

PARLIAMENT.

Hon. Mr. Fielding's Budget Speech—No Tariff Changes.

Messrs. Oeler and Clancy Reply—in no Single Instance Has the Government Practiced Economy—Rule of Extravagance.

OTTAWA, March 19.—Hon. Mr. Fielding delivered his budget speech today. He was received with great applause from the opposition benches when he arose. His speech was made up largely of comparisons, showing what he considered the shortcomings under the conservative rule when placed side by side with those of the liberal regime. He devoted the usual time to the consideration of figures shown in the blue books, which have already been published. His speech was short, owing to the utter absence of any attempt to amend the tariff. This was disappointing, as Mr. Fielding was supposed to be preparing to carry out his promises in regard to coal oil.

Mr. Fielding congratulated the house on the great prosperity which has existed during the past few years. He had once more the privilege of coming before the house and announcing that the condition of the finance department was better than it had ever been. Although expenditures had been on the most liberal lines, the government was able to show a surplus last year of \$8,047,114, the largest in the history of the country.

Taking up the expenditure of the current year, Mr. Fielding stated that the revenue to March 10 had been \$24,942,177, a material increase over the previous year. No great change was expected in receipts from customs, but the railways, post office and inland revenue showed gains. In the post office department the carrier had been turned in the two cent rate, and the receipts for January were greater than for the corresponding period of last year in which the three cent rate prevailed.

For the whole current year he estimated the revenue at \$22,750,000, an increase of \$1,720,000 as compared with last year.

But while the receipts had mounted upward, the expenditure was also growing. Up to March 10th the outlay from the consolidated fund had been \$27,713,000, and on capital account \$3,392,908. The total expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1901, will be \$36,000,000, while the capital account will be called upon for \$10,700,000, both very marked increases. The surplus is estimated at \$6,350,000, a large decrease as compared with the surplus of the past year.

Supplementary estimates for a considerable sum are promised, and if capital expenditures is included the deficit at the end of the year will be \$1,900,000.

Mr. Fielding attributes the failure to keep above water to the large expenditures required for railway subsidies and for the improvement of canals.

Taking up the prospective increase in the debt, he defends it on the ground that Canada has reached her limit of prosperity. He does not hope that there will be any material gain in the revenue in the future, but hopes that the country will hold her own, and gain strength to assert herself later on. He anticipates no serious reverse, and contends that in order to keep pace with the times large sums of money must be expended.

Taking up the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1901, he expects to be called upon to meet largely increased demands upon the treasury. Iron and steel bounties amounting to \$1,000,000 will have to be met by capital account. The custom of granting refunds from customs for this purpose will be abandoned and the obligations will be met on the same basis as railway subsidies.

Mr. Fielding compared trade figures under both governments to show that the gains in trade with Great Britain had been encountered by preferential tariff. When challenged by Mr. Clancy, however, to produce the United States trade statistics, he declined and sought refuge in the statement that the increase in imports from that country was due to the large demand for raw material.

Taking up the percentage of duty, he stated that it amounted in 1900 to 16.41 per cent, but admitted that this included in the imports bullion and corn, which passed through in bond. If the preferential tariff had not been in force \$4,161,918 additional duty would have been collected, or if the tariff had been the same as in 1896, \$2,292,228 extra would have found its way into the treasury.

Going into the statistics of the savings and chartered banks, etc., Mr. Fielding claimed large increases and offered this as evidence of the good state of trade.

The Yukon receipts in the past year had shown a surplus over all expenditure of \$128,508, and this enabled the government to make a reduction of the royalty from ten to five per cent. Under the altered conditions he expected much progress in the development of the northern gold fields. Much more should be attributed to the Yukon in duties paid in other ports of entry, but it was impossible to estimate these amounts with any degree of accuracy.

Mr. Fielding announced that no attempt would be made to amend what he considered the already satisfactory tariff. He offered one amendment, which provides that all machinery used for the manufacture of beet sugar should be admitted free. The government, however, was not prepared to offer a bounty to encourage that industry, considering that the outlook for its success was so favorable.

Commenting on the preferential tariff, he joined issue with Mr. Fielding as to its wisdom. The only guarantee that goods admitted would be British was the clause which required that goods coming in under it should have been in paying as much if not more for them. In this way cheap continental labor was enabled to benefit by Canadian generosity. Before the preferential tariff came up, Canada had a good trade with Germany, but now that has been diverted to the United States.

Mr. Fielding stated that the government was doing a large business in grain exportation. Americans are able to enter German markets free, while Canadians must pay a heavy duty, and while the farmer in London has been getting as much if not more for the necessities of life as he did when it was open to him. That is the benefit derived from liberal rule. In theory this preferential trade is very nice, but in practice it works out badly for the unfortunate farmer. The problem of transportation had to be faced. Produce must be forwarded, but the government had bonused railways and built bridges to enable the Grand Trunk to divert the country's trade to foreign ports. Mr. Fielding pointed out that the conditions were due to the policy promoted by the conservative and adopted many years ago. He contended that no matter how bountiful Providence might bless Canada with crops, without protection little could be done. He would not dispute the figures quoted by the minister of finance, but submitted that as trustees of this country they should not spend these enormous sums of money as their own, but in the best interests of the country.

In the last four years they had an increased revenue of \$30,880,000, over and above that of the preceding four years. This sum was taken by direct taxation out of the pockets of the people, and should have been used in reducing future taxation or paying off the debt. Mr. Fielding had given no indication that he had devoted the funds in either of these ways. When the figures covering the increased trade with the United States had been called for they were not forthcoming from the minister. The fact was that the increases had been much greater in our trade with the United States than with Great Britain.

He agreed with all that had been said of the increased deposits in banks and the increased revenue. But the time would come when the receipts would dwindle, and he asked how the government then proposed to face the situation. It would be found had to do down the expenditure, which had been increased by millions.

Mr. Fielding had no thought for the future of the country, and Mr. Oeler demanded that such a policy be abandoned. Where were all the professions of economy laid down by the government when in opposition? The government might have used the revenue to reduce the debt, but he claimed that the preferential tariff as operated was a one-sided issue, without one single redeeming feature from a Canadian standpoint. The only reason for England buying goods from Canada was that such goods were needed. He believed that England could be brought to give Canada a preference, but it would not be secured by a government persisting that we want no preference.

His comparison of trade with Great Britain and the United States showed how Canada was rapidly drifting into the arms of the latter country. Great Britain was eighth on the list of purchasers who have increased their trade with us since 1886. He showed that the reduction of the tariff under the present government had been one hundredth of one per cent.

Mr. Clancy devoted some time to showing that it is the very necessities of life that the grists have raised enormous sums from. That is how the alleged surplus was obtained. Mr. Clancy also showed that it was by such such projects as were needed. The government really had a deficit of \$1,887,000. He showed how the government had betrayed its friends, how Cartwright had been forced to take a back seat on account of his free trade notions, in order that the government might be free to adopt protection.

Mr. Richard Cartwright moved the adjournment of the debate until tomorrow.

OTTAWA, March 15.—In the committee Mr. Hackett called attention to the tie up on the P. E. I. railway and the fact that trains have not been running for one week. He asked that

attention be given this matter. Mr. Hackett called the attention of the government to the protest of the Halifax Board of Trade against a contract being made with the Manchester liners unless the vessels were required to call at Halifax on the homeward voyage and take 2,000 tons of freight.

Mr. Richard Cartwright continued the budget debate. He defended the government's policy in regard to railway bonuses, and the issuing of scrip in the North-West. He challenged the opposition to furnish their preferential trade policy. He defended the increase in the national debt. He was opposed to increases, but justified this one, which he attributed to the Canadian post office, and the subsidy to the Chesapeake and Potomac railway. It ten times that amount had been spent in the same way he would defend it.

The surplus had been spent in fitting out the intercolonial and finishing up the credit for making four more canals, which the captains, alleged by the minister of railways to have a spite against him, were unable to find. The harbor of Montreal had been neglected, and trade was leaving Canadian channels.

In regard to the preferential tariff, he joined issue with Mr. Fielding as to its wisdom. The only guarantee that goods admitted would be British was the clause which required that goods coming in under it should have been in paying as much if not more for them. In this way cheap continental labor was enabled to benefit by Canadian generosity. Before the preferential tariff came up, Canada had a good trade with Germany, but now that has been diverted to the United States.

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HARVEY'S NEW CLOTHING STORE.

SOME MEN want a change of Clothing this Spring others want a change of Clothiers. You can get the kind of Clothing you want if you will come to the right store, we would like to talk it over with you and show you our Spring Suits—the Make, Fit and Prices will interest you.

Men's All Wool F. B. Sae Suits, \$3.00
Men's D. E. Sae Serge Suits, 5.25
Men's S. Sae, Black All Worsted Suit, extra special value, 6.75
Men's D. E. Sae, Black Worsted Suit usually sold at \$11.00, our price \$8.75
Men's S. Sae, Black Worsted Suit, very dressy, our price 10.00

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of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1876, '77 and '78.

SENATE. In the senate a proposition was made to increase the salaries of judges.

CHINA DIFFICULTY. LONDON, March 19.—The Times this morning makes the following announcement: "We learn that Count Von Walderssee has inserted as commander-in-chief of the allied forces in China to put an end to the mutually hostile attitude of the British and Russian troops at Tien Tsin."

LONDON, March 19.—There is no confirmation of this statement in other quarters, but it has an air of extreme probability and will be read by England with feelings of considerable relief.

LONDON, March 19.—Regarding the Manchurian controversy, a high official pointed out to a representative of the Associated Press today that the present had selected to emphasize the fact that the matter involved the status of Manchuria as a territory of arms, but a separate agreement outside of Russia makes a separate agreement.

A NEW TREATY. NEW YORK, March 18.—A Washington dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser says: "A prominent member of the foreign relations committee of the senate expressed his opinion before the meeting of congress in December a new treaty will have been negotiated with Great Britain which will be the purpose of the Hay-Pauncefote convention, yet meet with the approval of the senate."

There is really no vital point of difference between the two countries, he says. England is anxious as the United States that the canal should be built and controlled by the U. S. practically under such conditions as the U. S. may lay down.

There is really no obstacle in the way of negotiating a treaty containing in either language all that the senate seeks for. One point that has been mentioned is that it is a certainty that unless a new treaty is offered, congress will approve the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Senator Stewart of Nevada is outspoken in his criticism of the action of the senate in ratifying the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by the U. S. senate as the worst political blunder of the century.

LONDON, March 16.—According to a despatch to the Times dated March 15, from Kaalspruit, it is reported there that Generals Botha, Delarey and Dewet will meet March 18 to discuss the situation.

LONDON, March 16.—A despatch from Gen. Kitchener dated from Pretoria March 16, announces that the notorious Abel Erasmus, of Lydenburg, has been brought in with his family by Colonel Parks's column.

CHATHAM.

Particulars of Sunday's Fire that Destroyed Sprout's Laundry—General News.

CHATHAM, March 18.—A disastrous fire occurred here early yesterday morning by which the steam laundry operated by Geo. I. Sprout was completely destroyed. The alarm was given shortly before five o'clock, and the building was completely in the grasp of the fire when the citizens arrived on the scene. One engine was quickly conveyed to the river front and very soon had two effective streams playing upon the fire and the adjoining buildings, whilst the second steamer was held in readiness to assist. Fortunately, very little wind was stirring, and the snow upon the heavy roofs offered a large amount of protection, so that with the exception of slight damage to the house of Joseph Jimmo on the west side and a somewhat greater damage to a newly installed restaurant on the east side the fire was practically confined to the laundry. Mr. Sprout's loss is said to be quite extensive, as it is reported that beside having no insurance he lost his books containing his outside accounts as well as his machinery and some quantity of stock. Mr. Jimmo suffered damage to some extent by the hasty removal of his laves and panates coupled with the loss incident to injury from water, but he is said to be protected by a good policy; his house was the residence of the late Mrs. Piller. The building destroyed belonged to some of the Sprout family, and is reported to be uninsured, while the restaurant building is held by the Lyons' family and is understood to be covered to the extent of \$500, the damage upon which will be slight, chiefly from water. Capt. Burke was in command of the fire brigade, and it is admitted that he handled the fire in a very capable and satisfactory manner.

Wm. McLean, one of the oldest citizens, was laid to rest yesterday, his remains being followed to the grave by a very large concourse of people from all parts of the neighboring parishes. Deceased was born near Arden, in Dumfriesshire, eighty-four years ago, and came to this country with his parents in the twenties. He followed the carpenter trade and was always a very active and industrious man until a year or so since when he was prevented from active occupation by an accident from which he never fully recovered. He was a man of good social qualities, a staunch friend, kindly in his nature, and is deservedly regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Civic affairs occupy a large share of public attention just now, and the questions as to choosing candidates for aldermen at large and that of allowing delinquent ratepayers to vote at civic elections are chiefly discussed. In relation to this latter question the St. John board of directors requested an expression of opinion from the Chatham board, referring particularly to the bill to be introduced by Hon. Mr. McKown to the local house of commons of Chatham's board sustained the attitude and resolutions of their St. John colleagues.

Capt. Mackenzie and his very estimable wife entertained the boys in khaki and a select gathering of their friends at their residence on Tuesday evening. The guests numbered about thirty and fully enjoyed the hours of agreeable amusement and entertainment, which comprised magic lantern views, descriptive chiefly of incidents in the South African campaign, selections on the phonograph, games, social intercourse and recitals by the boys of some of their late adventures. Ice cream and other light refreshments were served, and a most pleasant evening passed all too soon.

Mr. Carroll lost a valuable horse and sleigh on Saturday night by having been run down by a train of the Canadian Eastern railway. Mr. Carroll had been to Newcastle during the evening, and upon his return had hired or loaned his team to a lady friend. By some means the horse got away from the driver, who was apparently unaccustomed to handling horses, and started away on full speed, turning up the railway track. The train leaving Chatham to connect with the Quebec express overtook the runaway at a point east of Nelson station, and before the danger could be prevented had struck and demolished the sleigh and so badly injured the horse that it is said he has had to be destroyed.

George Jardine of Kouchibouguac, one of Kent's lumber kings, was at the Adams house on Saturday on his way home from Fredericton, where he was in conclave with his conferees of well pine stump. George is looking well and has a fresh stock of stories supplied to his already abundantly supplied repertoire.

Blacksmiths' Supplies.

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LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Hazen Tells the Story of the Bogus Rethesay Voters List.

And Scolded by Mr. Shaw, Moves that the Attorney General Should Take Immediate Steps to Punish the Guilty Parties - Dr. Pugsley's Reply.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 13.—The house met at 3 o'clock. Mr. Ryan presented the petition of A. L. Wright and others praying that the bill to incorporate the Coverdale Log Driving Company may pass.

Mr. Young introduced a bill to authorize the municipality of Gloucester to issue \$12,000 of debentures to complete the new county buildings.

Mr. Dunn introduced a bill to amend the act authorizing St. John to supply water to the inhabitants of Lancaster.

Mr. Copp introduced a bill to legalize a certain meeting of the municipal council of Westmorland.

Hon. Mr. Hill stated that the premier and attorney general had been detained by a railway accident and could not arrive until the evening.

The house accordingly separated until eight o'clock.

The speaker did not take the chair until 9:30 o'clock owing to the absence of premier and attorney general, and adjourned without doing any business.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 14.—The house opened at 3 o'clock. In answer to the Hon. Mr. Burchill's inquiry, "Is it the intention of the government to grant to the Natural History Society of Chatham a grant for the present year?"

The Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that the matter was still under consideration. For the past three years this society had received from the government \$100 each year.

The hesitation in making a grant this year is due to the fact that Dr. Cox, a member of the society, violated the law by shooting a caribou for which he was fined \$20 and costs.

He set up the defence that the Natural History Society had a license to shoot a caribou, but no such license had been issued to Cox, but to one Benn.

After shooting this caribou Cox violated the law, there was nothing to do but to proceed against him, and he was fined. The Chatham Natural History Society had attempted to vindicate Cox, and in view of the resolution which they had passed it became a question whether aid should be granted a society which supported a person who had violated the game law.

Mr. Tweedie read the resolution, which concluded as follows: "And whereas the surveyor general has advised that Dr. Cox is criminally prosecuted before the courts and fined \$23, \$50 on the technical ground that his name was not mentioned in said license; therefore resolved, that this association unhesitatingly condemn the breach of faith therein displayed, and the hostile attitude of the department towards an institution founded for public educational purposes; and further resolved, that this association, aware of its duty and in view of the great services Dr. Cox is making to promote the worthy object it has in view, extend to him its sympathy and assurance of respect and confidence; and further resolved, that it resents as offensive and insulting and untrue the charges of perjury and fraud which this institution has, would or could traffic in such licenses for selfish or mercenary purposes."

Mr. Tweedie said he did not know whether the government ought to give its assistance to a society which would go out of its way to outrage them in this matter. Dr. Baxter, the president of the society, was not present when the resolution was passed, and had expressed his regret that it had passed. That might make some change in his opinion. If people in the position of Dr. Cox were allowed to violate the law it would be much harder to prosecute other people.

Mr. Hazen said that Dr. Cox had given a different version of the matter, and so also had Mr. B. Benn. He read the latter's statement under oath, in which he said he had seen the surveyor general in regard to a license to shoot a caribou for the society. The surveyor promised to grant the license and said that it would be issued in the name of Cox and Benn. Surely if that was the state of affairs there could have been no violation of the law by Dr. Cox.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—Don't you think Cox ought to have taken the pains to come to Fredericton? Perhaps so, but there was no violation of the spirit of the law, for if the license was to enable scientific purposes, it made no difference who shot it.

Hon. Mr. Dunn said Benn wrote to him in March last for a license to shoot a moose or a caribou for the society. He replied that it was the wrong season for shooting any animal for scientific purposes, because the caribou would have no antlers, and his skin would not be in proper condition. When the season opened that he would only be too pleased to grant a license. In August he asked Benn in whose name the license should be issued. Benn said he would like it issued in the name of several members. Mr. Dunn replied that was impossible, as there could be but one name. The license was made out in the name of Benn. Cox the day after the season opened shot a caribou, but not under the license.

Mr. Hazen said that he had seen Benn's license, for on the following day he got a license from the local warden. The law could not be enforced if all were not treated alike. Cox was proceeded against for violating the law. He (Dunn) saw Cox, and told him that the least he could do was to pay the costs, and if he did so the government would allow the fine to stand. But Dr. Cox felt so high and mighty that he insisted on paying the fine, which he was not asked to pay. The resolution of the society, he felt, was wholly unwarranted, but he was

not so arrogant in his views as to say that he would not give the grant in consequence of the passage of this resolution.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to amend the act providing fire protection for Summers.

Mr. Copp introduced a bill to incorporate the Moncton Water and Sewerage Company.

Mr. Ryan introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Moncton hospital.

Mr. Ryan introduced a bill to incorporate the Coverdale River Log Driving Company.

In rising to make his motion re the Rethesay election lists matter, Mr. Hazen recalled the circumstances which led up to the outrage, where it was sought to add four hundred names to the voters' list by forgery and theft, if not by perjury as well. He felt all the more constrained to do so by the unwarranted attack made by the attorney general upon two justices of the supreme court. A vacancy occurred in the representation of Kings county, and last November a convention was called of those opposed to the present local government. Fred M. Sproul was selected to contest the election then to be held. Afterward the government supported by the opposition and selected Ora P. King.

It was announced that the writ was to be at once issued. The lists upon which elections are held are filed on the 2nd day of January. The lists in Kings county were so filed, and every body thought that the election would immediately be brought on. Interest was then aroused by the statement of the St. John Globe in connection with the voters' lists, and a few days later the Globe published a list of over 500 names, which it stated were taken from the non-resident voters' list of the year before had contained only 86 names. When that list was published, men whose names were upon it stated publicly and through the press that they had no right to vote in Kings, and had made no application. The matter was brought up in the county council, when Ora P. King stated that it was the intention of the attorney general to take immediate steps to quash the list, and he argued against giving him (Hazen) certain papers for which he asked. The government press stated that the attorney general would without delay take proceedings by certiorari to quash the illegal list. "When no steps were taken, a motion was made evident that the head of the bar had no intention of proceeding. Geo. W. Fowler, M. P., had proceedings taken in his own name. Up to that time the bogus list was the legal list for Rethesay, and it is now on file in the names of the legal list. As counsel for Mr. Fowler, he (Hazen) got a rule to stay proceedings, and afterward brought the matter before the supreme court and got a rule to quash. It will be specially noticed in this house remarks upon this matter in this house a few days ago the honorable attorney general had not a word of condemnation for the perpetrators of this crime, but he made an altogether unwarranted attack upon the supreme court, which quashed this bogus list."

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—I did not make an attack either upon the court or upon the judges. What I did do was to resent the attack upon myself by the chief justice.

Mr. Hazen said the attorney general must think that this house and the people are gullible if they do not take his language as a violent attack upon a supreme court judge, an attack which he (Hazen) believed was the most violent ever made upon a superior court in any parliament in Canada. The chief justice should explain the dignity and reputation of the bench, and not try to drag the good name of the judges down. The attack against the court was made by the attorney general to divert attention from himself. He (Hazen) made an application for certiorari on the 24th. The court then adjourned for one week, but no affidavits in reply were filed. Mr. Skinner, who represented the sheriff in the case, and was acting for the attorney general, admitted the facts as stated in the affidavits which he (Hazen) read to the court. Mr. Skinner, instead of assisting to prevent this fraud, took the ground that there was no remedy by law, and argued that the court had no legal right to quash the list. There could be no doubt that the bogus lists were made up to assist the political party with which the hon. attorney general is at present associated, and to make absolutely certain the election of the government candidate, Ora P. King.

The independent press everywhere condemned the attorney general for not exercising his duties in bringing the criminals to justice. Mr. Hazen read extracts from the St. John Globe and the St. John Freeman. Only one paper in this province has dared to come to the defence of the transaction, and that paper is the St. John Telegraph, the name of a member of whose staff is prominently mentioned in connection with the affair.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley read, Edward P. Raymond's affidavit, the principal parts of which are as follows:

1. That on the 22nd and 23rd of January he called on G. O. D. Otty at his office and made enquiries with respect to the voters' list for the parish of Rethesay.

2. That G. O. D. Otty informed him that the revisors for the parish of Rethesay were Henry Gilbert, Thomas Gilliland and William E. Thomson, and that it was their duty to prepare a list of all persons qualified to vote in the parish of Rethesay and file the same with him, not before the tenth day of November, 1900.

He was also informed by G. O. D. Otty that the list for the parish of Rethesay had not reached his office up to the 28th of November, and on that day he wrote a letter to Councilor Henry Fowler as follows: "Dear Sir—Kindly forward by return mail the revisors' list for your parish. Delay in forwarding this prevents the preparation of the non-resident list of the whole country. Yours truly, (Sgd) Geo. O. Dickson, City." A day or two after that he (Otty) said he saw Councilor Gilbert, who told him that the list would be sent in a day or two, and in a day or two after that again he saw Councilor Gilbert, who told him that the list was given to Thomas Gilliland to mail.

4. This list Otty told him he did not receive, but shortly afterwards he saw Revisor Gilliland and asked him about the list, and Gilliland told him that he had mailed it to him.

5. Otty said that several days elapsed and the list did not arrive at his office. On Dec. 4th he saw Councilor Gilbert, and asked him what the revisors' list had not turned up. Gilbert said he had a typewritten copy that he would let him have, and that evening Conductor Sproul handed Otty a list, which he took to his office and filed with the other revisors' lists, supposing that the original of which Councilor Gilbert said this was a copy had gone astray in the mail.

6. That Otty informed him that on Dec. 10th he saw Councilor Gilliland at the railway station in St. John in the morning, and told him that the revised list had not yet reached him. Gilliland replied that he had mailed it to him, and Otty said then it must have gone astray, because it was over a week since Gilliland told him that he had mailed it to him, but he, Otty, said that he could get along without it. Gilliland said, How? And Otty told him that Gilbert had given him the copy which he kept.

7. Gilliland said that would not have the affidavits and the signatures to it. Otty replied, No, but the original copy and the affidavits, the typewritten copy is the next best thing, and the revisors can sign that, and they could treat it as the original. Gilliland said he would make inquiries about the list and see if he could trace it out.

8. Otty informed him that on the morning of Dec. 11th he went to his office at Hampton at about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and on his desk found a large envelope, and on opening the same found the revisors' list for the parish of Rethesay for the year 1900, with the signatures of the aforesaid three revisors attached and sworn before John W. Slason, J. P. He handed the same to his clerk, Mr. Barnes, and told him to put it on the file with the other lists. He said Barnes looked at the list, and as it was a different list from the list received from Gilbert, and he, Otty, said he found on comparing the two lists that the list signed by the revisors contained a very large number of names that were not on the list given him by said Gilbert. He then told his clerk that he would have to make a copy of this list, as it was signed by the revisors and is the official list.

9. Otty told him that a few days after December 11th he saw Councilor Gilliland and said to him, "Why did you tell me that you mailed the revisors' list to me ten or twelve days ago? You mailed it on the 10th and I got it on the 11th." To which he replied, "I tell you the truth, I thought I had mailed it, I gave it to a fellow to mail and thought he had done so, but I went to his office and I found he had stuck it in his desk and forgot all about it."

He (Hazen) said that up to the present time Gilliland has not told him who the fellow was whom he had mailed the original list, nor how it was that part of the original list given to him by Councilor Gilbert was mailed in St. John with the bogus names attached, and registered by him in the name of J. Milligan, manager of the St. John Telegraph.

Mr. Hazen also read the own affidavit, made in court at the same time, and the affidavit of Mr. Otty and Bill Barnes, Mr. Otty's clerk. He had thought it best to read the affidavits in view of the violent attack made upon the supreme court by the attorney general, in order that the house might see what facts the judges had before them, when they delivered judgment in this case, which had forth the anger of his honorable friend. The judgment of the court quashed the bogus list, and in delivering judgment his honor the chief justice made the following remark: "For its enormity it is unparalleled in the history of this country."

"and do think that the law officers of the crown, if there are any law officers of the crown, ought to take some steps to bring the guilty parties to justice. These allegations are true, and it says then some person 'has been guilty of forgery and perjury. There are no disputes of the facts of the case, and there is not even denial. It does, I think, appear to everybody who knows the facts of the case, that the crime has ever been attempted in this country than that which was attempted in this matter. It is not within my mind or my knowledge to suppose that the person has been guilty of an awful crime, the guilty persons are somewhere and they ought to be punished. I don't intend to accuse anybody, because I don't know who they are. I give the names of the persons who were named in the affidavit, and I say that some means it was altered, and I think, 400 names were added. This bogus list was registered in St. John—a most extraordinary thing. It is said that Mr. Gilliland, in whose name the list was registered, denies having anything to do with it, and neither mailed this letter nor did he authorize it. It seems to me that in view of this and the enormity of it that it ought to be probed to the bottom, and that the crown officers ought to use what diligence is in their power to discover the offender, and if discovered, he ought to be brought to justice. The only point that was made by the recorder of St. John in respect to this matter is this, that certiorari would not lie. This was a judicial proceeding and judicial proceedings such as this before the revisors of Rethesay is capable of being reviewed by the court, and there is nothing in the argument that a certiorari will not lie."

Justice McLeod and Justice Landry made remarks along the same lines, the latter remarking: "I think it is a very brazen attempt to commit a most serious violation of the law, and it is nothing in the argument that a certiorari will not lie."

Continuing, Mr. Hazen said that the hon. attorney general contends that perjury was not committed, but admits the forgery. Surely it is his duty to punish forgery. It is an act of forgery to take the signature of the law officer and attach it to an act of forgery, and in the case of a public document the

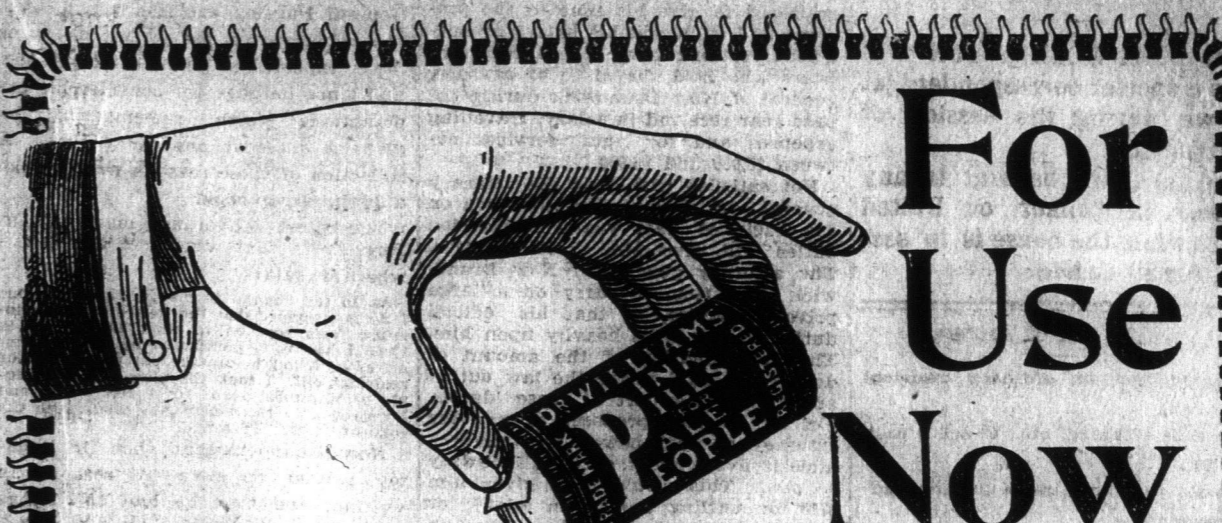
forger may be sentenced to penitentiary for life. My hon. friend contends that perjury was not committed in this case, but this house and the people of the province will be as likely to accept the statements of two judges of the supreme court as they will to take the word of my hon. friend. From the facts he felt sure that the chief justice was fully warranted in questioning whether or not there were any law officers of the crown. It is an old and often true saying that when counsel has no case he abuses the opposing attorney. The hon. attorney general goes on better and he abuses the judges upon the bench. Other facts were within the knowledge of their honors when they questioned him to take the word of my hon. friend. No very great time had elapsed since certain courts had sat when no law officers appeared to prosecute the criminals and there was a general jail delivery. In Albert county not very long ago certain offenders against the laws were to be tried, which offenders belonged to the same political party as my hon. friend, and instead of appearing to prosecute them, he telegraphed to the presiding judge that the action was being taken through political spite, and to dismiss the charges. He (Hazen) had laid these facts before the house in order that the members might have a complete understanding of the case. The supreme court would not have been doing its duty if it had not denounced this crime and urged upon the attorney general to ferret out the criminals. The attorney general asks, How am I to blame, what can I do? He made himself perfectly ridiculous in this house a few days ago. Anybody hearing his vicious attack upon the judges of the supreme court would have supposed that they were the conspirators and criminals and Mr. Gilliland and Mr. Milligan the injured parties. He (Hazen) was convinced that the hon. attorney general dare not take action in this matter, for fear that he will expose his political friends and injure himself. Mr. Hazen then referred to considerable length to Dr. Pugsley's charge of political faith during the past few years, and concluded by moving the following resolution:

Resolved, that in the opinion of this house it is desirable in the interests of the public justice and morality that the hon. attorney general should discharge his duty as the law officer of the crown by causing immediate steps to be taken for the punishing of the criminal or criminals concerned in the Rethesay election fraud, and that there are now sufficient facts publicly known to war-

rant the commencement of a preliminary investigation before a magistrate.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Shaw.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said: These charges relate not only to the offence, but to what the leader of the opposition conceives to be my duty in this matter. I have felt that he is more concerned to make party capital out of the transaction than he is in bringing the guilty parties to justice. He knows that there is nothing which is so likely to defeat the ends of justice in a criminal case as to introduce political issues. But that is what he has done, and therefore I have a right to say that party interests rather than the interests of justice are what is nearest to his heart. He is the leader of the opposition and that is the supreme court of this province against attacks which he says I have made upon it. Yet I did not attack the supreme court, I have a great respect for the court. But when a member of the supreme court so far departs from the line of his duty as to attack an individual unwarrantably, it is the right of the person attacked, and also a duty he owes to himself, to resent it. It was difficult for me to believe that the chief justice should have used such language in regard to me as he did. What did he mean by the expression "If there are any crown officers?" He knew that I am attorney general, and that at every circuit at which there was any criminal business it has always been properly attended to. I was unable to see how he could have used such language unless he was inspired by a desire to injure me in the government of which I am a member. Judges, in my opinion, can best sustain their position and win respect by respecting their own dignity. And this can be done most effectively by sticking to the strict line of their duty, which I take to be to do justice between man and man. With regard to Judge Landry, I did not attack him, as charged by the leader of the opposition, I only criticized the opinion he expressed that perjury had been committed. Surely we have a right to criticize the opinions expressed by the judges. I stated that Judge Landry was in error in saying that perjury had been committed, and I still adhere to that opinion. The leader of the opposition says that it makes no difference whether the crime committed in dealing with the Rethesay lists was perjury or forgery, for one is as great



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The necessity for a Spring Medicine is recognized by most people. The reason is easily explainable. Close confinement in badly ventilated houses, shops and school rooms during the winter months makes people feel languid, depressed, easily tired and generally "out of sorts." Nature must be assisted in throwing off the poison that has accumulated in the system during the winter months, else people fall an easy prey to disease.

Purgatives are of no use—they only leave people still weaker. It is a tonic that is needed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills FOR PALE PEOPLE

Surpasses all other medicines in their tonic, strengthening qualities. These Pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world, which is solid proof of their merit. Whenever they are used they make dull, listless men, women and children feel bright, active and strong.

Mr. E. Hutchings, a printer in the office of the News, St. Johns, Nfld., writes: "I am greatly indebted to you for the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was in a greatly run down condition, and suffered from pains in the back and stomach. My appetite was very fickle and often I had a loathing for food. I was subject to severe headaches, and the least exertion would leave me tired and breathless. I tried several medicines, but with no benefit—rather I was growing worse. Then I consulted a doctor, and was under his treatment for three months, but did not get any better. Having read much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I finally decided to try them, and bought two boxes. Before these were all used I could see a marked improvement, and I purchased without an ache or pain of any kind. My recovery leaves no doubt as to the remarkable curative properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I may say their value has been further proved in the case of a friend to whom I recommended them."

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," are not Dr. Williams'. The genuine are put up in packages with wrapper printed in red. Sold by all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

But there is a great deal of difference in the case with which the crime can be discovered. If you charge perjury you have only to look to the men who made the affidavit which was attached to the list. These men were the revisors, and if perjury was committed it must have been by them. If the judges had held that the offence was perjury they would have imposed the duty on me of proceeding against the revisors. That is why I criticized the chief justice's statement and that of Judge Landry, and showed that they were in error.

There is not a particle of evidence upon which to base the charge of perjury. That a great wrong was committed I admit, and the forgery I do not deny, but forgery is an offence difficult to prove, and especially difficult when we have not the handwriting of anyone, but only a typewritten document. The moment that I discovered the wrong, I made every effort to correct its effects. I withheld the writ on my own responsibility, so that no election could be held, and in the legislature I have had a bill passed which will undo the wrong as far as possible. The leader of the opposition intimates that I did not move fast enough with respect to the certiorari proceedings. I had the papers ready, but discovered that my hon. friend had obtained a rule nisi in chambers, and that rendered it unnecessary for me to proceed further. I thought it desirable that some one should represent me in the argument. I talked with Mr. Skinner as to whether it would be possible to quash the Rethesay list and leave the other lists untouched. I received a telegram asking me to go to Prince Edward Island. I went to Charlottetown, and from there I wired Mr. Skinner asking him to enter the case and to show cause against that part of the rule which looked to quashing the whole list. I acted in what I considered to be the fair discharge of my duty, and I appeal to you and the members of this house whether there is anything to justify the attacks that have been made upon me. Some editors who have looked to a high name for political morality cry out against me because the persons guilty of the Rethesay fraud were not being punished. But what can I do? Can I take proceedings myself against Mr. Gilliland? Can I go before a magistrate and make in-

(Continued on Page Six)



Dainty White Things

washed with SURPRISE Little Surprise Soap and still are not only clean but un-

want the maximum wear out of clothes. Don't have them by poor soap—use pure soap. PRIZE is a pure hard Soap.

Canadians after the rebellion and Mackenzie, but were not alone in a state of anarchy at that time, as the British Canadians had also taken arms against the government of Mr. Bourassa had endeavored in racial questions, which would never consent to the house while he was the opposition. He failed to denounce the remarks made by a member for Labelle in reference to the home government and the troops who had done South Africa. Mr. Bourassa said that he was not alone in a state of anarchy at that time, as the British Canadians had also taken arms against the government of Mr. Bourassa had endeavored in racial questions, which would never consent to the house while he was the opposition. He failed to denounce the remarks made by a member for Labelle in reference to the home government and the troops who had done South Africa. 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NOTICE.

The SEMI-WEEKLY SUN will have a special correspondent at Ottawa during the session of Parliament. The paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States while the house is in session, for 25 CENTS.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 20, 1901.

THE TWO-SIDED PREFERENCE.

The minister of finance has asked the opposition members to announce their policy as to preferential trade. He has his answer as to the amendment of which Mr. Borden has given notice. This motion will afford to the present parliament its first opportunity to vote on the tariff issue. It will probably be found that the motion expresses the view of all, or nearly all, the opposition members.

The finance minister has a habit of asking the opposition members whether they desire to withdraw the preference. He well knows that the opposition in the house and the liberal conservative party in the country is not opposed to a mutual preference. The measure now on the statute books is a half measure. Mr. Borden's motion is a preference for the other half.

Mr. W. Laurier had kept the promise he made to the people of Canada, and asked for a return of preference for preference it might not be open to him and his colleagues to say that the return preference was desirable but could not be obtained. But since the imperial government in withholding the preference is acting upon the advice of the premier of Canada, it is not honest for him or his colleagues to throw the responsibility of the existing conditions upon the imperial government. Why should Great Britain have a preference between the last word from Canada to Britain was the statement that Canadians did not want it. The first step in the future negotiations is the correction of the premier's misstatement. Until that is made British Canada cannot offer Canada a preference without acting contrary to the advice and the expressed wish of Canada.

When Mr. Fielding says that Canadians do not want to deal with England in a huckstering spirit, he is using the art of the demagogue. It is a fair exchange in huckstering, what is to be sold against it? The Canadian people who sell wheat and cattle and lumber and cheese to the people of Great Britain are hucksters, if Mr. Fielding pleases. It is not supposed that because the purchasers are British our producers must give away their goods. Accordingly they deal in a huckstering spirit and collect the price, while they willingly pay for the goods they buy from England. These business matters are managed on business principles. In the same way we may properly demand a dominion exchange tariff preference for tariff preference.

When Mr. Foster was last in England he stated the case clearly. He said that we did not give a tariff preference in exchange for military protection. Nor did we send troops to Africa to pay for free trade. Britain gives us military protection without asking what our tariff is. We shall stand by the mother country against foreign enemies, though we get no preference over foreign nations in the British market. There is no huckstering spirit in our loyalty to the Empire.

But trade matters are properly approached in the spirit of the trader, and Mr. Fielding's sarcastic reflections on that spirit only go to show that he is more fit for a stump speaker than for a minister of finance.

WHAT WE PAY OUR MINISTERS.

In proportion to its resources the province of New Brunswick pays more for executive government than any other province in Canada. With a revenue of \$750,000 we keep up a staff of five paid ministers, even when we have no solicitor general. Nova Scotia, with a revenue more than one-third larger, and with a population more than a third larger than New Brunswick, has three paid ministers. We keep up this extravagance, though it has been found necessary to invent a large number of oppressive direct taxes in this province, while the premier of Nova Scotia was able to do the other day that not a dollar of direct tax, except that in Nova Scotia, had been imposed for provincial purposes.

It is claimed that the pay of individual ministers is higher in Nova Scotia, but this is not so. The nominal salaries paid to the heads of departments in Nova Scotia are higher than in this province, but our ministers more than make up the difference in allowances for travelling expenses, and claims for extra services. For instance the attorney general of Nova Scotia has a salary of \$3,200. The attorney general of New Brunswick has a nominal salary of only \$2,100. But

the attorney general of Nova Scotia does not put in a bill for travelling expenses, nor for extra services. He is supposed to give his time to the province and to accept his salary as sufficient remuneration. The three ministers who held the office of attorney general of New Brunswick during the past year received in salary, travelling expenses and for legal services between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

Not satisfied with that the attorney general has introduced a bill which on the basis of last year's succession dates will give him \$3,000 in fees. The attorney general of New Brunswick finds time to carry on a large private practice, so that his official duties do not press heavily upon him. The determination of the amount of duty to be paid under the law out of an estate is a part of these duties. Yet Dr. Pugsley proposes to give the attorney general power to take for himself ten per cent. out of all the duty so paid. This would have given him \$780 for settling the Levin estate, or \$1,086 for collecting the dues from an estate like that of the late Mr. W. W. Turnbull. Attorney General of the Yassie charged \$200 for settling the Yassie estate which paid \$2,250 in duties. He should have taxed the fees without charge, but Dr. Pugsley proposes to claim \$111 for an equal service. Whoever settled the Turnbull estate charged the province \$225 for his services. Dr. Pugsley's bill will multiply the cost by four. When this five per cent. bill becomes law Dr. Pugsley will probably be able to draw in salary, fees and allowances about \$6,000 a year from the province without any serious interference with the income of his private practice, and that which he receives as one of the counsel for the dominion government. He will then have double the official income of the same officer in Nova Scotia, though the latter is also commissioner of crown lands, and is one of three paid ministers, while our attorney general is one of five.

PREFER THE PORTS AS WELL AS THE PRODUCE.

With but one dissenting voice the St. John board of trade in a full meeting has given expression to the view that the preferential tariff ought to prefer British ports as well as British goods. This is a clear and logical view, whether we look at this preference as a matter of business or as a matter of sentiment. As a matter of business it is expedient that a tariff framed by Canada should be of the largest possible advantage to Canadian commerce and the Canadian people. As a matter of sentiment it is desirable that an imperial bond of union should be imposed in all senses.

Mr. James F. Robertson, who voted for the motion, mentioned some possible difficulties in working out the plan. Mr. Robertson takes the prudent business view that the board should not lay down a national policy without examining it from all points of view.

The question whether it would be possible to bring through Canadian ports all the British produce imported from the United States is a question that has been answered. Last year Canada imported from the United States \$109,000,000 worth of goods, and through United States ports \$24,000,000 worth of goods produced in other countries. This bonded importation was unusually large. It has commenced to be less. In 1900 it was \$20,000,000. Of the \$24,000,000 worth of goods imported from the United States, two-thirds is British. But the British produce is not all dutiable, and some dutiable goods, such as liquors, are not subject to the preference.

The total value of all goods entered into Canada last year was \$27,000,000. If half these goods are entered through foreign ports, it is surely time to do something to change their destination. It will not be questioned that Montreal alone could handle the part which would be diverted to Canada. The preferential tariff will be quite ready for a share. We believe that the winter share, say \$6,000,000 of \$7,000,000, would be an easy load for one winter port.

The ships which came to Sand Point last winter could have brought 200,000 tons of merchandise. Was the quantity of goods imported by way of foreign ports during these months under the preference more than that? If not, there is no question, either of ships or railways, for freight could easily handle the inward cargoes.

But if the tonnage should be larger, so would the accommodation be greater. We have two railways and another terminus. The great trouble with our roads is the want of coasting boats. The Alderman Macrae points out, as the want of westward cargoes for ships, which require a subsidy to pay them for crossing the ocean with empty holds. Yet while we pay these subsidies and struggle with these circumstances, foreign Atlantic ports, with the ships that sail to them, and the railways which connect with them, are profiting by Canadian traffic, subsidized by a Canadian preferential tariff. The thing is not right and should not be.

Montreal has had a class of steamships in summer that St. John has not been able to get in winter. These ships go to Boston and Portland in winter because among other reasons these places offer return cargoes. While St. John and Halifax suffer from the want of winter steamships, it is not necessary for maritime province people to inquire how the preference traffic shall be handled if it is transferred to Canadian ports.

Bring the freight and bring the ships with it. This city is a room for all. As for the railways, we do not suppose that the management of either line would object if their cars should go west full, and their engines should pull as heavy loads west as they do east. Mr. Blair and Mr. Shaughnessy have been disputing over the question which shall carry the few tons of west bound traffic. It would be cheering to find them both furnished with all they want.

DR. PUGSLEY'S REASONS.

Two or three times a year Attorney General Pugsley explains why he left the conservative party, but as he is never expected to give the true reason, and since he does not consider his explanations worth remembering, he gives a different one every time. A collection of these reasons would make a quaint scrap book.

The latest deliverance made by Dr. Pugsley is that made in the house, where he said: As to the change in my political relations, I do not wonder that the leader of the opposition feels sore as to what took place in 1897. I had been nominated by the conservative party before the party took up the remedial bill. I took the view that the people of Manitoba ought to be left alone, and I retired. My retirement was not with the consent of Mr. Foster.

Now it happens that when Dr. Pugsley retired he gave his reasons in writing, and that he had the Kings county conservatives called together to hear them read. If the remedial bill had anything to do with the case he was so absent-minded that he forgot to mention it. In the hurry of the moment it seemed to him that he was retiring because the temperance people would not vote for him, and though he now thinks that he was not, his letter shows that he was retiring to help ensure the party's success. But let the letter speak for itself:

ST. JOHN, April 24th, 1896. James A. Sinnott, Esq., President of the Liberal Conservative Association of the County of Kings. My Dear Sir—As parliament has been dissolved, the time has come when active preparations for the election campaign should be made. In view of information which I have received from many quarters, it seems to me that the best course to pursue is to support a candidate who will be able to carry out a policy which will give the greatest benefit to the province. I am, yours faithfully, WILLIAM PUGSLEY.

When this letter was written the remedial bill had been introduced before the house. After it was introduced Dr. Pugsley had stamped the county for months in support of the ministers who brought it in. He still represented himself confident and desirous of their success. Dr. Pugsley was, in fact, satisfied with everything except his own proposal. In his latest statement Dr. Pugsley observed that he "broke away from the conservative party when their ship was sailing on smooth seas." But in the spring of 1896 the conservative seas were much troubled, and as election day approached the tides became uncertain. Dr. Pugsley is not one of those foolish men who remain in the fight with their comrades in such times of stress. He knows a good deal about law, but no statute is more familiar to him than the first law of the country. The month of May, 1896, was an appropriate time for him to seek a neutral port, and he did so. From the independent platform it was easy for Dr. Pugsley to step down on either side, and if Dr. Pugsley had not been found afterwards on the side of the winners, it would have been necessary for him to seek identification.

Dr. Pugsley may discover new reasons for his party relations next week, but so long as the liberals are in power it is not necessary for him to explain why he is a liberal.

THE DEVIL ON THE TELEPHONE.

Julius Thompson, 30 years old, of 227 Twenty-first street, New York, was committed to jail by Magistrate Bristow of the Butler street court in Brooklyn on Monday, in order to have his sanity inquired into. His family caused his arrest Saturday evening, and he was taken to the hospital. He told Magistrate Bristow that the devil had called him up by wireless telephone and directed him to kill his wife and two children and also his other relatives. He said that if the devil persisted he feared he would have to obey his directions.

MANY CHILDREN SUFFER from Worms through loss of appetite, fits, sleeplessness and pains. Give McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup, the original and genuine. Always Safe, Pleasant and Effectual. Many years in use, always satisfactory. Get the genuine McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

WE FREELY ACKNOWLEDGE that much of our present standing and reputation is owing to the character and ability of the students of whom it has been our good fortune to have had the privilege of teaching. This year's class is no exception, but is fully up to the standard of former years. Business and professional men in want of bookkeepers and stenographers are invited to call upon us or write us. No recommendation will be made unless we are sure of satisfactory results. No better time for entering than just now.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES. S. KERR & SON.

On budget day the liberal Montreal Witness said:

It is certainly to be hoped the budget will amount to a change in the coal oil duties. The people have borne the heavy burden of foreign plunder altogether too long, however paltry the relief. The Witness was disappointed.

Is there any particular reason why no New Brunswick appeal was allowed a commission in the Baden-Powell force? NEW BRUNSWICK APPEALING FOR MEN. (London Mail, Feb. 23.) A small but enterprising colony has recently entered the field of emigration—New Brunswick, Canada. This colony, which is the largest and most respectable of the wonderfully fertile maritime provinces, has hitherto been content to watch, without attempting to rival them, the gigantic efforts made by the dominion to attract immigrants not only from the British Isles, but from all quarters of Europe. It is interesting to note that this policy is not the one which has commended itself to the government of New Brunswick, which is seeking, primarily at any rate, for its colonists among the residents of the British Isles, though a few pulp workers and mining men have been attracted to Sweden, where the trade is more familiar than here.

It is indeed surprising that the colony is not better known; it is extraordinarily attractive and fertile, not dissimilar in aspect in many directions to parts of the island which all the type of farming much in favor is familiar to all who know Denmark and its dairying. The land is plentiful and cheap, the colony is well opened up by railways and roads, work is regular and certain, and wages are good. Nor is there anything to be desired as regards climate for the summer is warmer than in England, while the winter is clear, cold, and snowy, but for the most part dry and pleasant.

Hence it is not surprising that the appeal for emigrants is meeting with an excellent response. The parts of the British Isles. The pioneer of the campaign, W. Albert Hickman, the government commissioner, of 17 Leather Market, London, S. E., has already had in a few months hundreds of applicants of men of all classes, among whom, and one may perhaps regret the fact, for the sake of the old country, are small farmers with some capital who are seeing the land of their birth to a colony where taxation is of the lightest possible kind.

Much is likely to be heard of horse-breeding in the colony in the future, while the government has on foot the establishment of an agricultural college, which is certain to prove a colossal success, and there is a resolute effort to push the dock claims of the great lumber port of St. John.

The only fear will be that this new appeal will still further diminish the number of workers on the land in this country.

TWO NEW VESSELS FOR BRITISH NAVY.

First Class Cruisers Good Hope and Bacchante Launched at Clyde Shipyards. LONDON, Feb. 21.—The armored cruisers Good Hope and Bacchante were launched simultaneously today, the Good Hope at the yards of the Fairfields and the Bacchante at the yards of the Brownes, on the Clyde. The former is a gift from Cape Colony.

Of these two new additions to the British navy the Bacchante is slightly the smaller, being of the tonnage of 12,000 tons displacement. She is 440 feet long and 69.2 feet broad, and has a draught of 28 feet 3 inches.

The Good Hope, which belongs to the Drake class, is of 14,100 tons displacement, and in some respects is believed to be the most powerful cruiser in the world. She has a length of 470 feet, a breadth of 71 feet and a draught of 29 feet. She is planned to make twenty-three knots and has forty-eight Belleville boilers, producing 20,000 horse power. She will have the same number of 9.2-inch guns as the Bacchante, but four more 6-inch guns, while her secondary battery will be much heavier, including fourteen 12-pounders. In his statement to the house of commons concerning the proposed class, Mr. Goschen said that the guns would be of considerably greater power than those of any other cruiser.

ANTI-JESUIT DEMONSTRATIONS.

MADRID, March 17.—Advised received here today from Lisbon, dealing with the anti-Jesuit demonstrations in the Portuguese capital and in other parts of the country. The Jesuits here urged a very wealthy young lady name Braga to leave her home and persuaded her to take the veil. Much excitement has been caused by a revelation of the facts of the case. King Charles consented to receive a delegation from Oporto, strongly urging the suppression of religious congregations in Portugal and presenting a manifesto in favor of the establishment of a national church under papal authority, but with Portuguese priests. The Lisbon police have issued a manifesto in favor of the Jesuits, and protesting against the demonstrations against them. The medical papers continue to publish violent anti-Jesuit articles, causing the government of deliberately omitting to enforce the law.

ST. STEPHEN.

ST. STEPHEN, March 17.—After an illness of two weeks John McWilliam died at his home here last night. He was well and favorably known as a consistent member of the Salvation Army from its first entry to this town, and commanded the respect of all classes by his constant Christian life and kindly disposition. He was about fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and a number of daughters.

AMHERST.

AMHERST, N. S., March 15.—George P. Roddy, 66 years old, died this morning, aged 66 years. Deceased was seized with faintness on Saturday on Victoria street, was

The Federal Life Assurance Company OF CANADA.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at its headquarters in Hamilton on Thursday, the 14th inst. In the absence of the president through illness, Mr. William Kearney, vice-president, was appointed chairman and Mr. David Dexter, secretary.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors presented their annual report as follows: Your directors have the honor to present the report and financial statement of the company for the year which closed on the 31st December, 1900, duly vouched for by the auditors. The new business of the year consisted of fourteen hundred and forty-two applications for insurance, aggregating \$2,094,735, of which thirteen hundred and thirty applications, for \$1,995,986 were accepted; applications for \$98,749 were rejected or held for further information. As in previous years the income of the company shows a gratifying increase, and the assets of the company have been increased by \$211,460.12, and have now reached \$1,271,340.92, exclusive of guarantee capital.

The security of Policyholders, including guarantee capital, amounted at the close of the year to \$2,149,055.92, and the liabilities for reserves and all outstanding claims, \$1,123,738.07, showing a surplus of \$1,025,317.85. Exclusive of unclaimed guarantee capital, the surplus to Policyholders was \$147,902.85. Policies on sixty-five lives became claims through death, to the amount of \$184,807.98, of which \$13,500 was re-insured in other companies. Including cash dividends and dividends applied to the reduction of premiums, \$23,073.28, with annuities, \$2,329.56, the total payments to policyholders amounted to \$170,815.85.

Careful attention has been given to the investment of the company's funds, largely on mortgage securities and loans on the company's policies, simply secured by reserves. These investments have yielded results better than the average results of insurance companies doing business in Canada. Expenses have been confined to a reasonable limit, consistent with due efforts for new business. The field officers and agents of the company are intelligent and loyal, and are entitled to much credit for their able representation of the company's interests. The members of the office staff have also proved faithful in the company's services.

The directors decided to increase the guarantee or subscribed capital to \$1,000,000, the amount authorized by our act of incorporation, your directors issued on 12th November last the balance of 3,000 shares, at a premium of 40 per cent. on the amount called. These shares were allotted and taken by the existing shareholders. Though the call of \$13 per share was required only in bi-monthly instalments, the greater portion of it was paid before the close of the year.

The assurances carried by the company now amount to \$12,176,282.20, upon which the company holds reserves to the full amount required by law, and, in addition, a considerable surplus, as above shown.

JAS. H. BEATTY, President. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company: Gentlemen—We have made a careful audit of the books of your company for the year ending 31st December, 1900, and have certified to their correctness. The securities have been inspected and compared with the ledger accounts and are found to agree therewith. The financial position of your Company, as on the 31st December, is indicated by the accompanying statement.

Respectfully submitted, H. S. STEPHENS, J. J. MASON, Auditors.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1900.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Premium income: 413,794.75; Interest and rents: 50,414.21; Capital stock: 31,285.00; Premium on stock: 15,600.00; Total: 511,093.97.

ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1900.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Debentures and bonds: 117,752.50; Mortgages: 626,484.83; Loans secured by policy reserves: 237,314.69; Cash in bank and other assets: 289,808.81; Total: 1,271,340.92.

LIABILITIES.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Reserve fund: 1,073,962.67; Claims unadjusted: 26,392.37; Present value of claims paid by instalments not due: 15,389.95; Present value of dividends applied on temporary reductions of premiums: 10,013.08; Surplus: 147,602.85; Total: 1,271,340.92.

On motion of Mr. Kerns, seconded by Mr. T. H. Macpherson, the report was adopted. The medical director, Dr. A. Wolvenston, presented an interesting statistical report of the mortality of the company for the past and previous years. The retiring Directors were re-elected, and at a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. James H. Beatty was re-elected President, Lieut.-Col. Kerns and Mr. T. H. Macpherson, Vice-Presidents.

Saturday, March 16, 1901.

THOS. ELLIS, Provincial Manager, 62 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WAS WRONG. MONCTON, N. B., March 17.—The attorney general, referring to the arrest of George B. Sangster of Moncton for perjury in connection with the by-election in Albert last October, said in justification of his course in staying the proceedings that the warrant on which Sangster was arrested was illegal, as it had not been backed by a Westminster. The attorney general's statement in this respect was totally untrue, as the warrant was fully backed by Justice Wilcox. A number of voters before the arrest of Sangster had been affected.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY AT MONCTON.

MONCTON, March 18.—A mysterious robbery was reported to the police today. The house of J. B. Blakely, in the back part of the town, it is claimed, was entered Sunday night, and \$1000 was stolen from the room of Blakely's daughter, Mrs. Goldant, recently home from Boston. A hand match in which the money was kept was cut open and all the money therein taken. Mrs. Goldant was awakened by the thief, and on discovering her loss alarmed the house, but there was no trace of the burglar. A young son of Blakely, on being awakened, called out rather suspiciously. The police searched the premises but found no clue. Altogether the case is rather a peculiar one.

CITY Recent Events Around

Together With Iron Corrosion Exchange

When ordering THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN the name of the paper that the paper that of the office it sent.

Remember! The Office must be a name prompt request.

The late Prof. \$2,000 to the library. Mrs. G. B. Est, a family gathering house, Sackville, N. B., the wife of her birth is enjoying good.

In France Edward 4,379,430 pounds of factored, an increase gross value \$400,000, but a net increase of \$1,000,000.

Dr. J. G. Ruth, Macdonald, M. A., by the minister of food in England, exported to Canada, the most necessary this side.

The Sun's Ham writes under date morning Mrs. Ph. George W. Wood and her mother state with the state.

The death occurred Queens county, Y. Scott, after a short illness, was Josiah Fowler, leaves a widow, daughter.

Lumbering operations Grand Bay and one day. J. A. ten and one half operators about slides small lumber. The sea favorable.

Occasionally a cut in the Maine in Washington State, the area measured 98 feet from off, and scaled straight, clear, without a single.

Gloucester Co. couple married Mr. far, who have been. This is perhaps a Mrs. Guitler Gloucester Co. of age and his maiden name was.

It will be remembered N. S., a few days crushed, and that justice. The jury to his death by the company of Henry Carey, both of which.

Avon Saxon an Cheron, leave for 20th for New Zealand on an extended with them a com leading singers of land. Although plans to return add.

W. H. Prowse, merchants of M. T., accompanied, turning home by spending the winter Colorado. Mr. no visiting the guests of Dr. brother—Winnipeg.

Harry D. Peter at his home, Ad day morning, after a period of near Peters was lately severely of insanity and several children was for years a Barker's wholesale ment, King street.

Muscular Rheumatism twenty-four treatment.

We for our quality, value who Our about com New D Wrapp Shirt Skirts, Prints, Gingham Wo cash price SHARP

BOARD OF TRADE.

Pass Resolution to Apply Preferential Tariff Only to Goods Directly Imported.

A largely attended and important special session of the St. John Board of Trade was held on Friday afternoon, at which the question of the preferential tariff was exhaustively discussed.

After the approval of the minutes of last meeting, the secretary read a letter from the deputy minister of finance, saying that the question of the tariff was not a legal matter, but the government had not the power to call it in.

The president spoke of the purposes for which the meeting had been called, and stated that concerning one question, that of dredging the mouth of the harbor, the vice-president of the board, Mr. Jarvis, had seen some of the members of the government.

Mr. Thompson said that Mr. Dobell's bill at present before parliament aimed at placing the St. Lawrence ports in the same category as the maritime province ports as far as insurance was concerned.

Another objection was that the quantity of deckload a vessel could safely carry varied with the season, and an inspector would have to use his own judgment in deciding her capacity, which could better be judged by her own captain.

Mr. H. A. Drury, rising to speak on the proposed amendment to the preferential tariff clause, referred to the resolution passed last June, which in the opinion of the board and the delegates to Ottawa was instructed to act accordingly.

Constant, Watchful Care Is necessary to save the Little Ones.

Thousands of people have to be constantly and unceasingly guarded! Born with hollow chests, stooped shoulders, and highly susceptible to every change, a slight draught, damp feet, foggy weather, any little thing is sufficient excuse for an attack of sore throat, cough and even pneumonia.



Shiloh Cures Croup in a single night.

robust, and will positively heal up and permanently cure sore and inflamed membranes. It does not do so to the purchasers entire satisfaction his druggist will refund the purchase money in full. No cure, no pay.

S. C. WELLS CO., Colborne St., Toronto. I come from a family of Consumptives and none of my ancestors have reached old age, to my knowledge.

Whereas, merchandise which is a product of Great Britain or any one of her dependencies, when imported into the Dominion is subject only to a duty (except such articles as are entitled to free customs entry) of 33-1/2 per cent. less than if such merchandise were imported from any other country, whether imported direct through a port of the Dominion or through a foreign port;

And whereas, if such preference were allowed only on such merchandise directly imported through Canadian ports a powerful stimulus would be given to direct trade between the ports of Great Britain and Canadian ports;

It is resolved that this board is deeply impressed with the propriety and desirability of the present customs regulations being so amended that the aforementioned tariff preference should be granted only when such merchandise is imported direct through a Canadian port;

J. F. Robertson said it was very evident why Canadian manufacturers would uphold such an amendment to the present tariff. He thought that before the matter was decided the board should have information as to the practical working of the proposed change.

W. F. Hatheway said that Mr. Robertson should not impugn the motives of the Ontario manufacturers, who had only acted upon the suggestion of maritime province merchants.

able to such a resolution as the one at present under discussion, but he understood that such was the case. T. H. Somerville recognized the force of Mr. Robertson's remarks.

Mr. Somerville, speaking again, stated that 40 per cent. of dry goods imported into Canada were from other ports than British, so the question of transportation would be greatly right if the proposed amendment did not interfere with these.

J. A. Likely disagreed with Mr. Robertson's remarks, and said that the I. C. P. R. of late had been the fact that so many cars coming here loaded had to return empty.

W. S. Fisher had some doubt whether the legislation proposed would have the required effect. The motion was put and carried with but one dissenting voice, T. H. Hall.

H. A. Drury moved that copies of the resolution be forwarded to New Brunswick M. P.'s, and to the Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Quebec Boards of Trade.

A DOLLAR A SPIT.

The Law Against Public Expectoration Confirmed.

St. John People Will Have to be Wary About Their Tobacco Chewing and the Like.

This is the new law. It was only passed a few days ago at Fredericton. If you are caught after this expectorating on any of the city foot-paths or sidewalks, on the floor of any street-car, omnibus, public building, hall, church, theatre, market or place of public entertainment, a policeman is liable to seize you by the collar and accompany you to the police station.

Doubleless now, if the police and others are vigilant in seeing the "dollar-a-spit" regulation carried out the ladies will be enabled to walk some short distance on the streets without having their skirts bedraggled with the filthy expectorations of the thoughtless and careless.

The existing law did not pass a motion to amend the law to the effect that it should be amended so that the authorities have sanctioned it and there are enough people sufficiently interested in it to see that it is fully enforced.

Following is the text of the new law: A law to prohibit spitting or expectorating upon any footpath or sidewalk or upon the floor of other public places in the City of St. John.

Any person who shall spit or expectorate upon any footpath or sidewalk in the City of Saint John, or upon the floor of any street car, omnibus, hackney carriage, public building, hall, church, theatre, place of public entertainment, or market within the said city shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five dollars, to be sued for, prosecuted and recovered in the name of the chamberlain of the said city for the time being, before the police magistrate or sitting magistrate at the police office as provided by law, to be paid and applied in the manner and to the use directed by the charter of the City of Saint John, and the laws in force relating to the local government of said city; and in every case on the adjudication of any such penalty, and non-payment thereof, the chamberlain may direct the distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person upon whom the penalty shall be imposed, and for want of goods and chattels wherewith to levy, the person shall be committed to the common goal of the City and County of Saint John for the term of three days.

By order of the Common Council. (Sgd.) HERBERT E. WARDROPER, Common Clerk.

Previously acknowledged in the Daily Sun: Miss Dorothy Hickman, Amherst 1.00; Miss Antoinette Hall, Richmond 1.00; Miss Annie Cogswell, Sackville 1.00; Mrs. Chas. Stockton, St. John 2.00; A friend of the College 2.00; Miss Kate Weldon, St. John 2.50; A friend, Fredericton 1.00; Geo. R. McCord, Winchester 1.00; Miss E. Barry, Combermere 5.00; Miss Dorothy Smith, Windsor 1.00; Miss Ethel Smith, Halifax 1.00; Miss Daisie Smith, Halifax 1.00; M. Yarmouth 1.00; Miss Carrie Killam, Yarmouth 1.00; Miss Ada Killam, Yarmouth 1.00; Mrs. Flora Sperry, Petite Riviere 1.00; Mrs. B. A. Bigelow, Spencer's Island 1.00; Miss A. F. Ayer, Bowling Green, Kentucky 10.00.

The Semi-Weekly Sun AND The Co-operative Farmer

ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.20.

This great combination offer is only open to new subscribers or to old subscribers who pay all arrearsages at the regular rate, and one year in advance.

THE CO-OPERATIVE FARMER is a Semi-Monthly Journal, exclusively devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces. It is the official organ of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, and the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association.

THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN is the best newspaper a Maritime 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 especial interest during the strife in South Africa.

REMEMBER THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY ON ABOVE CONDITIONS. Address, with Cash, Sun Printing Company, St. John, N. B.

EAGLE BICYCLE advertisement with image of a bicycle and text describing features like 'Eagle' brand, 'High Grade' wheels, and 'Safety' features.

Shawinigan Falls, P.Q. ELECTRICAL CITY OF CANADA.

Shawinigan Falls is situated on the St. Maurice River, 21 miles from the Falls, on the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern Railroads.

EMPLOYMENT AND HOMES.

in the most rapidly growing manufacturing town in Canada. The town has all modern improvements, including Two Churches, Schools, Post Office, Good Stores, Express Office, Police Service, Telegraph, Bell Telephone, Electric Light, Fire System, Steamboat, Bank of Ottawa and Quebec Bank.

ELECTRIC TROLLEY CAR SYSTEM.

FINEST HOTEL in any town in the Province of Quebec. All within 15 minutes of the magnificent Shawinigan Falls, the centre of New Brunswick, and the Niagara of the East.

FREE.

Simply send us your name and address, and we will send you any of the following goods to sell for us, when you have some spare time to spare. We will send you the money and you will send us the goods.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1901, at eleven o'clock in the afternoon, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, all the estate, right, title and interest of John A. Fitzgerald, in and to all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land, situate, situate in the City of Saint John aforesaid, and known and distinguished on the map or plan of the said City of Saint John, and also extending back, preserving the same, with the distance of one-half part, of the western shore of Lake Umbagog, and also extending back, preserving the same, with the distance of one-half part, of the southern shore of Lake Umbagog, and also extending back, preserving the same, with the distance of one-half part, of the southern shore of Lake Umbagog, and also extending back, preserving the same, with the distance of one-half part, of the southern shore of Lake Umbagog.

EPPS'S COCOA.

Distinguished every where for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specialy grateful and comforting to the invalid.

EPPS'S COCOA.

KANSAS CITY, March 15.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, who has been visiting here for two days, was arrested near the Union depot today for obstructing the sidewalk, where she had stopped to harangue a crowd. She was released on her promise to depart on the next train for Topeka.

AGENTS WANTED.

Men and women, for genuine money-making position; no books, land, or goods to be sold; every house a customer. Particulars Free. Write today. THE F. C. KARN CO., 132 Victoria Street, Toronto, Canada.

Advertisement for 'CO.' featuring a bottle of 'SHILOH' medicine and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

was violated by the city of St. John, and that I was a member of a conservative party believing in the trade of John A. Macdonald.

And on what principle I speak in view of the liberal party dealt with the country and with St. John? The fast line cancelled and St. John terminus of the mall in this good work.

resolved, that all the word 'house' be struck following the submission of the persons guilty of connection with the vote of the parish of Rothesay, in the parish of Kings, merit the most punishment, but this house, confidence in the attorney opinion is not to be taken to the steps to take to bring the or parties to justice, or efficiency of the evidence to the present case, as in a criminal nature, necessary in judgment of the crown

ment was seconded by and carried on division.

TO RENT. From 1st May next, 2000 acres, with stock and timber, 20 miles from the city on the railway. Rent, moderate. For particulars, apply to Daily Sun, 25.

WANTED. Second or Third Class School District No. 12, Parish of St. John, N. B. Apply to Trustees, LEVY, Secretary, Argyle, Carleton Place, N. B.

girl for general housework. Apply at once stating salary. F. C. SMITH, 55 Hazen St., N. B.

second class female teacher. School District No. 4, Parish of Kings, N. B. Apply to the trustees, to ALBERT, Secretary, Argyle, Carleton Place, N. B.

SURE. SEND US YOUR RESUME and we will show you how day; absolutely sure; we fund and teach you how; you work where you live. Send us your will explain the business we guarantee a clear profit by day's work; absolutely sure; write today; Imperial Silver-405, Montreal, Ont.

FOR SALE. OR TO LET—New two story house of land, pleasantly situated, N. B. Near St. John's. City home and good cellar. Suitable residence or for summer. Particulars apply to MRS. E. ANDERSON, N. B.

DR. SALLI—The "Corner Place" is the Corner, Quebec Quay, N. B. well wooded and watered. Suitable for a business stand. The will receive offers for same by MARCH 25th. For particulars apply to S. ARMSTRONG, 22 Charlotte St., N. B. or H. W. WOODS, Wellington St., N. B. or any tender not necessarily or any tender not necessarily or any tender not necessarily.

