

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, March 22.—The announcement that Mr. Fielding would make his budget speech filled the house and galleries this afternoon, and those who came to hear expected a magnificent showing for the country and the government were not disappointed. Before he had reached every one felt that Canada had reached a higher plane of achievement than ever before, and that a new era had dawned in the history of the Dominion. Mr. Fielding spoke with ease and fluency and his speech evoked many bursts of applause as he told the tale of the country's prosperity. But the applause was redoubled when he told of the increased preference that was to be given to Great Britain in our markets, and the placing of the bonds of Canada on the list of preferred securities in England. Mr. Fielding closed his speech with a splendid peroration, and when he had ended the solo house sang "God Save the Queen."

Mr. Foster was present, but too sick to reply, and the house was adjourned at 6 o'clock until Monday.

Mr. Fielding said that when he had the honor of delivering the budget speech last year, he spoke of a period which was his most prosperous year in Canada. Eighteen hundred and ninety-eight was a phenomenal year, but wonderful as was its activity it has been surpassed by 1899, which was the most prosperous period of our national existence. During the year 1899, the revenue collected from all sources amounted to \$46,741,249. This amount, which by the way exceeded the anticipation expressed in his statement of May 2, last year, by \$108,850, represents the very pronounced increase of \$6,180,010 over what was received by the way of total revenue in the preceding year. The totals were for 1897-98, \$40,555,238; for 1898-99, \$46,741,249. The increase of income returns was general, there being no few articles in which there was not an increase. In excise there was an increase of 10 per cent. In miscellaneous returns we had a large receipt from the Yukon, and we had an increase of over \$500,000 in the earnings of government railways. The only decrease was in the post office department, but that the government did not regret as it was a reminder of the great boon of penny postage. Contrary to the expectation of the leader of the opposition there had been no increase of taxation on that account. It is a well understood maxim that when we cheapen an article to the public they will use more of it, and by the reduction of the postage the people were writing more letters, entering into more correspondence and he anticipates that within a few months the revenue would be equal to the expenditure. (Cheers.)

Large expenditures were made on our Pacific Railway, and the building of a new steamer and various other large works had been undertaken. The expenditure on railways was financed by the increased earnings of the C. P. R.

about \$5,000,000 Surplus.

pected the revenue would reach the fifty million mark. The expenditure up to the first of March had been \$23,018,200, and the expenditure for the entire year he estimated at \$43,175,000. He estimated the revenue for the year at a sufficient sum to leave a surplus of \$7,500,000, the largest in the history of Canada. (Great cheers.)

The capital expenditure up to date was \$5,341,451, and for the year \$9,575,000. We have not a dollar of floating debt at this moment, and he expected after paying the capital expenditure and all other charges not one dollar would be added to the public debt. (Cheers.)

The country, he said, was now prosperous, and there was no reason to anticipate that the next fiscal year would be less prosperous.

One item had swelled the expenditure greatly and to which he wished to draw attention, the expenditure in the Yukon. This had not been a source of loss to the country but had yielded a small revenue. The revenue for the Yukon for the past three years was \$2,572,946, while the expenditure had been \$2,372,310.

1893 to 1896—Conservative.

| | Deficit. | Surplus. |
|------------------------|----------------|----------|
| 1893-4 | \$1,210,332 45 | |
| 1894-5 | 413,675 58 | |
| 1895-6 | 330,551 31 | |
| Total for three years. | \$5,094,759 34 | |
| Average deficit. | \$1,698,253 11 | |

1893 to 1899—Liberal.

| | Deficit. | Surplus. |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1896-7 | \$219,981 44 | |
| 1897-8 | | \$1,722,712 33 |
| 1898-9 | | 4,857,749 00 |
| Totals | \$519,981 44 | \$6,580,461 33 |
| Total surplus of three years. | | \$6,060,479 89 |
| Average annual surplus. | | \$2,020,159 29 |

This deficit for the Conservative period of three years, 1893 to 1896, was \$5,094,759.34 and the surplus of the three Liberal years from 1896 to 1899 was \$6,060,479.89. The betterment to Canada in the last three years was \$1,735,239.23. The present government had only partial control over the finances for the fiscal year 1896-97 and that year there was a small deficit, but in the two years that followed there was a large surplus, the net surplus for the three years being \$6,060,479.89, an average surplus of \$2,020,159.29. (Cheers.) This takes no account of the surplus of the present year, which will reach \$7,500,000.

The time will come soon when we shall have to retire \$107,000,000 of the public debt. The sinking fund will be some \$67,000,000, so that we will have to borrow about \$100,000,000. This will occur before the year 1910. We will be able to borrow at a most moderate rate of interest than we can now, and we will be able to save a large sum on the rates of interest we now pay.

This government has been charged with extravagant expenditure but the statistics he would produce would show that this charge was not well founded.

A Test.

Winnipeg, Hamilton, Halifax and St. John.

Another evidence was the development of railway traffic. The number of miles in operation in 1898 was 16,718 and in 1899 it was 17,250. The number of passengers carried in 1898 was 18,444,049 and in 1899 had increased to 19,133,365. The number of tons of freight carried in 1898 was 28,785,994 and in 1899 it was 31,211,753. The gross earnings in 1898 amounted to \$30,715,105 and in 1899 to \$32,243,784. The working expenses in 1898 were \$39,137,549 and in 1899 were \$40,423,281. The net earnings in 1898 amounted to \$20,577,556 and in 1899 to \$21,820,503.

The rapid increase of the sales of Dominion lands was cited as an evidence of the growth in our great western domain.

Arrival of Immigrants.

Another evidence of the country's progress was the number of immigrants arriving at the various ports of Canada. There arrived in 1896, 16,835; in 1897, 19,304; in 1898, 22,781; in 1899, 32,508, and in 1900, in the last three years about 30,000 had come into the country from the United States. Sir Charles Tupper in his Boston speech a few days ago had borne eloquent testimony to this trend of population Canada.

A Fifty Million Year.

As to the present financial year 1899-1900, Mr. Fielding said: "I estimate that the total revenue this year will pass the \$50,000,000 mark." (Cheers.) As for the expenditure, for the eight months ended 31st of March it amounted to \$25,018,200, so that for the whole year it would probably be \$43,175,000. He therefore estimated that at the close of the year there would be a surplus of seven and one-half millions, the largest surplus in the history of the country, or, to borrow from the motto of his friend, the postmaster general, "a surplus vaster than has been."

The New Iron and Steel Business.

Mr. Fielding referred to the great development in iron and steel and particularly to the great works at Sydney, where capitalists were establishing one of the largest industries in the world. Everything was altered, wider changes than would be desirable might have to be effected. Some people might desire a reduction in the duties on American products, but he would not give up the attitude of the United States, the government did not think it opportune to make any change. He would not conclude his negotiations, but it had accomplished enough to show the Canadian people that Canadian interests would be safeguarded at every point.

to the West Indies as commissioner to inquire into trade matters. The government had concluded to make the following proposals to the colonial government of Trinidad:—

In view of your recent representations, the government agrees, subject to the approval of the Dominion parliament, to free interchange of the productions of Canada and Trinidad, except spirituous liquors and tobacco. Goods to be carried direct in ships between the British West Indies and Canada. Detailed list of special articles representing principal productions of Trinidad and Canada to be made, on the duties against other countries are to remain as at present, or not to be less than the minimum rates to be fixed in the agreement. Both governments to be free to make such commercial arrangements as may be desirable with any other part of the British dominions. The agreement to be for five years and afterwards to continue as till terminated after one year's notice has been given to either of the parties.

That proposal would be laid before the legislature of Trinidad on Monday. The plan was one which he hoped would commend itself to Trinidad and also to this house.

No Important Tariff Changes.

The only change in the tariff would be that machinery not of a class made in this country for tariff reduction. The government proposed to follow its declaration at the great Liberal convention in 1896 in favor of tariff reform, for with the large and swelling revenue of the country the people enjoyed reduced tax on.

Canadian Securities on the Trustee List.

Mr. Fielding next announced that the imperial government had consented to the admission of Canadian securities to the trustee list of investment as the result of negotiations carried out by Lord Strathcona to whom as well as to the deputy minister, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Fielding paid a high tribute for their assistance in obtaining this boon. There are large sums of money in the hands of trustees who are bound to invest it in the highest class of securities. Canadian securities had not yet been admitted into that list under the English law. However, many things that seemed impossible for Canada a year ago had become possible now. He gave attention to this subject a year ago and he had now the satisfaction of announcing that the obstacle had been overcome and that hereafter the securities of Canada would be admitted to the trustee list. This had been done by arrangement with the British government which would introduce legislation to effect that object that would raise the price of Canadian securities 21 points and almost to the rate of British consols. (Great applause.) That would make a saving of \$2,500,000 to the treasury of Canada upon the loans Canada must place upon the British market within the next ten or twelve years, a sum sufficient to pay all we should have to spend for the sending of our Canadian soldiers to South Africa. (Prolonged cheering.)

And now, Mr. Speaker, said the minister of finance, "My task is done. It is I trust an agreeable statement which I have been able to present to the parliament and the people of Canada this day. It is a story of very prosperous times. It is the story of a strong financial position. It is the story of a country that has been able to pass through the recent financial difficulties without the need of borrowing a dollar. It is the story of a country that has not a dollar of a floating debt today. It is the story of a country that has an overflowing treasury under a reduced customs tariff. It is the story of liberal grants for every useful public service. It is the story of great public enterprises for the territory stretching from ocean to ocean, nearly all of whom are today busy, prosperous, content and happy. It is the story of a people who bear cheerfully every obligation that comes upon them for the maintenance of their own public services and who have found their devotion to the

throne and person of their sovereign so quickened by the inspiring events of recent years that they give freely of their blood and treasure for the defense and honor of the Empire in lands that are far away. May we all realize the goodly land in which we dwell, and may we all remember with grateful hearts the blessing which Providence has bestowed upon this Dominion of Canada."

The house broke into a loud and prolonged cheer as the finance minister finished. A scene of dramatic confusion followed amid which the strains of the National Anthem were heard and it finally blended into a chorus in which the members joined, and it was several minutes before Speaker Bain could be heard, as he rose to read the resolutions laid in his hands.

Then a few minutes before 6 o'clock Hon. George E. Foster rose amid opposition cheers, but merely stated that owing to his health being poor he would move the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Fielding readily consented.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that as this was an entire surprise to the government who had expected the continuance of the debate he would move that the house adjourn.

Mr. Foster will therefore have until Tuesday to prepare his reply to Mr. Fielding.

Hon. Mr. Blair's Sound Canal Policy.

Ottawa, March 22.—The feature of yesterday's session of the house was the admirable speech of Mr. Blair on the transportation question. The readers of the Telegraph need not be told this question has engaged the attention of the minister of railways and canals to a greater extent than it did any of his predecessors in office. No sooner had he taken his place at the head of the department over which he presides so ably than he began to look about him to learn how the transportation facilities of the country might be improved. He found the Intercolonial railway, the avowed object of which was to unite the several provinces in a commercial sense and to give to the maritime ports the traffic of the west, was in such a condition as to be wholly useless for the purpose. It had no independent connection with Montreal, the eastern depot of the grain trade; its maritime ports had neither wharves nor elevators; its rolling stock was antiquated and quite unsuitable for the transportation of grain or other heavy goods at a cheap rate. All these matters have been amended. The Intercolonial now extends to Montreal; the railway has been equipped with modern facilities capable of handling the largest loads at a minimum of cost and suitable wharves and elevators have been provided at St. John and Halifax. Everything has been done that could be done to give the Intercolonial and the maritime province ports the trade of the west.

Canadian Canals Improved.

But the Intercolonial Railway was not the only public work that Mr. Blair found in a condition of inefficiency. The canals on the St. Lawrence route were unimproved and incapable of accommodating a large trade. Twenty-five years ago the government of Mr. Mackenzie had taken steps to secure their enlargement to 14 feet, but when the Conservatives came into power in 1878 the canals were neglected and during the eighteen years they were in office very slow progress was made. Mr. Blair estimated that at the rate at which the work on the Soulanges canal was proceeding, when he took charge of the department, it would have required thirty years to complete it. Yet the Soulanges canal is an essential link in the chain of communication between the great lakes and the sea. All the active middle-aged men of Canada of the present generation, the leaders in commerce as in public affairs, would have been dead and buried before the St. Lawrence canal system would have been completed to the depth proposed by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. Mr. Blair has pressed forward the work so rapidly that at the opening of navigation this year a vessel 255 feet in length and drawing 14 feet of water will be able to pass from Lake Erie to Montreal, and the St. Lawrence route will be in a position to command the western trade. To do this effectually a breakwater will have to be erected at Port Colborne at the Lake Erie end of the Welland canal, the channel deepened to 20 feet and wharves built. The grain will come down from the upper lakes in large steamships and at Port Colborne will be transferred to the smaller vessels which can pass through the canals. As the cost of transportation from the upper lakes to Montreal is upward of a cent per bushel

less than to New York it follows that in the course of time the St. Lawrence route will capture a large, if not the greater, part of the grain trade that now goes to New York. The bringing about of this most desirable result soon must be placed to the credit of Mr. Blair.

The St. Lawrence Canals First.

Mr. Blair's speech was a most interesting presentation of the transportation question and nothing to be desired in respect to lucidity or fullness of information. While he did not seek to condemn the Georgian Bay canal scheme he maintained that so far as action by the government was concerned it must wait until the St. Lawrence canal system is completed and thoroughly tested. That is an eminently common sense view of the matter, for it would be absurd to begin a new and very expensive canal system until the old one, completed at a cost of \$60,000,000, had been found to be inadequate.

A Ghost of Twenty-Four Years.

Other proceedings of the house were of very importance. From a political standpoint their most interesting feature was the pointed rebuke which Sir Charles Tupper administered indirectly to Mr. Mr. Mills thought it necessary as a part of his question to copy from the auditor general's report for 1877 text or twenty pages embracing the entire expenditure of the commission, item by item. This account has been trotted out by the Tories on many former occasions, but I have never been able to learn that they gained a vote by it. To place it on the orders of the house now after a lapse of twenty-four years is not only an insult to parliament but a clear proof that the present government has so excellent a record that the Tories can find no fault in it. Mr. Foster's questions were equally improper, because they called for information which has already been published in the Blue Books and Sir Charles Tupper will well know that his zealous followers. This is not the first time the leader of the opposition has snubbed Mr. Foster, but his snubbing was alike to promote the harmony of the opposition. J. I.

THE RING.

Ernie Beat Gans.

New York, March 22.—Frank Ernie, of Buffalo, defended his title of lightweight champion of the world against Joe Gans, of Baltimore, before the Broadway A. C. tonight. Ernie did most of the heavy lifting, displaying better judgment and more skill than his opponent. He received his punishment gamely until the 12th round, when his eye was started from its socket by a terrific right-hand swing from the Buffalo boy. Gans was then helpless and there was no alternative for the referee but to award the decision to Ernie. The betting just before the fight was 100 to 80 on Gans. The contest was witnessed by a large crowd. The New York Telegraph says: "Mr. Norman Selby, otherwise known as pugilist Kid McCoy—he of the well modulated voice, the handsome boyish face, the laughing brown eyes and the pretty manners of a ribbon counter clerk—was sauntering up Broadway on the 25-cent side a day or two ago. A number of the talent were standing in front of the Delavan and one of them got off this story:— 'Say yonse, d'ye know that the old man John L. was a humorous. Well, he's all right. He was in the Kid's place the other night, and one of the girls says, 'Say, I like the Kid, but I never can get over his nose.' 'How could you,' says the old man, 'he bridge his nose.' 'When it is remembered that the Kid himself is rather proud of the accident in his youth which turned what would have been a fine nose into a bridge, and Julius Caesar went into a reticence about how he would have traced a summer girl, the aptness of John L.'s remark can be appreciated.' The Toronto Star says: "Eddie Conolly had all the better of the first dozen rounds of his contest with Matthews on Monday night. He floored Matty in the eleventh round and had the latter hanging."

Ben de Barry and Pochontah, the rival claimants of the coveted lightweight championship of New England, are in hopes of settling the question of superiority between them in this city Monday night. They have met in private, but though they have boxed several rounds the bout was called a draw. Their coming meeting will decide who is to be called champion.

Healed of Her Heart Pangs!

After doctors had said no cure--Acute heart disease had put Mrs. Fitzpatrick well nigh in the clutch of the "Grim Reaper." But Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart met her at the hospital door, offered her life, she accepted the great healer and today is well and strong.

engine, is wrought upon for double the duty that Providence originally assigned it. Thus it is that we may pick up any newspaper any day and read of the sudden taking off of this, that and the other person, here, there and yonder--the cause assigned, heart failure, strain too great, and no assistance offered natural to help her carry her load. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is a peerless remedy. Thousands of cases where sure and sudden death seemed im-

minent, its wonderful curative powers have been demonstrated, and in most acute forms of heart disease relief has come inside of 30 minutes after the first dose has been taken. Some of the most pronounced symptoms of heart disorder are: Palpitation, shortness of breath, weak and irregular pulse, smothering spells, swelling of the feet and ankles, tenderness and pain in the left side, chills, unsteadiness if sleeping on the left side, fainting spells, hunger and exhaustion. Any one of these symptoms is enough to convince of the seating of heart disease--and any one of them, if neglected, may mean sudden death to the patient. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart not only gives almost instant relief, but in the most stubborn cases it will effect a rapid and permanent cure. It is not an untried nostrum. It is a heart specific, leaves no bad after effects or depressions. It acts directly on the nerve centres, induces nervous energy, dispels all weaknesses, and generally tones the system. Mrs. John Fitzpatrick, of Gannanoque, Ont., was a great sufferer from heart disease. Hers was a stubborn case of over five years' standing. She was treated by several eminent physicians and heart specialists without any permanent relief. She became so bad that she went to the hospital, and was in a short while discharged from there as a hopeless incurable; but to use her own words, "As a last resort, I bought a bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose gave me almost instant relief from a very acute spasm. I felt encouraged, and persisted in its use. It just took three bottles to cure me completely, and I gladly bear my testimony to this wonderful remedy as a life saver." What it has done for Mrs. Fitzpatrick can do for any sufferer from heart disease. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder relieves cold in the head in five minutes, and has cured catarrh cases of 45 years' standing. Agnew's Ointment will cure blind, bleeding or itching piles in from three to five nights. One application relieves the most irritating skin diseases; 35 cents. Dr. Agnew's Pills, for constipation, sick headache, biliousness and stomach troubles generally. Only 25 cents a box. Sold by E. C. Brown.

Story of the Terrible Crime in Frankfort.

Frankfort, Ky., March 24.—John Powers told me two niggers here to kill Governor Goebel. They were Hecck Smith and Dick Coombs. This statement was made today by F. Wharton Golden, frail, consumptive looking Kentucky mountaineer, white on the witness stand in the preliminary examination of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with conspiracy to kill Governor William Goebel. Golden told a story of the events leading up to the murder that, if substantiated, will, in the minds of those connected with the prosecution at least, probably go far toward proving the contentions of the commonwealth that the murder was the result of a plan in which several prominent men were involved. Whether the defendant will seek to impeach Golden's testimony in this preliminary examination is not known, as the attorneys for the defence will not talk on the subject, but quite nervous at the prospect of the commonwealth will rest its case, both County Attorney Patsgrove and Attorney Campbell being satisfied that enough evidence has been presented to hold the defendants on the charges. Golden, who claims to have been a friend to Secretary Powers and being recognized as a man of good character, is being examined by John Powers, but he also brought in the names of many others, including Charles Finley, W. H. Coston, and Governor Taylor in his story of the bringing of the mountaineers to Frankfort previous to the assassination. Governor Taylor, however, was not directly implicated and attorneys for the commonwealth intimating that they do not expect to have his name brought forth prominently in the story of the alleged conspiracy.

White Man Strung Up Beside A Negro Murderer.

Richmond, Va., March 24.—The reign of excitement in Greensville county culminated today in a double lynching. According to the negro confession, killed Saunders and Welton, and O'Grady, the white man who was with him in the cabin when the killing occurred, as well as full knowledge of the alleged plan of assassination.

A SLAP AT SHELDON.

Boston, March 25.—Rev. Dr. Lorimer, of Tremont Temple, in his morning sermon today, took the subject "The Modern Interpretation of Christ, or What Would Jesus Do?" suggested by the recent experience of Rev. Mr. Sheldon in the newspaper field. He said that society craves to know Christianity as an embodiment of Christ, but the speaker did not profess to know how Jesus would edit a newspaper. Dr. Lorimer, continuing, said: "I do not believe he would have devoted three columns of news to the famine in India and give only a half column to the dozen of plagues that are today eating away the happiness from homes in America. Now this imitation of Christ can be made most helpful."

A Hard Fought and Interesting Contest Over the Atlantic Cable. --Teams were Evenly Matched-- Details of the Critical Points of Play.

New York, March 24.—For the third time America has won the Anglo-American chess match, out of the five matches played. The score of six wins to four is the same as was made the last five years. The international chess championship cup, donated by Sir Geo. Newnes, will remain for another year, and it will take only one additional victory to make it a permanent possession of the Americans. The contest was spirited throughout. England scored first blood. Then it looked as if America would win an overwhelming victory, but later in the day it was a question whether America would be able to win the match by one narrow point. The whole issue hinged on the game between Pillsbury and Blackburne and the contest between Bellingham and Hodges. Blackburne, by very fine play, regained a pawn or more delegates. Promptly at 10 o'clock the better position, but not sufficient to win. Hodges had been put on the defense. Loss of a day and a half, but finally by excellent play, succeeded in establishing a won game. Seeing that the match would have been won for America, he offered a draw which, however, was not accepted. The gallant Englishman resigned instead. A bright and pleasant morning attracted the chess players at an earlier hour than usual to the scene of the match, the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. Chess clubs from Boston to California and from Maine to Texas were represented by one hundred delegates. Promptly at 10 o'clock the moves which had been sealed on Friday night were revealed and the players took up the threads of their combinations. About noon hopes had risen high in American hearts, for an overwhelming victory was then in sight. Barry, Showalter, Voigt, Hynes and Delmar were looked upon as certain winners. The position of the other games indicated a draw at least and a possible win for Hodges. If all had gone well, this would have meant a score of 7½ to 2½, or least 7 to 3 in favor of the home team.

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The Work is Being Carried on Night and Day.

Dorchester, March 24.—In visiting the International copper mine near Dorchester one is impressed with the businesslike appearance witnessed on every side. The main tunnel to drain the old works is steadily advancing, the work progressing night and day. This tunnel is now within 200 feet of the main shaft, having already been driven over 500 feet. Recently a new pipe shaft has been sunk, striking the tunnel about 600 feet from its mouth and 60 feet beneath the surface, thus facilitating the work by reducing the distance between the engine and the steam drill by nearly 800 feet. The work in the other shafts is being energetically carried on. A tunnel connects shafts Nos. 2 and 3 and the latter is now being driven to a depth of 100 feet. The personnel of the mine are now in successful operation, and the results are now being satisfactory. The mine is now in successful operation, and the results are now being satisfactory. The mine is now in successful operation, and the results are now being satisfactory.

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A Wedding Party from Maine.

A wedding, a little out of the ordinary in conventional St. John, was solemnized Saturday afternoon. Two passengers to the city on the Boston train which arrived about noon, were Charles A. Harris, aged 25, and Miss Josie L. Green, aged 21, both hailing from Orono, Me. They procured a marriage license and then drove to the parsonage of Germain Street Baptist church, where they presented themselves before the pastor, Rev. Dr. G. O. Gates. They expressed their desire to be married and Dr. Gates performed the ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. Harris drove away and were at the depot later in the afternoon and left by the C. P. R. westward. They announced their intention of going to Oldtown, Me., where they proposed to reside.

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Richmond, Va., March 24.—The reign of excitement in Greensville county culminated today in a double lynching. According to the negro confession, killed Saunders and Welton, and O'Grady, the white man who was with him in the cabin when the killing occurred, as well as full knowledge of the alleged plan of assassination.

A SLAP AT SHELDON.

Boston, March 25.—Rev. Dr. Lorimer, of Tremont Temple, in his morning sermon today, took the subject "The Modern Interpretation of Christ, or What Would Jesus Do?" suggested by the recent experience of Rev. Mr. Sheldon in the newspaper field. He said that society craves to know Christianity as an embodiment of Christ, but the speaker did not profess to know how Jesus would edit a newspaper. Dr. Lorimer, continuing, said: "I do not believe he would have devoted three columns of news to the famine in India and give only a half column to the dozen of plagues that are today eating away the happiness from homes in America. Now this imitation of Christ can be made most helpful."

The Work is Being Carried on Night and Day.

Dorchester, March 24.—In visiting the International copper mine near Dorchester one is impressed with the businesslike appearance witnessed on every side. The main tunnel to drain the old works is steadily advancing, the work progressing night and day. This tunnel is now within 200 feet of the main shaft, having already been driven over 500 feet. Recently a new pipe shaft has been sunk, striking the tunnel about 600 feet from its mouth and 60 feet beneath the surface, thus facilitating the work by reducing the distance between the engine and the steam drill by nearly 800 feet. The work in the other shafts is being energetically carried on. A tunnel connects shafts Nos. 2 and 3 and the latter is now being driven to a depth of 100 feet. The personnel of the mine are now in successful operation, and the results are now being satisfactory. The mine is now in successful operation, and the results are now being satisfactory.

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ly declared a short time ago that people who do not speak the same language as Mr. Tarte are "naturally open to his suspicion."

On occasions the anti-British allegations have been put forward with special boldness. This was done when General Hutton was ordered back to England by the imperial government, because that government found him guilty of grave acts of insubordination and indiscretion.

"Loyal people" are represented as being on General Hutton's side, while those who were supposed to have been instrumental in securing his recall, "the Lauriers," being among them, are pictured as being opposed to anything "too British."

The present improved canal system was commenced by the Mackenzie government a quarter of a century ago, its aim and object being the completion of a 14 foot waterway from the great lakes to the sea.

THE BUDGET.

Never since Canada became a Dominion has any finance minister had such a brilliant tale of progress and prosperity relate as that which was told by Mr. Fielding yesterday, in his budget speech.

water and wharves and the deepening of the channel to 20 feet. When these improvements are completed the advantage will lie with the St. Lawrence route, for the cost of carrying a bushel of grain from Chicago or Duluth to Montreal and shipping it there is only 6 cents, as compared with 7-10 cents by the Buffalo route to New York.

AN "IMPOTENT POLICY."

Sir Charles Tupper has spoken lately of the Liberal trade policy as an "impotent" thing. We feel sure he must have done this hastily, and without taking the trouble to look at the facts.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

There is no subject that should be of more general interest to the people of Canada than the transportation question, for it affects every one east as well as west, and in the cheapness with which our heavy food products can be moved to the sea board much of our prosperity will depend.

The present improved canal system was commenced by the Mackenzie government a quarter of a century ago, its aim and object being the completion of a 14 foot waterway from the great lakes to the sea.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The question of the union of Newfoundland to the Dominion was brought up the other day in parliament and several speeches were made by members of the opposition in favor of the scheme.

first is that Newfoundland in a measure commands the Gulf of St. Lawrence and if it were in the possession of an enemy our interests would suffer. The second is that Canada and Newfoundland own certain fisheries almost in common and that island might injure Canadian trade by favoring our rivals at our expense.

CANADA'S CONSOLS.

The achievement of Mr. Fielding and the government in having the bonds of Canada placed on the list of securities that may be used by trustees in England in making their investments of the money held by them for estates is one of the most important concessions ever won in connection with the affairs of the Dominion.

ELEGANCE IN SPRING CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We're very proud of the exceptionally attractive display of Men's and Boy's Clothing we are now making. This clothing represents the best and most advanced thought of the season, and, aside from the money saving it means to you, has the correct workmanship and exclusiveness of detail that give this store's clothing such distinctive and refreshing individuality.

- MEN'S SUITS in Tweeds, an extra large variety of patterns and coloring to choose from, \$5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00. In Serges, Blues and Blacks, single and double breasted, \$6.00, 8.00, 10.00. Black Clay Worsted Suits, single and double breasted and cutaway style, \$8, 10, 12. MEN'S OVERCOATS, made in the season's latest style and from the most popular fabrics, \$8.00, 8.50, 10.00, 12.00. BOYS' SUITS—Vestee suits for boys, 3 to 9 years and fancy chevots, \$2.50 to 6.00. Two-piece suits, for boys 4 to 12 years, in Tweeds, Serges and Worsted, \$1.50 to 5.00. Three-piece suits, for boys 9 to 16 years, in Tweeds, Worsted and Serges, \$3.00 to 8.00. Norfolk Jacket Suits, for boys 4 to 12 years, in Serges and Tweeds, a large range of patterns.

Write for our Spring Style and Sample Book of Men's and Boy's Clothing.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

King Street, Corner Germain. ST. JOHN, N. B.

THAT FLAG STORY.

The Montreal Star has realized the importance of saying something to neutralize the exposure of its miserable tactics in relation to the students' troubles at Montreal. It will be remembered that Le Journal, which is the morning Conservative paper established in Montreal by Mr. Hugh Graham and Sir Charles Tupper, took occasion recently to protest against the double game being played by the Star.

How has it come about that the edition which contained the tri-color story is the one which Mr. George Taylor, the Conservative whip, has franked out of the House of Commons by tens of thousands? The Star says the error was discovered while the process of printing was going on. Why were not the papers containing the mischievous falsehood destroyed? Why have many thousands been sent broadcast throughout the English provinces? We have some of these in our possession, and know they were sent to Protestant clergymen in all parts of New Brunswick, as well as to thousands of others.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

The government in filling the position rendered vacant by the death of Mr. James R. Ruel have made choice of Mr. W. A. Lockhart. Mr. Lockhart is a well known and capable business man who commands the respect and confidence of the merchants and citizens generally and is in every way well qualified to perform the duties belonging to the office of collector of customs.

THE POOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

No one has any desire to injure the civil servants of Canada or to treat them otherwise than with the utmost fairness. But when the opposition attempts to place their claims on the same footing as those of the genuine working man we are forced to look into their case for the purpose of ascertaining how they are paid and the amount of work they do as compared to men in the employment of private individuals doing similar work.

Under Shell Fire, with Poor Food and Unhealthful Water the Garrison Stubbornly Refused to Give Up—No One Hinted of Surrender.

The siege of Ladysmith will, perhaps, remain the most remarkable episode of the present war, says the London Daily Mail.

The general in command, however, was of opinion that in the event of hostilities the position there was untenable, and he therefore counselled the withdrawal of all troops to Ladysmith.

War broke out on October 10, and on the 12th, the Boers crossed the front of Natal.

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case became very high. It is not known yet precisely how many men died, but

The Periodical Lists which were telegraphed to Colenso, and then transmitted to Durban, made painful reading.

Cases of enteric fever were prevalent, and at one time seemed almost epidemic. The death of Mr. George W. Stevens was universally lamented by the whole garrison, and the tributes to his memory were sincere and touching.

There does not appear to have been any very great scarcity of food, and although at one time the besieged inhabitants were compelled to subsist on reduced rations, this was probably only as a precautionary measure.

On January 6, the Boers made a determined attack on the town in the neighborhood of Caesar's Camp, but they were repulsed at all points with heavy loss.

Every one too the besieged inhabitants were compelled to subsist on reduced rations, this was probably only as a precautionary measure.

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OPPOSITION OBSTRUCTION AND ILL TEMPER.

Ottawa, March 20.—Last evening furnished another illustration of the utter insincerity of the opposition, even when they pretend to be most in earnest, and of the manner in which grievances against the government are manufactured.

Mr. Martin, of Prince Edward Island, had brought up a resolution calling for papers in regard to a resolution for union with Newfoundland. The motion was one which no one objected to; it might have passed in less than a minute, but Mr. Martin had a speech which he wished to inflict on the house, and for an hour and a half he harangued the dozen or less of people who thought it necessary to remain in their seats.

He was followed by Dr. Sprague, who made a very neat and pointed attack on the house, and after a few remarks from Mr. Kaulbach, of Lunenburg, Sir Charles Tupper rose and betrays the government because they had not annexed Newfoundland during the three years and a half that they had been in power, and from month to month, the besiegers closely investing all the heights and roads, and the besieged valiantly replying to a continuous, if irregular, bombardment.

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The Conservative Senators are Lords of the Land.

Ottawa, March 21.—(Special)—The senate had the redistribution bill up today on second reading, which was moved by Mr. Allen. The bill, he said, was founded on the principle enunciated by Sir John Macdonald in 1872.

The senate would be derelict to its constitutional duty if it rejected the bill. He hoped the senate would not stand in the way of the will of the people being carried out.

Small Willie's Big Enterprise. Illustrating a Boston Boy's Capacity for Business.

The New England small boy generally shows business capabilities at a tender age, if he is ever going to have them.

Small Willie Jones will eat a small green worm, for... a cent. A large green worm, for... 2 cents. A small fuzzy worm, for... 3 cents.

American Losses in the Philippines. Washington, March 21.—War department officials today issued a published statement that General Otter's campaign is costing upward of 1,000 men every month.

Smallpox Leaving Campbellton. The smallpox epidemic in Campbellton appears to be rapidly yielding to the energetic action of the board of health.

IT IS NONSENSE to say that because you have a bad cough you are going to have consumption, but it is wiser and better to cure it with Adams' Botanic Cough Remedy than to let it run.

European Coal Famine. Washington, March 21.—The European coal famine is becoming more acute according to reports to the state department from its consuls all over the continent.

THE CONTINENTAL PRESS SEES THE BRITISH EMPIRE MEANS MORE THAN THE ISLAND OF ENGLAND.

Berlin, March 21.—The Kreuz Zeitung in a remarkable article dealing with the South African war, says: "The war has demonstrated the unity of feeling among the English. They are all standing together through good or evil."

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. "I have been thinking of writing to you for some time," writes Mrs. W. D. Benson, of Maxton, Robeson Co., N. C.

FOR DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, BLOOD, NERVES AND LUNGS.

Prepared by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE "ABSINTHE"-MINDED BEGARAR.

When you've shouted "Mort aux traitres!" And you've sung out "Vive l'Armee!" You've taken your back Alcece-Lorraine, in your mind.

Then you've absinthized the beggar, in your muddle-headed pate. Turn about for something fresh to kick and hit at.

Though we've visited your country in a friendly sort of way, Though we've freely spent our cash in every town.

Now you're absinthized beggar or you're now you're realize. That the British lion's far from furred; You surely will regret it, when Leo sleeping With impunity you think he can be worried.

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POULTRY NETTING.

Best Galvanized Poultry Netting in all widths. Send in your orders now. Anyway write for prices before ordering elsewhere.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, Market Square, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

YOUR HORSE

If suffering from an enlargement can be quickly put on his feet. No need to blister or fire. The enlargement will be quickly absorbed by SLOAN'S LINIMENT.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE. Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co. and C. E. Colson & Co., Montreal.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, etc.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. "The Illustrated London Medical Review" says: "It is a liquid medicine which contains PAID OF THEYER KENT, affords a calm, refreshing Chlorodyne, in many cases, and is a most valuable remedy for the relief of all ailments."

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Hood's Pills

Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They

Rouse the Liver

Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box.

Bankrupts the Opposition. Hon. Arthur Hill Gillmor is Named a Senator.

The Collectorship. Goes to Mr. W. A. Lockhart; John E. Wilson, Inspector of Gas; James V. Lantulum, Immigration Agent—A Sketch of Each of the Men Who Have Been Chosen.

Four Appointments. Ottawa, March 26.—(Special)—The following appointments have been agreed upon by Arthur Hill Gillmor to be senators.

Disloyal Opposition. But why were the men at the left of the speaker said? Why did they not also rejoice in the prosperity of the country?

Man for the Tank. The speech delivered by Mr. Fielding last evening will be memorable in the history of Canada.

Provincial Dairy. Now Open at Sussex With a Large Attendance. Sussex, March 26.—The opening of the Provincial Dairy School which took place on the 13th instant, began with the largest class ever in attendance.

President McKinley Called Upon by Lady Minto. Washington, March 25.—The President today received Lady Minto, wife of the governor general of Canada.

An Inmate of the Kingston Penitentiary. Stabbed the Assistant Matron. Kingston, March 25.—(Special)—A convict named Goldsmith, serving a 21 years' sentence, for assault with intent to kill, while carrying a mattress from a cell in the women's ward, when passing through a door which was being held open for him by Miss Smith, deputy matron, suddenly seized her and stabbed her with a knife.

Another Chinese Attack on Missionaries. A British Cruiser Ordered from Shanghai to Taku. Shanghai, March 26.—The British second class cruiser Hermine has been ordered to proceed immediately to Taku.

MARRIED. BUTTIMER-SCOTT—On the 26th inst. at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. W. Harrison, Almon J. Buttimer to Miss Clotilda Scott, Clinton, N. B.

DEATHS. CLARKE—Suddenly, at her residence, Charlotte street west, on March 24, Maria, wife of LeBaron Clarke, in the 46th year of her age; also their infant son.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Brig Kathleen, from Bermuda, R. C. Elkin, skipper.

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CANADA'S PROSPERITY. BANKRUPTS THE OPPOSITION. Sir Charles Tupper and George E. Foster Sat in Silence and Sorrow as Hon. Mr. Fielding, in the Budget Speech, Told of the Dominion's Great Growth Under Liberal Guidance.

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Foreign Ports. Pinya, 1854, Wm Thomson & Co. Manchester Shipper, Furness, Withy & Co.

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