purdy, McCain, Burns, Gagnon, Poirier-29.

s-Burchill, Hazen, Shaw, Law-Melanson, Glasier, Laforest, mng-6.

bill was then agreed to. following bills were agreed to amittee of the whole house: relating to coroners, with amendbill vesting Madras school

rty in the Diocesan synod, with amendments; bill enabling inal city and town councils to for grants in aid of members of dian forces sent to South Africa; corporating St. John Home for ables, with amendments; bill reto Provincial Lunatic asylum till to authorize Charlotte cipality to exempt J. Sutton is property from taxation, with

dments. Melanson gave notice of inquiry what arrengements, if any, had nade for a French translation of bates, with names and terms;

EDERICTON, N. B., March 9.bill authorizing Victoria municito exempt creameries, cheese utter factories, and roller prowheat mills from taxation, was to with amendments.

Mr. Emmerson recommitted the r's bill, and an amendment was providing that witnesses be alfees of 50 cents a day and five mileage to railway employees ing an inquest, made necessary 189 of railway accidents, will only llowed necessary expenses. The was agreed to as amended.

n. Mr. Dunn submitted the crown department report for last year. Temming gave notice of inquiry : did the department call for tenfor the work of riprapping the of the Woodstock bridge? way was the call for tenders aded, and for how long? How tenders were received, and what the amount of each tender?

Mott gave notice of inquiry the government concluded to fer or lease to the Dominion of da the rights of this province reting the control and management he fisheries, and is it their intento submit a bill for that purpose g the present session?

or. Pugsley gave notice of inquiry the attention of the chief commiser of public works been called to t read in the village of Rothesay, 38 Co., and the necessity for reng the same by a new bridge in near future? If so, is it the inion of the chief commissioner, in of the great amount of travel said bridge to construct a permabridge with stone abutments and el superstructure ?

r. Pugsley gave notice of inquiry : the government's intention to nt aid for an exhibition next year Suspex ?

Campbell gave notice of inquiry: the government's intention to ant aki to York Agricultural Society, 34, for the purpose of holding an xhibition in Fredericton during the

incorporating the St. John police re-lief association, which was agreed to. Mr. Laforest gave notice of inquiry: What amount of money has been ex-pended up to date for the building and maintaining of the Boucher road in Madawaska Co., including the bridge over the Iroquois River, and to whom were said amounts paid or are pay-

Mr. Laforest gave notice of inquiry What is the present amount due by Madawaska Co. for over-drawal of by-road moneys? What amount was authorized to be expended in county on by-roads during the fast What are the names of the persons who were authorized to expend said moneys? And what amount was each of said persons authorized to

Mr. Melanson gave notice of inquiry: For what purpose was the sum of \$20.43 paid T. McAvity & Sons on account of by-roads in Westmorland Co. last year, as appears in auditor general's report of last year? In what way is the interest, \$46.69, charged against the by-road account of Westmorland for last year, as appears in auditor general's report, calcule and upon what sum of money was such interest paid and by what authority?

Mr. Laforest gave notice of inquiry for Tuesday next: What was the cost of the investigation held into the conduct of Samuel J. Raymond, and to whom were said costs paid, or if not paid, to whom were they payable and what amounts are payable to each

person entitled to same? Mr. Robinson gave notice of inquiry for Wednesday next: Is it the intention of the public works department to repair and reconstruct the road between Moncton and the hospital in the parish of Moncton during the coming summer and to use the lately acquired road plant or machinery in such work?

Mr. Hazen gave notice of inquiry for Monday next: In what health districts in the province is compulsory vaccination in force? What steps have been taken to enforce compulsory vaccination, and how many medical men are engaged in the work of free vaccination in the several health districts? What proportion of the people in the districts have been vaccinated? What assistance is the government or the provincial board of health rendering the local boards?

When the bill providing for the revision and consolidation of the statutes came up for the third reading Mr. Hazen said that he desired to make a few remarks. It would be remembered when this bill was in committee he had ventured to point out that the sum of \$20,000, as provided by the bill. was a large expenditure, and because of his course had received quite a lecture at the hands of the leader of the government. The position taken by himself (Hazen) yesterday was exactly the position taken by the leader of the government, the present minister of railways and canals, the Hon. Mr.

Blair, in 1896. The government having taken authority a year or two prea to that data to revised and consolidated, the leader of the opposition in 1896, Dr. Stockton. asked what action had been taken with respect to the revision of the statutes. Hon. Mr. Blair said, in reply, (as would be seen by reference to the official debates of that year):

"No action had been taken by the government under the resolution of 1894 in regard to the revision of the Consolidated Statutes. That resolution has been passed in order to place the government in a position, if satisfactory arrangements could be made, to proceed with such revision and consclidation. The government had not positively engaged at that time to proceed with the work. Since theh they had investigated the matter and concluded that it would scarcely be prudent to assume the cost which the consolidation would involve. The consolidation of 1877 had cost nearly \$20.-000. The government had, however, decided upon a mode of procedure which would involve little expense beyond the item of printing. They had concluded to revise the various chapters from time to time."

That policy was exactly in line with the position he (Hazen) had taken yesterday. Some of the acts have been revised and consolidated from year to year since Mr. Blair made his remarks in 1896. Among them were the supreme court act, the county court act, the probate court act and the municipalities act, and this year we have the school act. Notwithstanding that counsel had been retained and had done work in connection with the consolidation during the past several years, it was now proposed to extend the very large sum of \$20,000 in the work of revision and consolidation. The present leader of the government had not found it necessary to dissent from the views expressed by the Hon. Mr. Bleir in 1896 with respect to this matter.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said if one were to judge by the manner and observations of the leader of the opposition, the hon, gentleman seemed hurt because of his (Emmerson's) reference yesterday to the pessimistic view of the leader of the opposition. He (Emmerson) was entirely in accord with the views expressed by the Hon. Mr. Blair with respect to this matter in 1896, but four years have elapsed since then, and the necessity has become greater for a complete revision and consolidation of the statutes. The work that has been done during the past few years will to that extent lessen the labors of the committee appointed to perform the whole work. If it had not been for that work, performed since 1896, it would have been almost impossible to have had anything like a proper idea of the laws condition of the bridge on the of the province. The total cost of the work of consolidation, he hoped, would not exceed the \$20,000, and the government would take pride in keeping the amount if possible within that figure. If the work of a complete revision and consolidation of the statutes had been delayed because of the state of the finances of the country that was

no reason why there should be any further delay. Mr. Osman spoke at some length and created much laughter by giving his experiences as a justice of the peace in the county of Albert for the last several years. He believed that a complete revision of the statutes was a necessity in the public inter-

The bill was then read a third time.

crown lands of the province. By Mr. McKeown, to authorize the city of St. John to enter upon and take for public purposes any private properties that may be needed for public purposes; also by Hon. Mr. McKeown, authorizing and confirming agreement between the city of St. John and the Imperial Dry Dock Co. of St. John, N. B.: also by Hon. Mr. McKeown, relating to the building of an abattoir in the citiy of St. John. By Mr. Carvell, incorporating the Carleton and Miramichi Rail-Adjourned.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 13.—In the house of commons today, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the liberal leader, asked A. J. Balfour, the government leader and first lord of the treasury, whether, in view of the numerous recent disturbances connected with peaceable meetings called to discuss South Africa affairs or directed against the persons or property or individuals because of their war opinions, the government would continue an inquiry as to how far and by whom the disturbances were organized and as to what steps would be taken to prevent such occurrences in the future.

Mr. Balfour replied that he would consult with the home secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley and answer on Thursday.

Henry Labouchere, advanced liberal, protested against Lord Salisbury's reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn. It was, he said, not only a crime, but a blunder. The terms of peace proposed were an iniquity and a discrease to direct Britain. Turkey

said, not only a crime, but a blunder. The terms of peace proposed were an iniquity and a disgrace to Great Britain. Turkey, he declared, might just as well have insisted upon blotting out Greece as an independent country. Greece insuited Turkey and compelled her to go to war.

Thomas Gibson Bowles, conservative, remarked that the last telegram from Presidents Kruger and Steyl, was even more insulting than the one which began the war. The chancellor of the exchequer. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced that the war loan had been over-subscribed ten times, the applications numbering 18,000. times, the applications numbering 18,000.

The house at a late hour adopted the votes of money and men embraced in the army proposals of Mr. Wyndham.

At a congregational meeting held in St. John's Presbyterian church. Chatham, on Friday last, it was decided to build a new church. A most suitable site has already been purchased. The present church is about seventy years old. Rev. J. M. McLean is the beloved pastor of St. John's. Work is to be begun at once on the new church.



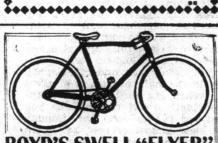
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and your child will have a fine complexion and never be troubled with skin diseases. The National Council of Women of Canada have recommended it as very suitable for nursery

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and 22 inch frames. Black and maroou Any gear.

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THE TRUE RING.

Salisbury's Reply to the Appeal of Kruger and Steyn.

Britain's Prime Minister Says the Empire Cannot Entertain Any Peace Proposition

Which Has for Its Basis the Independence of the Two South African Republics.

Text of the Canting and Untruthful Missive Signed by the Two Boer Presidents, and Lord Salisbury's Pointed Answer.

LONDON, March 13 .- A parliamentmay paper, containing the telegrams sent to the British government by the presidents of the South African Republic and the Crange Free State, and Great Britain's reply thereto, was issued this afternoon. It first gives the telegram sent by the two presidents to the Marquis of Salisbury, as follows:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, March 5 .- The blood and the tears of thousands who have suffered by this war, and the prespect of all moral and economic ruin wherewith South Africa is now threatened make it necessary for both belligerents to ask themselves dispassionately, and as in the sight of the Triune God, for what ere they fighting, and whether the sim of each justifies all this appalling misery and devastation. With this object, and in view of the assertions of various British statesmen to the effect that this war was begun and is being carried on with the set purpose of undermining Her Majesty's authority in South Africa, and of setting up an administration over all of South Africa independent of Her Majesty's government, we consider it our duty to solemnly declare that this war was undertaken solely as a defensive measure to maintain the threatened independence of the South African Republic, and is only continued in order to secure and mountain the incontestable independence of both republics as sovereign instates, and assurance that those of Her Majesty's subjects who have taken part with us in this war shall suffer no harm whatever in person or property. On these conditions, but on these conditions alone, are we now, as in the past, desirous of seeing peace re-established in South Africa, while, if Her Majesty's government is determined to destroy the independence of the republies, there is nothing left to us and to our people but to persevere to the end in the course already begun. In spite of the overwhelming pre-eminence of the British Empire, we are confident that God, who lighted the unextinguishable fire of love of freedom in the hearts of ourselves and of our fathers, will not forsake us, and will accomplish His work in us and in our descendants. We hesitated to make this decigration earlier to your excellency, as we feared that as long as the advantage was always on our side, and as long as cur forces held defensive positions far within Her Majesty's colonies, such a declaration might hurt the feelings and honor of the British reaple. But now that the prestige of the British Empire may be considered to be essured by the capture of one of our forces by Her Majesty's troops, and that we have thereby been forced to evacuate other positions which our forces had occupied, that difficulty is over, and we can no larger hesitate to clearly inform your government and people, in the sight of the whole civlized world, why we are fighting and on what conditions we are roady to

restore peace." THE REPLY.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Presidents of the South African Repub-

lic and Orange Free State: "FOREIGN OFFICE, March 11.-I have the honor to acknowledge your honors' telegram, dated March 5th. from Bloemfontein, of which the purport is principally to demand that her majesty's government shall recognize the 'incontestible independence' of the South African Republic and Free State, 'as sovereign international states,' and to offer on those terms to

bring the war to a conclusion. "In the beginning of October last peace existed between her majesty and the two republics, under conventions which then were in existence. A discussion had been proceeding for some months between her majesty's government and the South African Republic, of which the object was to obtain redress for certain very serious grievances under which the British residents in South Africa were suffering. In the course of those negotiations the South African Republic had, to the knowledge of her majesty's government, made considerable armaments and the latter had, consequently taken steps to provide corresponding ments of the British garrison

at Cape Town and in Natal. "No infringement of the rights guaranteed by the conventions had up to that point taken place on the British side. Suddenly, at two days' notice, the South African Republic, after issuing an insulting ultimatum, declared war upon her majesty, and the Orange Free State, with whom there had not even been any discussion took a similar step. Her matesty's dominions were immediately invaded by the two republics. Siege was laid to three towns within the British frontier, a large portion of two colonies was overrun, with great destruction of property and life, and

the republics claimed to treat the in-habitants of extensive portions of her majesty's dominions as if these dom-inions had been annexed to one or the other of them. In anticipation of these operations, the South African Republic had been accumulating for many years past, military stores on an enormous scale, which, by the character could only have been intended for use against Great Britain.

"Your honors make some observations of a negative character upon the object with which these preparations were made. I do not think it neces sary to discuss the questions you have raised. But the result of these preparations, carried on with great secrecy, has been that the British empire has been compelled to confront an invasion which has entailed upon the empire a costly war and the loss of

penalty Great Britain has suffered for having of recent years acquiesced to the existence of the two republics. In view of the use to which the two republics have put the position which was given them, and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on her majesty's dominions, her majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the inde-pendence either of the South African Republic or the Orange Free State."

LONDON, March 14 .- "As a declaration of the British policy," says the Standard, a ministerial organ, "Lord Salisbury's reply to the presidents reflects with absolute fidelity the general opinion of Great Britain and the

This or its equivalent is the verdict of the whole London press, and there is, besides, considerable indignation at what is regarded as the wilful misrepresentation of the facts of the war by Presidents Kruger and Steyn. The Standard says it is hard to treat with any seriousness an appeal which ignores the palpable realities of the situation, as neither of the presidents is supposed to be deficient in intelligence, the only explanation possible is that they are less concerned to per made the British government than to dipply some sort of specious material for the propaganda conducted in their behalf in neutral states, but the apneal so far as it is meant for diplo matic use abroad, is a sheer waste of labor. No responsible statesman can pretend that there is in the presidents' telegram the stightest basis for negotilation, or that it could be regarded as a preliminary to overtures of peace, but apart altogether from the merits of the British position, it is perfectly understood that the affair is entirely between the British and their local adversaries. For intervention or medilation by any outside state, there is no room. Great Britain declines and shall maintain her refusal to recognize the title of any neutral power to exercise influence regarding the future settlement of the South African dis pute. Knowing the British views diplomatists in both homispheres will respect them.

presidents' proposals were manufactured for consumption abroad, and says that as such they deserve every commendation. They have put the case in such a marger that to all not conversant with history they would appear as righteous supplicants rather than as unprincipled aggreecers. After Lord Salisbury's outspoken reply it could hardly be considered less than an insult for any power to offer to intervene in behalf of a nation which has endeavored to raise the sympathy of Europe by the suppression of the true and the publication of the false. The Chrcnicle, a redical organ, says that the presidents' worst enemies could not have anticipated the full extent of their demands as the audacity of the language in which they are framed. It adds: "Even Mr. Courtney, we imagine, must be staggered by Lord Salisbury's answer, which could not have been better in matter or manner. When President McKinley reads the correspondence between our government and the republics he will feel thankful that he did not compromise himself with a cause that is new resolved into the arrogant obsti-

nacy of President Kruger's." The Daily News, liberal, says: "The war may have convinced President Kruger that the British are not cowards after all, but apparently, if his proposals are serious, it has left him with the impression that we are fccls. Inability to realize the plain facts of the situation is conspicuous in the wording of the whole argument in the despatch. It was President Kruger's rejection of the British propossis of Sept. 8th that caused the blood and the tears of thousands. Unhappily, there is little sign in the despatch of any real desire for peace. If it is a bid for foreign intervention, we do not believe for a moment that it will be successful."

The Telegraph says: "Such a preposterous despatch takes one's breath away, yet Lord Salisbury, with that infinite patience and forbearance which characterized our attitude towards the republics, has felt constrained to make a formal reply. It is a stern reply, no doubt, but it the only possible response to the insolent demands of the two men who led the republics to their distraction. No prime minister could make any other answer without at once forfeiting his position."

There are no fresh developments in Martal. Gen. White, the defender of Ladysmith, is apparently seriously ill. He has left Durban, where he arrived a few days ago, to take a cruise on the transport Mohawk before going to East London, from which place he may possibly sail for home.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consump-Catarrh is a kindred allment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sant by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 920 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

G. T. Bishop of Auburn, N. S. shipped cranberries in seven quart boxes to England last year, and realized \$6 per bbl, above expenses.

ST. JOHN WAS THERE.

The Daily Leader of Lexington, Kentucky, devotes a column of its issue of March 6 to a report of the hearty manner in which the British students of Kentucky University celebrated the relief of Ladysmith. There were present at the banquet A. T. Campbell, Cecil Armstrong, B. W. Huntsman and John Cumming, repreenting Australia; Wm. Black and R. of St. John, N. B., representing Caneda; H. G. C. Stoney of Ireland and Andw. Weldrum and H. D. C. Maciachlan representing Scotland. There were trusts and speeches, the health of the Queen, Lord Roberts, Gens. Buller, onald and French, "Gen. White and the besieged," the colonials, etc., being right royally honored. My Old Kentucky Home and Auld Lang Syne brought the happy proceedings to a

One in Seven Dies of Consumption

And Consumption Begins with a Cold that Could Be Cured by Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

That one in every seven persons dies of consumption is proven by government statistics, and when it is remembered that it is usually the young man and young woman who succumb to the effects of this terribly fatal disease, the ravages of consumption

are more fully realized. Consumption always begins with a neglected cold, and how dreadful must be the misery of every mother whose dear ones fall prey to this monster as a result of mother's neglect to cure the cold.

It is rarely that consumption is ever cured, but it can always be prevented by a timely use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, the most popular and farfamed remedy for throat and lung diseases. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is composed of the best ingredients ever used for coughs and colds. It is pleas-ant to take, prompt in its action, and a positive cure for croup, bronchitia, wincop-ing cough, sore throat, hoarseness, asthma and coughs and colds of every description. 25c. a large bottle at all dealers, or Ed-manson. Bates & Co., Toronto. Paterson were burlesquing this burlesque. There was some ground for the charge, for even their own supporters were indulging in quiet laugh-

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. H. MORRISON.

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE. Bye, Bar, Nose and Throat Only. 163 GERMAIN STREET.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S The Morning Post declares that the CHLURUDYNE THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 26, 1895, says:

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

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CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold by all Chemists at ls. 114d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 5d. Sole Manufacturer—

J.T. DAVENPORT

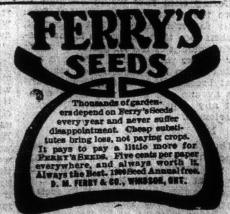
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WOMEN WHO WORK.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Speaks Encouraging Words to Those Who Struggle for a Livelihood. ******************

WASHINGTON, March 11.-This dis- make mats for lamps to stand occurse of Dr. Talmage is an appeal for without disgrace, the idea of doing mercy in behalf of oppressed womanbood, and offers encouragement to able. It is a shame for a young wo-

Very long ago the needle was busy. It was considered honorable for women to toti in olden times. Alexander the Great stood in his place showing garments made by his own mother. The finest tapestries at Bayeux were made by the queen of William the Conqueror, Augustus the Emperor viculd not wear any garments except those that were fashicued by some member of his royal family. So let the toiler everywhere be respected!

The needle has slain more than the When the sewing machine was invented, some thought that invention would alleviate weman's toil and put an end to the despotism of the needle. But no; while the sewing machine has been a great blessing to well to do then earn enough money to buy a families in many cases, it has added to martel. You may learn artisthe stab of the needle the crush of the wheel, and multitudes of women, notwithstanding the re-inforcement of the sewing machine, can only make, work hard as they will, between \$2 and \$3 a.

The greatest blessing that could have happened to our first perents was being turned out of Eden after they had done wrong. Adam and Eve in their perfect state might have gone along without work or only such slight employment as a perfect garden with no weeds in it demanded, but as soon as they had sinned the best thing for them was to be turned out where they would have to work. We know what a withering thing it is for a man to have nothing to do. Of the 1,000 prosperous and honorable men that you know 999 had to work vigorously at the beginning. But I am now to tell you that industry is just as important for a weman's safety and happiness. The most unhappy women in our communities today are those who have no engagements to call them up in the morning, who once having risen and breakfasted lounge through the dull forenoon in slippers down at the heel and with disheveled hair, reading the last novel, and who, having dragged through a wretched ferenoon and taken their afternoon sleep and having parced an hour and a half at their toilet, pick up their card case and go out to make calls, and who pass their evenings waiting for somebody to come in and break up the monotony. Arabella Stuart never was imprisoned in so dark a dungeon as that.

NO HAPPINESS IN IDLENESS. There is no hapriness in an idle woman. It may be with hand, it may be with brain, it may be with foot, but work she must or be wretched forever. The little girls of our families must be started with that idea. The curse of American society is that our young women are taught that the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, tenth, fiftieth, thousandth thing in their life is to get somebody to take care of them. Instead of that the first lesson should be how under God they may take care of themselves. simple fact is that a majority of them do have to take care of themselves and that, too, after having through the false notions of their parents wasted the years in which they ought to have learned how successfully to maintain themselves. We now and here declare the inhumanity, cruelty and outrage of that father and mother who pass their daughters into womenhood having given them no facility for earning their Mme. de Stael said: "It is not these

fact that I have facility in ten occupations in any one of which I could make a livelihood." You say you have a forture to leave them. O man and woman! Have you not learned that, like vultures, like hawks, like eagles, riches have wings and fly away? Though you should be successful in leaving a competency behind you, the trickery of executors may swamp it in a night, or some officials in our churches may get up a mining company and induce your orphans to put their money into a hole in Colorado and if by the most skillful machinery the sunken money cannot be brought up again 1-rove to them that it was eternally decreed that that was the we'v they were to lose it and that it went in the most onthodox and heavenly style. Oh, the dampable scheme that professed Christians will engage in until God puts his fingers into the collar of the hypocrite's robe and strips it clear down to the bottom! You have no right because you are well off that has body and soul enough to fit to conclude that your children are going to be well off. A man died leaving a large fortune. His son fell dead in a Philadelphia grogshop. His old comrades came in and said as they bent over his corpse, "What is the matter with you, Boggsey?" The surgeon

writings that I am proud of, but the

There are women toiling in our cities for \$2 or \$3 a week who were the daughters of merchant princes. These suffering ones now would be glad to have the crumbs that once fell from their father's table. That wornout, broken shoe that she wears is the lineal descendant of the \$12 galter in which her mother walked, and that torn and faded calico had ancestry of magnificent brocade that swept Pennsylvanria evenue and Broadway clean withcut any expense to the street commissioners.

struding over him, said: "Hush, ye!

He is dead!" "Oh, he is dead!" they

soid. "Come, boys, let us go and take

a drink in memory of poor Boggsey!"

Have you nothing better than money

to leave your children? If you have

not, but send your daughters into the

world with empty brain and unskilled

hand, you are guilty of assassination,

homicide, infanticide,

NO DISGRACE TO WORK.

Though you live in an elegant residence and fare sumptuously every day, let you daughters feel it is a disgrace for them not to knew how to work. I denounce the idea prevalent in society that, though our young women may embroider slippers and crochet and

anything for a livelihood is dishonor those struggling for a livelihood; text, man belonging to a large family to be factorisaties iv., 1, "Behold the tears of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter."

man belonging to a large family to be thefficient when her father toils his life away for her support. It is a shame for a daughter to be idle while her mother toils at the washtub. It is as honorable to sweep house, make beds or trim hats as it is to twist a

watch chein. So far as I can understand, the line of respectability lies between that which is useful and that which is useless. If women do that which is of no value, their work is honorable. If they do practical work, it is dishonorable. That our young women may escape the censure of doing dishenor able work, I shall particularize. You may knit a tidy for the back of an armchair, but by no means make the money wherewith to buy the chair. You may with a delicate brush beautify a mantel crnament, but die rathe tic music until you can squall Italian. but never sing "Ortonville" or Hundredth." Do nothing practical !f you would, in the eyes of refined society, preserve your respectability. I secut these finical notions. I tell you a woman, to more than a man has a right to cocupy a place in this world unless she rays a rent for it.

In the course of a lifetime you con sume whole harvests and droves of cartle and every day you live and treathe 40 hogsheads of good, pure eir. You must by some kind of usefulness pay for all this. Our race was the last thing created—the birds and fishes on the fourth day, the cattle and lizards on the fifth day and man of the sixth day. If geologists are right, the earth was 1.000,000 of years in the presession of the insects, beasts and birds before our race came upon it. In one sense we were invaders. The cattle, the lizards and the hawks had preemption right. The question is not what we are to do with the lizards and summer insects, but what the lizards and summer insects are to do with us If we want a place in this world, w must earn it. The partridge makes its own nest before it occupies it. The lark by its morning song earns its breakfast before ut eats it, and the Bible gives an intimation that the first duty of an idler is to starve when it says, "If he will not work, neither shall he eat." Idleness ruins the health, and very soon nature says: "This men has refused to pay his rent. Out with him!" Society is to be reconstructed on the subject of woman's toil. A vest majority of those who would have woman industrious shut her up in a few kinds of work. I wish I sould get it done. I am so can do well. There should be no department of merchandise, mechanism, art or science barred against her. If Miss Mosmer has genius for sculpture, give her a chisel: If Rosa Rombeur has a fendness for delireatting animals. let her make "The Horse Fair." If Miss Mitchell will study astronomy. let her mount the starry ladder. If Lydia will be a merchant, let her sell purple. If Lucretia Mott will preach the gospel, let her thrill with her womanly eloquence the Quaker meeting

house THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN It is said if woman is given such opmight be taken by men. I say if she have more skill and adaptedness for any position than a man has, let her have it! She has as much right to her bread, to her apparel and to her home as men have. But it is said that her nature is so delicate that she is unfit for exhausting toil. I ask in the name of all past history what toll on earth is more severe, exhausting and tremendous than that toil of the needle to which for eges she has been subjected? The battering ram, the sword, the carbine, the battleaxe, have made no such havoc as the needle. I would that those living sepulchres in which women have for ages been buried might be opened and that some resurrection trumpet might bring up thes living corpses to the fresh air and sun-

light. Go with me and I will show you a woman who by hardest toil supports her children, her drunken husband, her old father and mother, pays her house rent, always has wholesome food on her table, and when she can get some neighbor on the Sabbath to come in and take care of her family appears in church with hat and cloak that are far from indicating the toil to which she is subjected. Such a woman as her for any position. She could stand beside the majority of your salesmen and dispose of more goods. She could go into your wheelwright shops and beat one-half of your workmen at making carriages. We talk about women as though we had resigned to her all the light work and ourselves had shouldered the heavier. But the day of judgment, which will reveal the sufferings of the stake and inquisition, will marshal before the throne of God and the hierarchs of heaven the martyrs of washtub and needle. Now, I say if there be any preference in occuration, let woman have it. God knows her trials are the severest. By her acuter sensitiveness to misfortune

by her hour of anguish, I demand that no one hedge up her pathway to a Myellhood. Oh, the meanness, the de-spicability of men who begrudge a woman the right to work anywhere in ary honorable calling! EQUAL WAGES WITH MEN.

I go still further and say that woman should have equal compensation with man. By what principle of justice is it that women in many of our cities get only two-thirds as much pay as men and in many cases only half? Here is a gigantic injustice—that for work equally well if not better done woman received far less compensation than man. Start with the national government. Women clerks in Washirgton get \$900 for doing that for which men receive \$1,800. The wheel of oppression is rolling over the necks of

cardile establishments of our cities are eccessory to these abominations, and female suffrage on women's wages? to redress woman's wrongs many of our large establishments will be swal-lowed up quicker than a South Americen carthquake ever took down a city. God will catch these oppressors between the two millstones of his wrath

Why is it that a female principal in a school gets only \$825 for doing work for which a male principal gets \$1,650? I hear from all this land the wall of womanhoud. Man has nothing to answer to that wail but flatteries. He says she is an angel. She is not. She knows she is not. She is a human be ing, who gets hungry when she has food and cold when she has no fire. Give her no more flatteries, Give sewing girls! Across the sunlight comes their death groan. It is not such a cry as comes from these who are suddenly hurled out of life, but a slow, grinding, horrible wasting away. Cather them before you and look into their faces, pinched, ghastly, hunger struck. Look at their fingers, needle pricked and blood tipped. See that menture stoop in the shoulders. Hear that dry, hacking, merciless cough. At a large meeting of these women held in Philadelphia grand speeches were delivered, but a needlewoman took the stand, threw aside her faded shawl and with her shriveled arm hurled thunderbolt of eloquence, speaking out the horror of her own experience. Stand at the corner of a street in

some great city at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning as the women go to work. Many of them had no breakfast except the crumbs that were left over from the night before or the crumbs they chew on their way through the street. Here they come! The working girls of the cities. These engaged in chead work, these in flower making, in millinery, in paper box making; but, most everworked of all and least compenstated, the sewing women. Why do they not take the city cars on their way up? They cannot afford the 5 cents. If, concluding to deny herself something else, she gets into the car, give her a seat. You want to see how Latimer and Ridley appeared in the fire. Look at that weman and behold a more horrible martyrdom, a hotter fire, a more agonizing death. Ask that weman how much she gets for her work, and she will tell you six cents for making coarse shirts and finds her

PITIFULLY SMALL PAY.

own thread.

Years ago, one Sabbath night in the verilbule of our church, after service, a woman fell in convulsions. The doctor said she needed medicine not so much as something to eat. As she be gan to revive in her delirium she said gaspingly: "Eight cents! Eight cents! My judgment in this matter is that a tired. I wish I could get some sleep, woman has a right to do anything she but I must get it done. Eight cents! We found afterward Pight cents!" that she was making garments for eight cents apiece and that she could make but three of them in a day. Hear it! Three times eight are 24. Hear it, men and women who have comfortable homes! Some of the worst ers of these women. They beat them down to the last penny and try to cheat them out of that. The woman must deposit a dellar or two before she gets the garments to work on. Whan the work is done, it is sharply irspected, the most insignificant flaws ricked out and the wages refused and portunities she will occupy places that scmetimes the dollar deposited not given back. The Women's Protective union reports a case where one of the poor souls, finding a place where she cculd get more wages, resolved to change employers and went to get her pay for work done. The employer said, "I hear you are going to leave "Yes." she said "and I have come to get what you owe me.!' He made no arswer. She said, "Are you rot going to pay me?" "Yes," he said, "I will pay you," and he kicked her

down stairs. Oh, that Women's Protective union. The blessings of heaven be on it for the merciful and divine work it is doing in the defense of toiling womanhood. What tragedies of suffering are presented to them day by day! A peragraph from their report: ":Can you make Mr. Jones pay me? He owes me for three weeks at \$2.00 a week and I can't get anything, and my child is very sick.' The speaker, a young woman lately widowed, burst into a flocd of tears as she spoke. She was kidden to come again the next afternoon and repeat her story to the at torney at his usual weekly hearing of frauds and impositions. Means were found by which Mr. Jones was induced to pay the \$7.50."

Another paragraph from their report 'A fortnight had passed, when she modestly hinted a desire to know how much her services were worth. Oh, my dear,' he replied, 'you are getting to be one of the most valuable hand in the trade. You will always get the very best price. Ten dollars a week you will be able to earn very easily. And the girl's fingers flew on with her work at a maryellous rate. The picture of \$10 a week had almost turned her head. A few nights later, while crossing the ferry, she cverheard the name of her employer in the conversation of girls who stood near: 'Why John Snipes? Why, he don't pay! Look cut for him every time. He'll keep you on trial, as he calls it, for weeks, and then he'll let you go, and get some other fool!' And thus Jane Smith geined her warning against the swindler. But the union held him is the toils of the law until he paid the worth of each of those days of trial." Another paragraph: "Her mortifica tion may be imagined when told that one of the two \$5 bills which she had just received for her work was counterfeit. But her mortification was swallowed up with indignation when her employer denied having paid her the money, and insultingly asked her to prove it. When the Protectiv union had placed this matter in the courts, the judge said, 'You will pay Eleanor the amount of her claim, \$5.83

and also the costs of the court.' PROPOSED REMEDIES. How are these evils to be eradicated

Some say, "Give women the ballot." What effect such ballot might have on thereands of women who are at this Some say, "Give women the ballot."

numbers in despet about what they What effect such ballot might have on
are to do. Many of the leggest mercuss, but what would be the effect of from their large establishments there are scores of souls being pitched off into death, and their employers know it. Is there a God? Will there be a nen do. Do not women, as much as judgment? I tell you if God rises up the women with the women who sews for them? Are the woman who sews for them? Are not women as sharp as men on washerwomen and milliners and mantue work, does not her female employer You say, "Only ten cents difference." But that is sometimes the difference between heaven and hell. Women often have less commisseration for women than men. If a woman steps aside from the path of rectitude, man may forgive; woman never! Woman will never get justice done her from woman's ballot. Neither will she get it from man's ballet. How then? God will rise up for her. God has more resources than we know of. The flaming sword that hung at Eden's gate when woman was driven out will oleave with its terrible edge her oppressors.

But there is something for women to do. Let young people prepare to excel in spheres of work, and they will be able after awhile to get larger wages. Unskilled and incompetent labor must take what is given; skilled and competent labor will eventually make its own standard. Admitting that the law of supply and demand regulates these things, I contend that the demand for skilled labor is very great and the supply very small. Start with the idea that work is honorable and you can do some one thing better than anybody else. Resolve that, God helping, you will take care of yourself I. you are after awhile ealled into an other relation you will be all the better qualified for it by your spirit of self-reliance, or if you are called to stay as you are you can be happy and self-supporting.

THE SOURCE OF STRENGTH.

Poets are fond of talking about man as an oak and woman the vine that climbs it, but I have seen many a tree fall that not only went down itself, but took all the vines with it. I can tell you of something stronger than an cak for an ivy to climb on, and that is the throne of the great Jehovah. Single or affianced, that woman is strong who leans on God and does her hest. Mary of you will go single handed through life, and you will have to chacse between two characters. Young woman, I am sure you will turn your back upon the usekss, giggling, irresponsible nonentity which society ignominiously acknowledges to be a woman and ask God to make you a humble, active, earnest Christian. What wall become of that womanly discipline of the world? She is more thoughtful of the attitude she strikes upon the carpet than how she will look in the judgment; more worried about her freckles than her sins; more interested in her apparel than in her relife had been vicious, said: "The scene closes. Draw the curtain." Generally the tragedy comes first and the farce afterward, but in her life it was first the ferce of a useless life and then the

tragedy of a wretched eternity. Compare the life and death of such a one with that of some Christian aunt that was once a blessing to your house villans of our cities are the employ- held. I do not know that she was ever caked to give her hand in marriage. She lived single that, untrammeled, she might be everybody's blessing. Whenever the sick were to be visited or the poor to be provided with bread she went with a blessing. She could pray or sing "Rock of Ages" for any sick pauper who asked her. As she got clder there were days when she was a little sharp, but for the most pert auntie was a sunbeam, just the one for Christmas eve. She knew better than anyone else how to fix things. Her every grayer, as God heard it, was full of everybody who had trouble. The brightest thing in all the house dropped from her fingers. She had peculiar notions, but the grandest notion she ever had was to make you happy. She arcssed well-auntie always dress ed well-but her highest adornment y as that of a meek and quiet spirit, which, in the sight of God, is of great price. When she died you all gathered lovingly about her, and as you carried her out to rest the Sunday school class almost covered her coffin with japonicas, and the poor people stood at the end of the alley, with their aprons to their eyes sobbing bitterly, and the man of the world said, with Solomon, "Her price was above rubies," and Jesus, as unto the maiden in Judea, commanded, "I say unto thee, arige!"

CANADIAN TROOPS.

An American Tribute to Their Valor.

The following from the Buffalo Express is one of the many American editorial refer-ences to the valor of the Canadians in South Africa: When Field Marshal Lord Roberts say the colonial troops on parade in the Queen's jubilee procession in London in 1897 he remarked that these was the sort of soldier-material that he would like to lead in bat-tle. Those representatives of the colonial military were half-drilled citizens, but they carried their heads proudly and sought to emulate the steadiness of the finest troops of the empire who accompanied them in of the empire who accompanied them in that long line. Laconic Roberts is not quoted as giving any reasons for his remark. Had he known how soon his wish was to be realized he might have said more.

But what excellent judgment! Taken raw from the farms and workshops and counting-rooms, he whipped them into shape in a few weeks and gave them assignments which other generals would have regarded as safe only in the hands of tried veterans. Brigaded with the Gordon Highlanders, the Canadian regiment has won the chief glory of the present campaign, for to their impetuous advance upon the enemy at Paardeberg is credited the reluctant surrender of General Cronje. One despatch says that the Canadians were only prevented from carrying the laager at the point of the bayonet by imperative orders to the coutrary. This was the spirit which led the Roosevelt Rough Riders up San Juan hill in company with the famous Fighting Thirteenth. The Canadians, likewise, were not to be outdone in bravery even by the disciplined veterans beside whom they were fighting, heroes of many bloody engagements, and all the world looks on and applauds as it did when San Juan fell.

The manner in which the Canadians are stataning the expectation of Lord Roberts world looks on and applauds as it did when San Juan fell.

The manner in which the Canadians are sustaining the expectation of Lord Roberts is something of which the dominion is and ought to be very proud. Canada will be grateful to Bobs, despite the unfortunate loss which has attended these engagements, for giving to her sons the opportunity to make this record for themselves, instead of following the advice of some Canadian "war experts" who thought it would be unsafe to trust them by themselves, and suggested dividing the regiment into units of 125 and merging the units with British regular regiments.

Buy Muralo

Newest, Greatest and Best Wall Finish Known.

A.M. ROWAN, Agent, 331 Main Street.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

March 13.-Str Bonavista, Patoine, for Sch. Abbie and Eva Hooper, Foster, for Sch Joseph Hay, Phipps, for New York. Coastwise—Sch Evelyn, McDonough, for

Coastwise—Sch Evelyn, McDonough, for Quaco.

Jan 13—Sch Sower, 124, Fardie, from Boston, D J Furdy, oil, etc.

March 14—Str Masconomo, 2,738, Mann, from New York, Wm Thomson and Co, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Westfield, 80, Cameron, from Quaco; Hatrie McKay, 73, Benjamin, from Parrsboro: R Carson, 58, Sweet; Earnest Fisher, 30, Gough; Harry Morris, 98, McLean, from Quaco.

March 15—Str Lake Huron, 2,576, Thomas, from Liverpool via Halifax, Troop & Son, pass and mase.

Sch Lanie Cobb, 200, Beal, from Jonesport, J H Scammell & Co, bal.

Sch Charlie Bucki, 204, Jenkins, from Jonesport, D J Seely & Son, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Jessie D, 86, Salter, from Parrsboro; Agnes May, 91, Kerrigan, from Quaco; ss City of Monticello, 565, Harding, from Yarmouth. Cleared.

March 14-Str Etolia, Evans, for Liverpoo March 14 Straight Stone, via Halifax.
Coastwise—Schs Westfield, Cameron, for Quaco; Hattle McKay, Renjamin, for Parrs, boro; Miranda B, Day, for Alma; Earnest Fisher, Gough, for Quaco; Harry Morris, McLean, for do: Buda, Connors, for Beaver Harbor; Margaret Dickson, for do; Bay Queen, Barry, for do.

March 15—Str St Croix, Pike, for Boston.
Sch LW B, Holder, for Boston.
Sch Annie A Booth, French, for New York.

Crastwise—Schs Lida Gretta, Ells, for Quaco; Lena Maud, Giggey, for Alma.

> CANADIAN PORTS. Arrived.

At Belleveau's Cove, March 10, sch D J Melanson, from Yarmouth, to load piling for Boston.
At Digby, March 14, sch Elva J Hayden, from Thorn's Cove.
At Quaco, March 12, schs Advance, Shand;
Comrade, Dickson; Agnes May, Kerrigan, Comrade, Dickson; Agnes May, Kerrigan, from St John.

HALIFAX, Ma:ch 15—Ard, str Halifax City, from London; Etolia, from St John, and sailed for Liverpool; schs W H Moody, from Sambro Bank; Carlotta, from New York via Yarmouth.

Cld, str MacKay-Bennett (cable) for Canso.

LUNENBURG, NS, March 13—Ard, sch St Helena, Zinck, from Porto Rico.

Cleared At Digby, Mar 12, sch Avalon, Howard, for New Pedford, Mass.
At Digby, March 13, schs Avalon, Howard, for New Bedford; Abbie Keast, Erb, for Anapolis—to load deals for St John; Swanhilda, from Annapolis for Boston.
At Quaco, March 14, schs Silver Wave, Walsh, for Salem for orders; Advance, Shand; Comrade, Dickson; Agnes May, Kerrigan, for St John.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived. At Grenada, Mar 12, sch Evolution, Gale rom St. John. At Turks Island, March 4, sch Prohibition Doucet, from Ponce—, to sail 7th for Yar mouth; 6th, sch Helen Shafner, Mailman from New York for Port au Prince—and At Barrow, March 13, Lark Bellona

Thompson, from Darien.
At Kingston, Ja, March 6, bark Lizzie
Curry, Brooks, from Pascagoular.
BELFAST, March 15—Ard, str Teelin Head, from St John. Sailed. From Liverpool, Mar 10, bqtn, Hornet, McDonald, for Sydney, C B.
Frum Liverpool, March 13, str Mantinea, Kehoe, for St John.
LIVERPOOL, March 14—Sld, str Damara,

for Halifax via St Johns, NF. FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived. At Honolulu, Feb 21, bark Highlands, Smith, from Newcastle, N S W. At Carthagena, Jan 24, sch Mystery, Richards, from Barbados-and sailed 26th coast and New York. At Fernandina, Mar 11, brig Ora, Eldridge, from Martinique.
At Havre, March 12. str Ardova, Smith, Pensacola via Norfolk At Mobile, March 12, sch George E Bent-At New York, March 12, bark Muskoka, Crowe, from Limerick. At Trapani, March 4, bark Calburga, Densmore, 2 om Barcelona for north Hatteras. At Perth Amboy, March 12, sch Ira D Sturgiss, Kerrigan, from New York. At Havana, March 14, sch Ravola, For-syth, from Kingsport. At Providence, March 10, sch Tay, from St John.

At Havana, March 3, sch Vera B Roberts, Roberts, from Pascagouia; 5th, str Truma, Morgensen, from Halifax; bark Culdoon, Richter, from Weymouth, NS.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 15—Ard, str Almora, from Glasgow via Halifax.

BOSTON, March 15—Ard, strs Cambrian King, from Antwerp; Halifax, from Halifax; Prince George and Boston, from Yarmouth, NS. mouth, NS.
Sid, etrs Cape Breton, for Louisburg, CB;
Fitzclarence, for Antwerp via Baltimore;
Cumberland, for St John; Dalcairnie, for
New York (in tow tug Gypsum King, and anchored at quarantine); sch Maud Malloch, for Calais.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, March 15—
Ard, sch Pearline, from New York for Kingston, NS; Genesta, from Port Liberty for Dorchester. NB ihas slight leak in bow ports); A P Emerson, from St John for New York; Senator Grimes and Helen G King, from Calais for New York; Ernest T Lee, from St John for New York; Ernest T Lee, from Calais for New Haven.

SALEM, Mass, March 15—Ard, schs Clara Jane, from Calais for Malone; Ella and Jennie, from Boston for St Andrews; Swanhilda, from Annapolis for New York. anchored at quarantine); sch Maud Mal

hilda, from Annapolis for New Cleared. At Nassau, N P, Mar 7, sch Sarah E Douglass, Cameron, for Jacksonville. At Pensacola, Mar 10, bark Annie Bingay, Ollerson, for Swansea. Ollerson, for Swansea.
At Ship Island, March 19, ship Record,
McNutz, for Liverpool.
At Carrabelle, Fla, March 12, brig Harry Stewart, for _____.
At New York, March 12, bark Lancefield Grant, for Buenos Ayres; schs Excep Barteaux, for Rio Grande do Sul; Ch Merriam, for Perth Amboy; Priscilla, V ner, for Elizabethport; Pearline, Barry, for Pereaux. At New York, March 12, schs Beaver, Huntley, for St John: Josic, Morethuse, for Elizabethport. At Baltimore, March 13, bark Severn, Reid, for Pernambuco.

From Buenos Ayres, Mar 12, both Eva Lynch, Hatfield, for Boston. From Port Natal, Feb 15, bark Nelfle From Seattle, March 10, bark Engelhorn, Lovett, for Queenstown.

From New York, March 12, schs Genesta, for Dorchester; Ruth Robinson, for Portland. From Brunswick, March 12, bark Auriga, Johns, for Swansea. From Galvesten, Nov 12, str Salamanca, Reynolds. for Havana.
From Antwerp, March 11, str Storm King,
Crosby, for Baltimore viz Boston.
From Pensacola, March 12, ship Avon, for

Sailed.

MEMORANDA.

In port at Auckland, NZ, Jan 31, bark Star

of the East, Rogers, for New York, to load.

In port at Macoris, March 3, brig G B Lockhart, Sheridan, from Curacoa, arrived Feb 29, to sail for New York.

In port at Turks Island. March 6, schs Gypsum Emperor and Gypsum King, Harvey, for New York—to sail about 10th.

In port at Salt City, March 5, sch (supposed the Ethel, Perter, from Nova Scotia, arrived 4th, to sail about ath for Yarmouth CITY ISLAND, March 15—Bound south, schs Frank and Ira, for Annapolis, NS.

REPORTS.

REPORTS.

BOSTON, March 13.—The three-masted schr. Wm. P. Hood was towed to a safe sanchorage in the harbor this afternoon by tugboat Underwriter, which picked her upon off Chatham late Monday night. Captain Worden had little to add to the published account of his trying experience.

Capt. Worden reports passing the wreck of another vessel, bottom up, in the Gulf Stream. It was apparently a recent wreck, judging by the appearance of the bottom. Surrounding the derelict was an immense amount of broken plank and timber. The wreck was about 250 feet long and 30 feet beam and was floating just awash.

CHATHAM, Mass, March 15—The wind is increasing rapidly from the northeast at 7 p m, and it is beginning to snow quite fast, with every indication of a severe storm before morning. fore morning. Three large four-masted schooners and several, smaller ones, bound north, were putting back over the shoals for an auchorage at dark.

BIRTHS.

SIRLES-At Campobello, March 7th, to th wife of James Sirles, a son.

TAYLOR.—At Sheffield, Sunbury Co.,
March 11th, to Captain and Mrs. C.

Taylor, a son.

MARRIAGES.

NORTHRUP - URQUHART.— At Hatfield Point, on March 7, by Rev. S. D. Ervine, Frank S. Northrup of Kingston, Kings Co., N. B., and Miss Laura M. Urquhart, eldest daughter of Seymour Urquhart of Kars, Kings Co., N. B.
TURNER-LAWRENCE—At Petitcodiac, on
March 15th, at the residence of the
bride's father, by the Rev. Joseph Pascoe,
Henry Turner of H. M. customs to Mrs. Mary Lawrence, daughter of W. W. station agent and sister of J. Price, R. R. superintendent.

DEATHS.

ALBIN.—In this city, March 13th, 1900, Hannah, vidow of the late James Albin. CURRAN—In Roxbury, Mass., March 11, Mary, widow of Peter Curran, aged 61 years. (New Brunswick papers please copy). HATCH.—On March 13th, at North Marshfield, Mass., Mrs. Angelina Hatch, wido of the late Captain Leverett Holder of S John, N. B.
MALTBY-At Newcastle, Northumberland SI years.

MASON—In this city, March 16, Martha Mason, relict of the late Joseph Mason, in her 79th year, leaving four daughters and three sons.
IEVENS-In this city, on March 15, William Benjamin Stevens, aged 73 years and 12 days. FREADWELL.--At St. Andrews, N. B. March 12th, after a protracted filness, Anna, aged 40 years, wife of Nathan Treadwell, and fourth daughter of the late

DEATH OF THOMAS MALTBY.

A despatch to the Sun Wednesday announced the death at Newcastle. Northumberland Co., of Thomas Maltby, aged 81 years. He was the father of Major R. L. Maltby, with whom he lived. He was a son of Thomas Maltby, an Englishman who followed the sea for many years, and during the Crimean war was for a time pilot on a French man-of-war. The father of that Thomas Malthy, whose name was also Thomas, had an experience of a different kind with the French, for he was on a vessel that tried t run the Napoleonic blockade, and vessel being captured, he spent years from 1808 to 1815 in a French prison. The father of him who now fies dead at Newcastle abandoned the sea and settled on the Miramichi river. The gentleman, now deceased, was an interesting man to talk with, for he remembered the early days on the great river when there were feuds among the settlers and when the pillory was yet in vogue in Newcastle as a means of ouroing the passions of the people. In his home is a chair that was made by his father and that survived the great fire, to be used in 1842 as the triumphal chair in which Hon. Joseph Cunard was carried on the shoulders of his admirers through Newcastle and Chatham. The late Mr. Maltby has been in ill health for some time. The news of

his death will be heard with regret, and especially by those who were familiar with the Miramichi as it was years ago for Mr. Maltby was widely known in that region.

FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

Received by the Sun for contingent fund: From Eastern Star L. T. B. Lodge, No. 147, Kirkland, Carleton Co. 10.00

The rector of Simonds reports the following contributions to Lord Minto's fund: Red Head \$5.50 Golden Grove Coldbrook Loch Lomond Black River

All of which has been forwarded the Bank of B. N. A.

LEINSTER'S UNDER ORDERS.

HALIFAX, March 14.—The Leinster regiment are under orders to sail for England from this garrison on March 25th by the Dominion line steamer Vancouver. When the Leinsters march out of the barracks the Canadian militia envolled for one year

Children Cry for CASTORIA. Mounted

Thirty-tw

Relief of M Quart

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"Two rifles and the flashe the enemy time The report Gen. Wauchop late, and sudd in a heavy fir immediately charge, and th lowed suit. A gave the word the Black Wat the ranks of Hughes-Hallet lie down and while the colo the trenches, but the office before the he immediately Ten minutes another rush Col. Hughes-1 await orders. After desor dons and Guar land brigade, "Alt one in forth's were e fire, the order the greater pa occurred. Th

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Wauchope

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