

PARLIAMENT.

Bill to Transfer the Inspection of Grain to the Department of Trade and Commerce

Premier introduced a Bill Re the Importation and Employment of Alien Labor—Committee on Banking and Commerce Report Favorably on the Canadian Lloyds and Eastern Saving and Loan Company Bills.

OTTAWA, April 2.—In the house today the minister of inland revenue introduced a bill to transfer the inspection of grain to the department of trade and commerce. Also one to eliminate from the weights and measures act certain clauses which have no bearing on the act.

The premier announced that since the bill had been introduced manufacturers had approached the government and asked that the bill be not made too stringent in its character. It was pointed out that it is often impossible to get certain classes of skilled labor in Canada, and to close the channels through which it might be obtained would be a hardship.

Mr. Borden of Halifax took exception to the wording of the bill, which left a doubt as to how the procedure was to be conducted. He saw no reason for making provincial attorneys general responsible for the enforcement of the act, as it might not conform to the ideas of such provincial ministers.

This view of the case was taken by Cassin and Monk, but was discredited by Fitzpatrick and Laurier, who took a strong stand on the ground that no misconception could result, as the cases would have to go before a court competent to try a case in which \$1,000 was to be collected. Borden claimed that inasmuch as the minimum claim of \$50 could be made, an inferior court was competent to conduct the proceedings.

Mr. Charlot opposed the proposition to give magistrates the authority, urging that it would seriously hamper American mill owners on Lake Michigan.

Mr. Bennett submitted that it was Canadian young men who suffered, and Clarke moved in amendment that the penalty be recovered in the name of His Majesty summarily before any magistrate, court, sessions, or county court.

The debate was adjourned until some future day. Sir Louis Davies, on the motion to

go into supply, urged upon the government the necessity of making a test case as to whether C. P. R. lands would become liable for taxation. Hon. Mr. Sifton stated that an act in some municipalities would undertake to levy taxes on C. P. R. lands the government would pay the expenses of the test case.

MacLean gave notice of motion on the same question, which will require parliament to settle the question. After dinner Mr. MacLean brought in his motion in regard to determining the claims of the Northwest in regard to the right of municipalities to tax lands granted to the Canadian Pacific.

Hon. Mr. Sifton replied, and while regretting the existing condition as first did not offer any hope that a remedy would be provided in the near future, and stated that time alone could effect a cure.

Mr. Sifton stated that the amendment was lost 7 yeas to 10 yeas. The house went into supply to consider the public works estimates.

OTTAWA, April 2.—The house was poorly attended today, owing to the departure of members for home. The committee on banking and commerce reported favorably on the Canadian Lloyds and Eastern Savings and Loan Company bills.

Those asking incorporation are: F. H. Chagnon, E. N. Cleroux of Saint Ste. Marie; E. Y. Douglas and Frank S. Lewis of Philadelphia; Hon. Robert McKay, Hon. R. Dandurand, H. A. Allan, David M. Campbell, E. Drummond, Robert Reford and John Torrance of Montreal. The proposed capital stock is placed at \$3,000,000, and divided into shares of \$100 each. The bill is for the organization in Canada of an ocean marine insurance company. The company asks to be allowed to carry on the business of fire and inland marine insurance, and to extend to wrecking. Another clause makes provision to receive grants from corporations and governments.

Mr. Leighton McCarthy questioned the right of the company to go into the wrecking business. Senator Dandurand pointed out that another wrecking company was very much required on the St. Lawrence. Mr. Barker of Hamilton offered various objections to the bill. His chief one was to the proposal to give the company power to wrecking.

Mr. Logan's motion re preferential trade was then called, but as it was not to be taken, he decided to allow it to stand over.

The house adjourned until Tuesday, 9th.

NOTES.

His excellency today received a cable message from Chamberlain, stating that on his approaching visit to Canada the Duke of Cornwall and York will be pleased to present the South African medals to the first and second Canadian contingents.

A certificate of competency as captain has been granted Second Lieutenant L. P. D. Tilley of the 8th Hussars.

The predicted fight at the meeting of the railway committee today over the proposed incorporation of the Crown's Nest Southern Railway Company did not come off. The bill was the first on the order passed, but at the request of the minister of railways it was allowed to stand until another meeting.

Judge Taschereau has invited to dine on the 17th the nineteen surviving members of the Canadian parliament of 1885 who supported confederation. The dinner will be decidedly unique in consequence of its associations.

Correspondence brought down today shows how thoroughly incompetent Hon. Mr. Fisher was as Canada's representative at the Paris exposition. Although Canada had one-fourth of the exhibit of the British Empire, she only secured five judges out of sixty-one, and only Tarte's prompt action saved the situation.

he said there was only one wrecking plant on the route, and that it was not sufficient.

Mr. Gourley said the saving of Canadian trade was more important than the question of giving a little extra power to the company. Mr. Borden pointed out that the petition called for an inland insurance company, while the bill excluded this altogether.

Mr. Monk showed up the bad practice of the Montreal toll system in his motion to bring down a copy of the annual statement of the Montreal surplus trust. Mr. Monk moved for the return of all documents connected with the despatch of militia to Valleyfield.

Mr. Kinn, deputy minister of labor, went down and acted in a political speech.

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IN THE FAR EAST.

Russia Will Not Abandon Prince Tuan Because She Owes Manchuria to Him.

So Says a Correspondent Who Had an Interview with the German Minister to China.

BERLIN, April 4.—The Pekin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung writes the substance of an interview he has had with the German minister to China, Dr. Munster.

PEKIN, Feb. 14.—The past week has practically been devoted socially in Pekin to Gen. Chaffee in honor of his promotion to the rank of major general in the regular army.

United States minister and Mrs. Conger gave a dinner Saturday night, Feb. 9, in Gen. Chaffee's honor, after which there was a smoker at the American club, which was pretty generally attended by foreign officers.

BERLIN, April 4.—A despatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Constantinople, dated April 3, says that the award of the ambassadorships who have been appointed to places of difference withheld from the treaty of 1898 between Turkey and Greece.

REUMATIC WARPED LIMBS.

STRENGTHENING HER HAND.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

RECALL OF RUSSIAN FLEET.

MOTHERS DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THAT YOU OBTAIN THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE McLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP—safe, pleasant and effective at all times.

PAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Although so far without official confirmation, the report that the Spanish council has approved the draft of the new treaty of commercial friendship between the United States and Spain finds credence here.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

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SEE THE SIGNATURE OF Fletcher IN THE UPPER EVERY FILE OF TORIA

AFRICA. Despatches from Brussels talk of Gen. De Wet joining 10,000 men for operations in the Cape Colony, and the Boers have reappeared in the Cape Colony, and the Boers have reappeared in the Cape Colony, and the Boers have reappeared in the Cape Colony.

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OTTAWA LETTER.

The Cook Charges Investigation By the Senate.

Powerful Speech By Mr. Monk, of Jacques Cartier.

A Severe Arrangement of Mr. Blair's Extravagant Management of the Intercolonial Railway.

OTTAWA, March 27.—Reference has been made in several letters to the differences of opinion existing among liberal members as to what policy is best suited to the general development of Canada. Since the debate on the budget speech opened nearly two weeks ago, those who spoke from ministerial surroundings have hardly uttered two opinions which coincided. They were found to be free traders, protectionists and revenue tariff supporters, and men who favored a fair measure of reciprocity with the United States.

But in the lot of Mr. R. L. Richardson of Lunenburg, who is often the hardest and most telling blow at the government. It is a matter of common notoriety that Mr. Richardson is a man over whom even the suave premier has no influence. Mr. Richardson has broken away from his party in the past when he considered they were in the wrong. And in consequence during the last election he found himself a straight liberal, opposed most bitterly by the government.

It is hardly possible that Mr. Bennett could have foreseen the result of his innocent proposal, but it had some what the same effect as a fire brand in a powder magazine. It stirred the liberal party to the lowest depths and carried some of its supporters back to the days when they were assuring constituencies, in all parts of the country, that free trade was the only basis that would heal the ill and woes of this down-trodden dominion. How they lamented. It was almost pathetic to hear some of them talk free trade and that sort of thing. It was interesting too, to note the restless looks that came over the countenances of the several ministers who had to listen to this wide and somewhat remarkable divergence of opinion.

In dealing with so many surprises it is a little difficult to determine just where to commence and just where to end. But perhaps we cannot do better than to take a passing glance at the opinion as expressed by the respectable John Charlton, the member for North Norfolk. Mr. Charlton was one of the gentlemen who was foremost in the struggle to hand Canadian markets over to Uncle Sam, but now he is not only a protectionist, but he is what Sir Wilfrid Laurier would term a "stairway" of the states. Mr. Charlton foundered in some way that the lumbermen of Minnesota are the men who are responsible for the enforcement of the lumber duties in the United States. He therefore is anxious that these gentlemen should be brought to account for the duties imposed in Manitoba and the Northwest is imported from Minnesota. So Mr. Charlton proposes to impose a duty on American lumber which would bring the United States to their senses. If his advice is followed out, he says that any future negotiations that may take place between this country and the United States will be carried on in a manner that will surprise the government. Last year we actually bought from the United States \$2,000,000 worth of lumber and it is estimated more than we sold them, but our exports of farm produce has fallen off so rapidly that Mr. Charlton sees no reason why we should be anxious to break our hearts in endeavoring to establish a good feeling with the United States.

Then came a denunciation from Mr. W. C. Edwards of Russell, which must have made Sir Wilfrid's sunny ways almost drop to freezing point. Mr. Edwards is a lumberman whose interests are said to be large. He is also one of the old liberals who still talks free trade. Today he finds that the government is blinding the farmer with a host of pretences which they are making in regard to revenue tariff. The revenue tariff such as has been introduced by the Laurier administration is, according to Mr. Edwards, nothing more than protection of the vilest sort. He believes that to protect manufacturers is simply to take money out of the pockets of the lumberman, the farmer, the miner and the many others who are engaged in developing the natural resources of the country. Therefore, it would only be right that the government should combat everything which tends to heap this great injustice upon the heads of those who suffer by it. Not only was he opposed to a duty on lumber, but he wanted everything connected with the lumber industry placed on the free list and allowed to come into the country without any consideration being given to anybody else.

Then Mr. Walter Scott, from West Assiniboia, took a hand in and supported the government in its policy of revenue tariff. He seems to be in opposition to the rest of the government in prising down the duties to the lowest possible margin. Mr. Scott must have an inside view of the situation, because nobody else has seen the fiscal policy of the liberal party in the same light that he seems to have seen it. It seems to be a new member, and that may be one reason for his confidence in those who are directing the affairs of the country. As a western man he is rather between the upper and the lower millstones. He wants free trade and at the same time he considers it his duty to support the government in any measure that it may introduce. It will be seen that this places Mr. Scott in a rather ticklish position. But then if his constituents are satisfied, no doubt the rest of the dominion will not feel highly offended.

One of the gentlemen who is endeavoring to attain some notoriety in the house this session is Mr. Robert Holmes, who, it is almost needless to say, comes from West Huron. Mr. Holmes needs no introduction, for his part in the West Huron election scandals have given him an introduction to the people of Canada which, if not desirable, has been effectual. Mr. Holmes finds that a burning question with the people is connected with the lowering of duties instead of raising them. He is sorry to see the government side of the house are drifting into harmony with protection principles. In connection with their speeches on the budget, Mr. Holmes and his colleagues, and tells them that the people in this country will not stand too much of the broken policy business. He considers the policy of protection is a policy of contradiction, and those who follow it are often called upon to excuse themselves for the errors into which they fall. Mr. Holmes wants a cheap country to live in, and therefore wants everything that will tend to decrease the cost of living, while he has not evidently considered the matter which he must face at home by the closing down of the factories, in the many centres which are depending upon them.

But in the lot of Mr. R. L. Richardson of Lunenburg, who is often the hardest and most telling blow at the government. It is a matter of common notoriety that Mr. Richardson is a man over whom even the suave premier has no influence. Mr. Richardson has broken away from his party in the past when he considered they were in the wrong. And in consequence during the last election he found himself a straight liberal, opposed most bitterly by the government. But the people of Lunenburg are their clever young representative and so they have him once more to fight their battles, feeling, as they must, that in him sincerity is not lacking. What Mr. Richardson desires to know most is something definite in regard to the policy of the government. He insists that it would be well for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to frankly tell the people of Canada what he proposes to do in regard to maintaining the present high protection. Quoting from a speech of the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, he finds that the government has reduced the tariff of the liberal conservative party, 71-100ths of one per cent. He also ascertained that Mr. Martin, a liberal, at a meeting in Winnipeg, showed that the reductions amounted to less than one per cent, and then he took the liberty of saying that the decrease had been two and a half per cent.

While Mr. Richardson is not inclined to be hypercritical of the policy adopted by the government, he is disappointed in regard to the broken pledges of a western constituency, he desires to see something more nearly approaching free trade. But when Mr. Sifton and Mr. Tarte and other ministers have announced that the present tariff is to be a fixture, Mr. Richardson has no hope of anything great expectations in regard to any action the government may take to amend the tariff. Today he sees the spectacle of the liberal party being gradually led along the path of protection, with a prospect of being ultimately delivered up to the hands of protection, body and bones. Being a young man of strong opinions in regard to free trade, he feels that he has placed altogether too much confidence in the promises held out by some of the ministers. But he hopes to see things delivered up to the hands of Sir Wilfrid Laurier brought back to the path from which he has strayed. Let us hope for the benefit of Canada that in this fond wish Mr. Richardson may be disappointed, for it must be apparent to every sensible person that whether it was intentional or not on the part of the government, they were wise when they stumbled into their present protective system, undesirable as it may be.

many, France and Belgium to draw from, he considers that it is unnecessary to look over Eastern Europe in search of races of which we know absolutely nothing. Canada has reached that stage when her lands should be preserved for her own sons, who will be able to make homes for themselves and to build up communities which will result in national growth such as we desire.

Looking at the progress we have made during the past years in trade and commerce, Mr. Monk found much room for discontent. Throughout the whole world a great wave of prosperity had been felt. It was the great boom of the liberal party when in opposition, that as soon as they got into power Canada would have done nothing to keep that promise, and they have not moved in any other direction in order to find markets for our natural and manufactured products. The government was anxious to know where the opposition stood on the trade matters. They could find in the amendment moved by the leader of the opposition considerable information on this point. One of the features of the policy proposed by the conservative party, was its provision for the protection of trade with other countries. At the present time practically every nation in the world is in a position of hostility in respect to Canada. Ask the government to justify their policy and they refer to the fact that the liberal party have not raised their voice in opposition. In the days of his opposition he formulated that policy known as that of the patrons of industry, but that policy seems to have been forgotten in the immense expenditure that have followed. Another of his policies was the total and complete independence of parliament, but that has been buried with the rest since the government has assumed the reins of office.

Another matter that Sir Richard liked to talk about was the system of grants to the public works without tender, but when the minister of marines and fisheries said, the other day, in his own dulcet tones, "you cannot expect us to depart from the principle that we must help our friends while we are in office," Sir Richard might as well have said that he would not oyster that grows and flourishes in Sir Louis Davies' own province. Considering that Sir Richard has been unable to carry out his own policies, it does seem a little absurd that he should endeavor to attend to plans arranged by others.

Glancing at the public expenditure for the past year, Mr. Monk found cause for alarm. The total expenditure for all services was \$51,000,000, an increase of \$7,000,000, or an increase per capita upon the people of Canada of over \$1.68. The only excuse the government sought to make for their extravagance was that they had a surplus. But the people of Canada are no longer to be misled by statistics concocted for political purposes. They are aware of the fact that in 1900 special expenditures amounting to \$3,742,187 were made and charged to capital account. By doing this the government were enabled to carry out a vicious policy and hide their real indebtedness. Taking up Mr. Blair's programme of expending large sums from capital account, in order to show a surplus, Mr. Monk found that the minister of railways was not alone in this matter. The right of construction of the Yukon telegraph line had made an outlay of a quarter of a million dollars. Glancing over the items which made up this total, Mr. Monk found that drinking cups, pistols, ammunition, elder down quilts, were matters which, according to Mr. Tarte's idea, should be paid for out of capital account. Every tenet of common sense and every sound business principle had been ignored in this system of carrying on the affairs of the country. Yet the minister of trade and commerce, but were unable to do so, saw nothing but virtue in this scandalous transaction. On the Intercolonial the government have wasted money on many useless schemes. They erected the elevators at St. John and Halifax, but were unable to do so to any degree, and if the cost of maintenance was considered it would be found that the grain handled in these buildings had cost as much as if it had been moved in teapans.

In the Yukon a most unsatisfactory condition of affairs has existed, and from the outset gross mismanagement has characterized Mr. Sifton's administration. When the Yukon railway was proposed the members of the left with dire regrets in the future who ventured to oppose that scheme. This was one instance where he had been blocked in his incapacity. It seems that in the Yukon there were some \$200,000,000 of gold in sight, and yet most of that was allowed to be taken out of the country by foreign adventurers. In his own province of Quebec Mr. Monk could scarcely name a person who had derived any advantage from the great natural wealth. Manipulators and speculators had been allowed to come in from all parts of the world and Canada had been able to retain but a little of what was due her.

In respect to the policy of immigration adopted in Canada, Mr. Monk had much to say. He was alarmed at the dogmas of W. T. R. Preston, who has been inviting other heathenish sects to come and settle in the great provinces of Canada. We do in Mr. Monk's opinion, had a sufficient number in our experience with the Doukhobors. These people were brought to the country and given lands which might have been covered with far more acceptable persons. Their appeal to the nations of the world against the laws of Canada shows them to be a people who believe in communism. Their habits and morals are a menace to Canadians. The leading papers which support the liberal party are crying out against this outrage, and Mr. Monk suggests that it is time that heed was paid to the warning. With the British Isles, Ger-

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In the Yukon a most unsatisfactory condition of affairs has existed, and from the outset gross mismanagement has characterized Mr. Sifton's administration. When the Yukon railway was proposed the members of the left with dire regrets in the future who ventured to oppose that scheme. This was one instance where he had been blocked in his incapacity. It seems that in the Yukon there were some \$200,000,000 of gold in sight, and yet most of that was allowed to be taken out of the country by foreign adventurers. In his own province of Quebec Mr. Monk could scarcely name a person who had derived any advantage from the great natural wealth. Manipulators and speculators had been allowed to come in from all parts of the world and Canada had been able to retain but a little of what was due her.

In respect to the policy of immigration adopted in Canada, Mr. Monk had much to say. He was alarmed at the dogmas of W. T. R. Preston, who has been inviting other heathenish sects to come and settle in the great provinces of Canada. We do in Mr. Monk's opinion, had a sufficient number in our experience with the Doukhobors. These people were brought to the country and given lands which might have been covered with far more acceptable persons. Their appeal to the nations of the world against the laws of Canada shows them to be a people who believe in communism. Their habits and morals are a menace to Canadians. The leading papers which support the liberal party are crying out against this outrage, and Mr. Monk suggests that it is time that heed was paid to the warning. With the British Isles, Ger-

many, France and Belgium to draw from, he considers that it is unnecessary to look over Eastern Europe in search of races of which we know absolutely nothing. Canada has reached that stage when her lands should be preserved for her own sons, who will be able to make homes for themselves and to build up communities which will result in national growth such as we desire.

Looking at the progress we have made during the past years in trade and commerce, Mr. Monk found much room for discontent. Throughout the whole world a great wave of prosperity had been felt. It was the great boom of the liberal party when in opposition, that as soon as they got into power Canada would have done nothing to keep that promise, and they have not moved in any other direction in order to find markets for our natural and manufactured products. The government was anxious to know where the opposition stood on the trade matters. They could find in the amendment moved by the leader of the opposition considerable information on this point. One of the features of the policy proposed by the conservative party, was its provision for the protection of trade with other countries. At the present time practically every nation in the world is in a position of hostility in respect to Canada. Ask the government to justify their policy and they refer to the fact that the liberal party have not raised their voice in opposition. In the days of his opposition he formulated that policy known as that of the patrons of industry, but that policy seems to have been forgotten in the immense expenditure that have followed. Another of his policies was the total and complete independence of parliament, but that has been buried with the rest since the government has assumed the reins of office.

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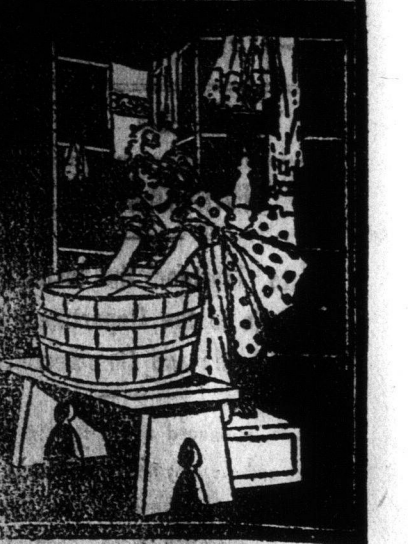
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Makes Child's Play of Wash Day
SURPRISE SOAP
is a pure hard soap which has remarkable qualities for easy and quick washing. SURPRISE really makes Child's Play of wash day. Try it yourself.
ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO.
St. Stephen, N.B.

guarded language, declined to express himself in a definite way. He wrote Mr. Cook that he would meet him at a later date, when the whole matter would be fully discussed and cleared up. Sir Richard Cartwright was asked to place an interpretation on the phrases, but declined to do so. Again, Mr. Cook, after Mr. Cameron abandoned him, was reminded that he (Cook) had had the cards in his hand, but neglected to play them. These significant expressions, pronounced by Mr. Cook to mean that \$10,000 would have to be paid for the senatorship, have taken on themselves a strength which is very important in summing up the evidence. Certainly they were not intended to convey the impression that Mr. Cook had not devoted sufficient time to the party, for Sir Richard Cartwright expresses himself as highly satisfied with the services rendered by Mr. Cook up to the time that he found himself duped by the liberal party. Sir Richard also claims that Mr. Cook had on account of his political opinions been made a victim by Sir John A. Macdonald in certain timber grants held by Mr. Cook in the west. Nor had Mr. Cook's financial assistance to his party been insignificant. He had been one of the largest contributors in Ontario, but even his unbounded generosity seems to have failed to satisfy the greed of those to whose interests he had devoted the best part of his life.

Perhaps a few sentences might be devoted to W. T. R. Preston of "bug the machine" reputation. Mr. Cook swears that Preston called at his office in Toronto and repeated the offer of Mr. Cameron in regard to the senatorship. His claim in this point is strengthened by an allusion he made to the conversation which passed between himself and Preston, to Henry Hancock, his bookkeeper. Mr. Hancock testified that Mr. Cook left Mr. Preston in anger and displayed considerable indignation in regard to the improper proposals made by the former agitator. It is only fair to state also that the reputation of the machine man was not enhanced by Mr. Cook's opinion of him. Mr. Preston was referred to as the general buffer of the liberal party, and a man with whom Mr. Cook would not care to associate. And Mr. Cook, it must be remembered, was one of the banner liberals of Ontario, can claim a knowledge of the working of the inner machinery of the agitator. Subsequently, when he was called to refute some of the statements of the machine agitator, Mr. Cook testified that Preston had sworn falsely throughout.

Summing up, it is found that Mr. Cook has been positive in every important allegation that he has made in regard to the charges advanced by him last October. After a severe cross-examination by the counsel for the defence he remained unshaken in his testimony. His evidence was corroborated by three reputable witnesses and by circumstantial evidence set forth in all letters placed in evidence. We must also conclude, no contradiction having been made, that Mr. Cook conscientiously believed that Cameron had represented that Mr. Cook should purchase the senatorship. So much for the evidence offered by the prosecution. On the side of the defence there is the contradiction of the charges by two ministers of the crown and the denial of a man whose testimony was pronounced to be perjury. The evidence given by one of the ministers is positive only on the point which materially affects his honor. In other respects he would not give the same strength to his remarks. The only question that remains in doubt is as to Cameron's authority to make the offer he did to Mr. Cook. This point will never be cleared up unless some unobtainable evidence can be adduced. It is clear, however, that the senate was made the medium of a disgraceful attempt to secure a senatorship from Mr. Cook. That this offer was not the work of the government as a whole is a matter on which the country is to be congratulated. But the electors of this free and enlightened young nation will be inclined to look upon the transaction in its best light as something which will redound to the public life. Unfortunately the witness who would be able to clearly place the responsibility has been removed beyond the control of human tribunals. Dead men tell no tales, is a maxim which the government may have cause to be thankful for, but it is to be regretted that it will never be remembered that at least an effort and a strong effort was made to block an enquiry which has resulted in even justice to all concerned.

J. D. McKENNA.

LOCAL LEGISLATION

Answers to Que Bridge Mat position M

The Grant to the Pay for the Board - To Aid the Agriculture

FREDERICTON, N.B. (Special Correspondent.)—The House met at 3 o'clock from the committee recommended bills amendments.

Mr. Osman said that the public accounts going on very slow that there would be some delay.

Hon. Mr. Burchill relating to the bill which was read a second time.

The bill changing the name of the Grand Falls.

Mr. Laforest wished to know the object of the bill.

Mr. Porter said that the bill was about expiring, and the intention of the government was to renew it.

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Baby's Soap
It is especially recommended for the family physician. Beware of imitations and may cause danger and may cause death.
ALBERT TOILET SO
MONTREAL

PROVINCIAL NEWS

BATH, Carleton Co., March 30.—The coroner's inquiry into the death of Peter Sparks, who had been badly beaten in a drunken melee, found that death resulted from excessive alcoholism.

ALMA, March 18.—The cause of Almiria Baroda v. Wolf was concluded on the 16th before D. C. Cleveland, J. P. This cause attracted unusual interest and was tried in a crowded court room.

SALISBURY, N. B., April 1.—The remains of the late James McNaughton were brought from Moncton this morning and were interred in the Elm Tree cemetery at this place this afternoon.

ALBERT, March 19.—One of the lowest trunks committed in this place for many years was perpetrated a few evenings since.

HARVEY, March 18.—The large schooner in course of construction by H. E. Graves was pushed rapidly toward completion.

MILLSTOWN, Kings Co., March 29.—Miss Mabel Stiles has returned to the United States after a visit to the home of her youth.

MECHANIC SETTLEMENT, Kings Co., April 1.—The soft weather during the past week has broken the ice in the river by Thomas Alexander and the Pollet River Lumber Co. and Isaac Cooper for Chas. F. White are hiring men to stream drive.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children

WASHINGTON, April 3.—An arrangement has been completed between the United States and Canada under which the duties on goods sent between the two countries will go at the domestic rate of three-tenths of one per cent instead of the normal rate of one per cent.

AT LONSDALE about 4 1/2 miles from Sussex Station. The Homestead farm, 101 acres more or less of good land with well dwelling house and two barns.

FREE OPAL RING Made of Solid Gold and set with a fine Opal. The ring is of the latest design and is very attractive.

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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 special 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.

WANTED. Reliable Men in every locality throughout Canada to sell for us goods, tacking up show-cards on trees, fences, along roads, and conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter.

PROFESSIONAL. DR. J. H. MORRISON HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Only. 163 GERMANS STREET.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 26, 1896, says: "If I were asked which simple medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, I am likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of other remedies, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

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CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle has the well known name of COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, with the Government Stamp of the name of the inventor.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Sole manufacturer: J. T. DAVENPORT 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Co-partnership heretofore existing between Eric S. Shary, Commissioner Merchants, was dissolved by mutual consent on November 1st last.

The business will be continued by Geo. N. Fry, at the old stand, Stall A, City Market, where he will be pleased to receive remittances of Country Producers to sell and guarantee to make prompt returns at the best possible prices.

LADIES WANTED to carry one of our beautiful Model Trimmings. They are trimmed with Fur, Floss, and Silk and are the latest in style. We are giving away a limited number to parties who will send us their names and addresses.

FREE CURE SICK HEADACHE. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Thomas of Sheffield proper, on Wednesday last at 11 a. m. when his accomplished daughter, Miss B. Churchill, was united in marriage to Messrs. D. Burpee, C. E., one of Sheffield's enterprising young men.

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with his brother, Clarence A. Newton, taking his brother, G. P. Newton's place in the business.

Wild geese made their first appearance here on the 22nd inst. Small birds and robins are here also, harbinger of spring.

Miss Mary E. Bacon continues to improve. Mrs. Gambell continues to improve.

WELSFORD NOTES. F. Charlton of Boston has purchased the farm of the late John Godfrey, and is moving on it.

Large flocks of wild geese and ducks have made their appearance. Carroll Ferris is doing a big business this spring making maple sugar and honey.

CENTREVILLE, Carleton Co., April 2.—Samantha Whings, wife and child of this village last week for California, where Mr. D. expects to remain for one year to look over the State and see if he can better his condition.

Miss Avar, the late teacher of the primary department, who went to a Massachusetts hospital and had a surgical operation performed for an inward tumor, has passed through the ordeal successfully and is on the road to renewed health.

After six years of married life Howard Reed's wife presented him with a boy baby last week.

Mrs. Getchell, a widow, who owns the Centreville flour mill, had it fitted with machinery of the latest kind for manufacturing flour, and has had it in operation since last year.

William Nicholson, aged 69 years, died March 29th, leaving a wife, two daughters and one son to mourn.

ST. ANDREW'S, N. B., April 3.—Prof. Prince arrived here yesterday by C. P. R. to superintend the removal of the biological station.

The Parrsboro, N. S., three-masted schooner Cheslie, Merriam master, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of 387 tons of fertilizer from New York, consigned to B. F. DeWolfe, to be forwarded over the C. P. R. to Houlton for distribution amongst the farmers of Anroostook Co., Maine.

Patrick McNamara, landscape gardener of St. Stephen, has commenced the preparation of the site for the McMaster cottage for shrub and tree planting.

GRAND MANAN, March 30.—Rev. A. H. McLeod, Free Baptist pastor here, has been in the city on Sunday, the 17th, at Grand Harbor.

Rev. Dr. Hunter, rector of this parish, publicly admitted eight members into the Brotherhood of St. Andrew's at St. Paul's, Grand Harbor, and four at the Church of the Ascension, North Head.

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After six years of married life Howard Reed's wife presented him with a boy baby last week.

Mrs. Getchell, a widow, who owns the Centreville flour mill, had it fitted with machinery of the latest kind for manufacturing flour, and has had it in operation since last year.

William Nicholson, aged 69 years, died March 29th, leaving a wife, two daughters and one son to mourn.

ST. ANDREW'S, N. B., April 3.—Prof. Prince arrived here yesterday by C. P. R. to superintend the removal of the biological station.

The Parrsboro, N. S., three-masted schooner Cheslie, Merriam master, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of 387 tons of fertilizer from New York, consigned to B. F. DeWolfe, to be forwarded over the C. P. R. to Houlton for distribution amongst the farmers of Anroostook Co., Maine.

Patrick McNamara, landscape gardener of St. Stephen, has commenced the preparation of the site for the McMaster cottage for shrub and tree planting.

GRAND MANAN, March 30.—Rev. A. H. McLeod, Free Baptist pastor here, has been in the city on Sunday, the 17th, at Grand Harbor.

Rev. Dr. Hunter, rector of this parish, publicly admitted eight members into the Brotherhood of St. Andrew's at St. Paul's, Grand Harbor, and four at the Church of the Ascension, North Head.

Capt. J. L. Guphill's crew will go to Point du Chene, where he is now superintending the construction of his large fishing plant.

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THE CANADIAN DRESSED POULTRY COMPANY, LTD. (TO BE INCORPORATED)

HEAD OFFICE, - - - HAMILTON, ONT.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

This Company is now prepared to receive from the municipal corporations of the different cities, towns and incorporated villages in the Province of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, any representations they may care to make in writing as to the advantages of their respective places for establishing, receiving and shipping stations in.

EMPLOYEES WANTED. The President is now prepared to receive written applications, enclosing references, for the following positions at the salaries stated:

1. Twelve local managers (one for each station). Salary \$1,500.00 a year. 2. Twenty-four inspectors (two for each station). Salary \$500.00 a year.

Applications will only be entertained from those who have applied for shares in the Company, as described in the prospectus published on another page in this paper. Notice will be published later, stating what other employes the Company will require.

All communications are to be addressed to Mr. Gibson Arnold, president of the Company, 3 Toronto street, Toronto, Ontario. Dated at Toronto, this 18th day of March, 1901.

WILLIAM S. GILMORE, Manager

STEEL AIR RIFLE FREE. One of the most beautiful photographs of the Maritime Provinces, at only 10c. each.

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 arrearages at the regular rate, and for 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 special 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.

WANTED. Reliable Men in every locality throughout Canada to sell for us goods, tacking up show-cards on trees, fences, along roads, and conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter.

PROFESSIONAL. DR. J. H. MORRISON HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Only. 163 GERMANS STREET.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 26, 1896, says: "If I were asked which simple medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, I am likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of other remedies, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera.

CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle has the well known name of COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, with the Government Stamp of the name of the inventor.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Sole manufacturer: J. T. DAVENPORT 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Co-partnership heretofore existing between Eric S. Shary, Commissioner Merchants, was dissolved by mutual consent on November 1st last.

The business will be continued by Geo. N. Fry, at the old stand, Stall A, City Market, where he will be pleased to receive remittances of Country Producers to sell and guarantee to make prompt returns at the best possible prices.

LADIES WANTED to carry one of our beautiful Model Trimmings. They are trimmed with Fur, Floss, and Silk and are the latest in style. We are giving away a limited number to parties who will send us their names and addresses.

FREE CURE SICK HEADACHE. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

FREE WATCHES. Photographs of the beautiful photographs of the Maritime Provinces, at only 10c. each. The very finest style of photographic art. People are eager to have their portraits taken in the very best style of photographic art.

with his brother, Clarence A. Newton, taking his brother, G. P. Newton's place in the business.

Wild geese made their first appearance here on the 22nd inst. Small birds and robins are here also, harbinger of spring.

Miss Mary E. Bacon continues to improve. Mrs. Gambell continues to improve.

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A Greater PROFESSOR TO THE

This Company trucks, turkeys and is available in the best about the extensive Experimental Farms

ments was simply to failing to make even Canada has sent only

dian public today of done much for the today looking for a demand.

THESE IS THE GRE

The farmer's faith in his country's interests of the Company poultry, turkeys, and special care will be in quantities, and espec farmer, or farmer's can buy ten shares at himself wealthy like I ferer Robertson, the mittee of the House o

"I did not find making a living. In chickens. The people London and the Engl best markets. These

are, incalculable and much labor as can be the two parts of the for the out-of-way of NISS, and instead of when last year I ma poultry-fattening in E in London. When I A. FLEMING, who is a prosperous business but I would not be a year). This man is of it. Chicken-fatten

The amount of a way as he likes, and farmers or their wife by or poor health an

British Isles. These the cylinder of a lever to be worked by of the cylinder of the

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such chickens in Live

These figures a John's market. Live

As they weighed elev just think for one o only a fair market p Mr. Rudin wrote as small experimental al in beautiful condition, find out how long it w as the bird had died I think the price abo INTIMATED THEIR WEEK AT GOOD P THE FOLLOW fattened and similar

LOCAL LEGIS (Continued from

in paying \$3,000 for an section of birds, and only expenditure that on this account. This vision for spending \$1, building or room for and as he told the tary, we would soon with a necessity of a ing especially to hold collection which the quiring. The newspa appear that the favori ng, but that was Inc pointed out to v ment's course would This collection would other expenses will time to time.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie would guarantee this collection could be a for \$7,000 or \$8,000, government's stock.

Hon. Mr. Hill said on the resolution taking exception he was the last mem whom he would have

He did not believe government's stock, or that he was really purchase of the Boar He only used this ite

FREE

Advertisement for Ladies Wanted

Advertisement for Farm for Sale

Advertisement for Money Order Rate Reduced

Advertisement for Castoria

Advertisement for Free Opal Ring

Advertisement for Farm for Sale

Advertisement for Ladies Wanted

Advertisement for Money Order Rate Reduced

Advertisement for Castoria

NINETEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

A Greater and Grander Investment Than Any Offered to the Public, and Especially the Farmers, of Any Country in the World in Modern Times.

PROFESSOR JAMES W. ROBERTSON, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND DAIRYING FOR CANADA, IN HIS REPORT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR CANADA, AFTER GOING TO ENGLAND AND INVESTIGATING AND SENDING SAMPLE SHIPMENTS, ENDORSES THE GREAT OBJECT OF THIS COMPANY.

THE CANADIAN DRESSED POULTRY COMPANY, LTD. (TO BE INCORPORATED)

CAPITAL STOCK, \$450,000

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ontario.

PRESIDENT: MR. GIBSON ARNOLDI, Barrister-at-Law, Toronto, Ont.

MANAGER: MR. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, Merchant, Hamilton, Ont.

OBJECT OF THE COMPANY.

This Company is being formed for the advancement of Canadian trade with England, in dressed poultry, ducks, turkeys, and geese, dressed meats, and any other farm produce the Company may at any time deem it advisable in the best interests of the shareholders, to deal in.

THIS IS THE GREAT OBJECT OF THE COMPANY. IT WILL BE NO MONOPOLY AND IT CANNOT BE MADE ONE. ITS SUCCESS MEANS THE FARMER'S SUCCESS.

The farmer's duty is first to become a shareholder in this Canadian Company, and by so doing show his faith in his country's future, and that the means business as his money being invested, his interests and the interests of the Company are the same, and then to earn a good reputation for himself as a first-class raiser of poultry, turkeys, ducks and geese for the Company.

WELL-TO-DO FARMERS FATTEN CHICKENS.

I did not find the men who fatten chickens in Britain were poor farmers who had no other means of making a living. In Canada there is an idea that it is only poor farmers who can do nothing else, who may raise chickens. The people who raise and fatten chickens in England are to be found south of London, between London and the English Channel, on about the richest part of the island, with the finest situation, close to the best markets.

SMALL CAPITAL REQUIRED.

The amount of capital required by a farmer will be very small as he can begin raising them in as small a way as he likes, and as his profits grow he can increase the number, making this a grand investment for either farmers or their wives, and those who either cannot afford to keep up a large farm or who through some infirmity or poor health are not able to attend to the heavy duties of heavy farming.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Per Pair. Includes Original cost of chickens, Cost of feed, Cost of shipping, Freight, Commission, etc.

These figures show the total cost of some chickens per pair which were shipped to Mr. James Riddin, St. John's market, Liverpool, England, and which met with a ready sale at a light price (eleven cents) per pound. As they weighed eleven pounds per pair they were actually sold for one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE shows the difference in weights of representative chickens killed before being fattened and similar chickens after being fattened for thirty-six days.

Table with 2 columns: Before fattening, After fattening. Shows weight gain in lbs. 8 oz. and 16 lbs. 4 oz.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

for dragging the bridges of Sunbury Co. into the discussion. The bill was agreed to. Bill 75, an act in aid of the establishment of an agricultural school for the maritime provinces, was agreed to, as was also Bill 68, an act better to define the term in real estate and "personal estate" in the St. John city assessment law, 1899.

Bill 73 was considered in committee of the whole. Hon. Mr. Tweedie explained, in reply to questions by Mr. Hason, that by the act of 1896 authority was given to issue bonds to the amount of \$400,000 for the erection of permanent bridges. Bonds to the extent of \$200,000 had already been issued. In addition to this there had been an expenditure of about \$120,000 on permanent bridges, which is as yet unprovided for. The present is not a favorable time for floating long term bonds, and by the bill under consideration the government seeks authority to issue short term 4 per cent. debentures, redeemable in not more than five years, and without a sinking fund. There is yet about \$80,000 to be spent on permanent bridges, and when this is expended there will be no more money available without further authority from the legislature. As he had informed the house in his budget speech, an attempt was made last year to float bonds, but the money markets were unfavorable and he believed that in five years' time there would be a better demand for long term provincial debentures. In fact, since he had delivered his budget speech he had had an offer at 90 for the bonds for which the best previous offer was 84 1/2, and more than this, he had received a letter from Boston stating that his budget speech had been read by financiers there and that when he offered the bonds for sale they would like to tender. This was the first time that an offer had been received from the United States for provincial debentures.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that the bonds of St. John city were exempt from taxation if held in the city, and he suggested to the provincial secretary a similar provision with respect to the bonds of the province. Hon. Mr. Tweedie replied that he could not adopt that suggestion without further consideration. His present impression was that it would not be wise to do so, but that the finances of the province should stand for themselves. The bill was agreed to. Bill 83, to amend chapter 100 of the Consolidated Statutes of rates and taxes, was committed, and progress reported with leave to sit again. House adjourned at 6 p. m.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Price. Includes Ready for cooking, After being cooked and left cool two days, Bones, Edible portion.

The above table shows it pays better to fatten them, and the above memo. of sale shows it pays best to ship them to England. The shipment sent to Mr. James Riddin, St. James market, Liverpool, above described, brought one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair, the farmer sold them to the shipper for fifty-four cents per pair, which is above the average price.

POSSIBILITY OF SUCCESS.

The formation of this Company is one of the natural outgrowths of the great and wonderful cold storage system. Before "cold storage" became known, it would have been an impossibility to carry on this great business but now, the great success of cold or chilled storage is the maker of this enormous business which will prove a blessing and a money maker for its shareholders.

THE HEAD OFFICE WILL BE AT HAMILTON, ONTARIO, and from there Mr. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, THE EXPERIENCED MANAGER, will direct its affairs. Mr. Gilmore is already well known to many Canadians, but for those who do not know him and who would naturally like to know something of the man who is to direct the affairs of the Company in which they intend to invest their money, the following extract from a letter written by the celebrated F. W. FARMAN CO., LIMITED, the greatest pork packers and provision merchants and probably the oldest established firm of its kind in Canada, to the proposed bank of this Company, will be of interest.

The Canadian cheese trade brought to Canada something like nineteen million dollars during the year 1900. Our butter trade with England in 1894 amounted to only six hundred thousand dollars, in 1899 it had increased to about four million dollars, and a further increase of two million dollars has been projected for the butter trade this year. In 1891 the exports from Canada of bacon were a little over six hundred thousand, and in 1898 they had grown to eight and a half million dollars worth of pork, a tremendous increase in these few years.

ADVANTAGE OF BEING A SHAREHOLDER.

- 1. TO SELL TO THE COMPANY. It is intended that the Company shall only buy from those who are shareholders and to buy birds raised or fattened by them, and any shareholder who allows his name to be used for the purpose of selling to the Company any chickens not so raised by himself or for him, will render himself liable to have his business connections with the Company ended peremptorily unless he has first the permission of the Company, which will be given only in case shareholders are not able to supply the demand, in which case shareholders will be appointed buyers to buy on commission.

GIBSON ARNOLDI, Esq., President, The Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Ltd., 3 Toronto Street, Toronto.

I enclose you herewith \$..... in full payment for shares of fully paid and non-assessable stock in the Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited, which I wish allotted to me, as I wish to become a fully qualified shareholder and entitled to all the advantages of the Company as described in the above prospectus.

NEW INVENTIONS. Following is a list of Canadian patents recently granted through the agency of Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal and Washington, D. C.

STEEL AIR RIFLE. A general meeting of the ratepayers of the town has been called for Tuesday evening at the Court House to consider the advisability of asking the local legislature for authority for the town to borrow \$40,000 for the purpose of buying out the electric light plants at Bear River and Digby, and using the present water power of the Bear River company to supply that place and Digby together with the houses and hamlets lying between, with electric light.

GOLD RING. A gold ring with a superb turquoise stone surrounded by diamonds. Price \$25.00. Write for prospectus to The Photo Co., Box 1200 Toronto.

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SED TO NY, LTD. LTON, ONT. Manager FREE y Sun Farmer \$1.20. subscribers or to regular rate, and fone thly Journal, exlusive Provinces. It is ation of New Brns-Maritime Stock Breed best newspaper a Mari and Saturdays, eight well as foreign news. SERVICE ue makes it of especia VE CONDITIONS. ohn, N. B. MORRISON ED HIS PRACTICE. e and Throat Only. MAIN STREET. LIS BROWNE'S RODDYNE TED LONDON NEWS, of 26, 1886, says: nd which single medicine I take abroad with me, as generally useful, to the others, I should say never leave without it, plicability to the relief of simple ailments forms its ion. LIS BROWNE'S ODODYNE AT SPECIFIC FOR Dysentery, Cholera, sine Chlorodyne. Every well known remedy for ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, c., bears on the Govern- name of the inventor. LIS BROWNE emists at 14, 2d. St., a. nufacturer. VENPORT 1st St., London, W. C. IS HERBRY GOVIN artnership heretofore exist- & Sharp, Commission Mer- by mutual consent on ill be continued by Geo. N. stand, 31st A. City Market, pleased to receive consi- Prefecture to rest, and guar- present returns at the best GEO. N. HERR, 31st A. City Market. ANTED nee Canadian and other goods. Write for prospectus to The Photo Co., Box 1200 Toronto. FREE The Semi-Weekly SUN.

SERMON.

Rev. Dr. Talmage on the Messianic Sacrifices for the Saving of All Nations.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows the Messianic sacrifices for the saving of all nations and speaks of Gethsemane as it appeared to him: text, I Corinthians vi. 20, "Ye are bought with a price."

Your friend takes you through his valuable house. You examine the arches, the frescoes, the grass plots, the fish ponds, the conservatories, the parks of deer and you stroll within yourself or you say aloud, "What did all this cost?" You see a costly diamond flashing in an earring, or you hear a costly dress rustling across the drawing room or you see a high metalled span of horses harnessed with silver and gold and you begin to make an estimate of the value.

The man who owns a large estate cannot instantly tell you all it is worth. He says, "I will estimate so much for the house, so much for the furniture, so much for the stock, so much for the barn, so much for the equipage, adding up in all making this aggregate."

Well, my friends, I hear so much about our mansions in heaven, about the furniture and the grand surroundings, that I want to know how much it is all worth and what has actually been paid for it. I cannot complete in a month nor a year the magnificent calculation, but before I get through today I hope to give you the figures. "Ye are bought with a price."

With some friends I went to the Tower of London to look at the crown jewels. We walked around, caught one glimpse of them and, being in the procession, were compelled to pass out. I wish that I could take this audience into the tower of God's mercy and strength, that you might walk around just once at least and see the crown jewels of eternity, behold their brilliance and estimate their value. "Ye are bought with a price."

Now if you have a large amount of money to pay you do not pay it all at once, but you pay it by installments—so much the 1st of January, so much the 1st of April, so much the 1st of July, so much the 1st of October, until the entire amount is paid, and I have to tell this audience that "you have been bought with a price," and that the price was paid in different installments.

The first installment paid for the clearance of our souls was the ignominious birth of Christ in Bethlehem. Through we may never be carefully looked after afterward, our advent into the world is carefully guarded. We come into the world amid kindly attentions. Privacy and silence are afforded when God launches an immortal soul into the world. Every roughness of man's hand ought to stand back. But I have to tell you that in the village on the side of the hill there was a very bedlam of uproar when Jesus was born. In a village capable of accommodating only a few hundred people many, many people were crowded, and amid hostlers and muleteers, and camel drivers yelling at stupid beasts of burden, the Messiah appeared. No silence. No privacy. A better adapted place hath the eagle in the eyrie, hath the whistling Jon's bird. The exultation of heaven leaped down upon earth. The first night out from the palace of heaven spent in an out-house. One hour after laying aside the robes of heaven dressed in a wrapper of coarse linen. One would have supposed that Christ would have been a noisy grandee descending from heaven first to a half way world of great magnificence, then to Caesar's palace, then to a merchant's castle in Galilee, then to a private home in Bethany, then to a fisherman's hut and last of all to a stable. No! It was one leap from the top to the bottom.

BRINGING GLAD TIDINGS. Let us open the door of the caravanary in Bethlehem and drive away the camels. Pass on through the group of idlers and loungers. What, O Mary, no light? "No light," she says, "save that which comes through the door." What, Mary, no roof? "None," she says, "only that which was brought in the sack on the journey." Let the Bethlehem woman who has come in here with kindly attentions put back the covering from the babe that we may look upon it. Look! Look! O cover your eyes! Let us kneel. Let all voices be hushed. Son of Mary! Son of God! Child of a day! Monarch of eternity. In that eye the glance of a God. Omnipotence sheathed in that Babe's arm. That voice to be changed from the feeble plaint to the tone that shall make the dead. Hosanna! Hosanna! Glory to God that Jesus came from thence to manger that we might rise from manger to throne, and that all the gates are open, and that the door of heaven that once swung this way to let Jesus out now swings the other way to let us in. Let all the bell-ringers of heaven lay hold the rope and ring out the news, "Behold, I bring you glad tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people, for today is born in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

The second installment paid for our soul's clearance was the scene in Quarantania, a mountainous region, full of caverns, where are today panthers and wild beasts of all sorts, so that you must now go there armed with knife or gun or pistol. It was there that Jesus went to think and to pray, and it was there that this monster of hell—more evil, more terrible than anything that provided in that country—satan himself, met Christ. The rose in the cheek of Christ—that the Roman senate, ascribed to Jesus—that those had scattered its petals. Abstinence from food had thrown him into emaciation. A long abstinence from food recorded in profane history is that of the crew of the ship Juno. For 22 days they had nothing to eat. For 23 this sufferer had fasted a month and ten days before the broke fast. Hunger must have agonized every fiber of the body and gnawed on the stomach with teeth of death. The thought of a morsel of bread or meat must have thrilled the body with something like ferocity.

Turn out a pack of men hungry as Christ was a-hungered, and if they had strength with one yell they would devour you as a kid. It was in that pang of hunger that Jesus was agonized, and he said, "Now change these stones, which look like bread, into an actual supply of bread." Had the temptation come to you and me under these circumstances we would have cried, "Bread it shall be!" and been almost impatient at the time taken for making bread, but Christ with one hand beat back the monarch of darkness. O ye tempted ones! Christ was tempted. We are told that Napoleon ordered a coat of mail made, but he was not quite certain that it was impenetrable, so he said to the manufacturer of the coat of mail, "Put it on now yourself and let us try it." And with shot after shot from his own pistol the emperor found out that it was just what it pretended to be, a good coat of mail. Then the man received a large reward.

I bless God that the same coat of mail that struck back the weapons of temptation from the head of Christ we may now all wear, for Jesus comes and says, "I have been tempted, and I know what it is to be tempted. Take this robe that defended me and wear it for yourselves. I shall see you through all temptation."

THE TEMPTATION OF JESUS. "But," says Satan still further to Jesus, "come and I will show you something worth looking at." And after a half day's journey they came to Jerusalem and to the top of the temple. Just as one might go up in the tower of Antwerp and look off upon Belgium, so Satan brought Christ to the top of the temple. Some people at a great height feel dizzy and a strange disposition to jump. So Satan comes to Christ in that very crisis. Standing there at the top of the temple, they looked off. A magnificent reach of country. Grainfields, vineyards, olive groves, forests and streams, cattle in the valley, flocks on the hills and villages, cities and realms. "Now," says Satan, "I'll make a bargain. Just jump off. I know it is a great way from the top of the temple to the valley, but if you are divine you can fly. Jump off. It won't hurt you. Angels will catch you. Four Eagles will hold you. Present if you will, I'll give you Asia Minor. I'll give you Germany, I'll give you Britain, I'll give you all the world." What a temptation it must have been!

Go tomorrow morning and get in an altercation with some worshiper crawling up from a gin cellar in the lowest part of your city. "No," you say, "I would not be mean myself by getting into such a contest." Then think of what the King of heaven and earth endured when He came down and fought the great wretch of hell and fought him in the wilderness and on the top of the temple. Bless God that in the triumph over temptation Christ gives us the assurance that we also shall triumph. Having Himself been tempted, He is able to succor all those who are tempted.

In a violent storm at sea the mate in the rigging had become entangled in the mast—to go up and right it. A gentleman standing on the deck said, "Don't send that boy up. He will be dashed to death." The mate said, "I know what I am about." The boy raised his hat in recognition of the order and then heaved over hand and went to work, and as he swung in the storm the passengers wrung their hands and expected to see him fall. The work done, he came down in safety, and a Christian man said to him, "Why did you go down in the rigging, before you were told to?" "Ah," said the boy, "I want down to pray! My mother always taught me before I undertook anything great to pray." "What is that you have in your vest?" "Oh, that is the New Testament!" he said. "I thought I would carry it with me if I really did go overboard." How great the height or how vast the depth with Christ within us and Christ beneath us and Christ above us and Christ all around us nothing can befall us in the way of harm. Christ Himself, having been in the tempest, will deliver all those who put their trust in Him. Blessed be His glorious name forever.

THE AGONY OF GETHSEMANE. The third installment paid for our redemption was the agonizing prayer in Gethsemane. As I sat in that garden at the foot of an old gnarled and twisted olive tree, the historic scene came upon me overwhelmingly. These old olive trees and the lineal descendants of those under which Christ stood and wept and knelt. Have the leaves of whole botanical generations told the story of our Lord's agony to these successors? Next to Calvary the solemnest place in Palestine is Gethsemane. While sitting there it seemed as if I could hear our Lord's prayer, laden with sobs and groans. Can this be the Jesus who gathered fragrance from the frankincense brought to His cradle, and from the lilies that hung their sweetest from His sermons, and from the box of alabaster that broke at His feet? Is this Jesus the comforter of Bethany, the resurrector at Nain, the oculist at Bethsaida? Is this the Christ whose frown is the storm, whose smile is the sunlight, the thunder His voice, the ocean a drop on the tip of His finger, heaven a sparkle on the bosom of His love, the universe the rust of His chariot wheel? Is this the Christ who is able to heal a heartbreak or hush a tempest or drown a world or flood in mercy with His glory? Behold Him in prayer, the globules of blood by sorrow pressed through the skin of His forehead! What an installment in part payment of the greatest price that was ever paid!

The fourth installment paid for our redemption was the shame your's shame trial. I call it a shame trial—there has never been anything so indecent or unjust in any criminal court as was witnessed at the trial of Christ. Why

they hustled Him into the courtroom at 10 o'clock in the morning. They gave Him no time for counsel. They gave Him no opportunity for subpoenaing witnesses. The ruffians who were wandering around through the midnight, of course they saw the arrest and went into the courtroom. But Jesus' friends were sober men, were respectable men, and at that hour, 10 o'clock in the morning, of course they were at home asleep. Consequently Christ entered the courtroom with the ruffians.

Oh, look at Him! No one to speak a word for Him. I lift the lantern until I can look into His face, and as my heart beats in sympathy for this, the best friend the world ever had, Him, I see now utterly friendless, an officer of the courtroom comes up and smites Him in the mouth, and I see the blood stealing from gum and lip. Oh, it was a farce of a trial, lasting only perhaps an hour, and then the judge rises for sentence! Stop! It is against the law to give sentence unless there has been an adjournment of the court between condemnation and sentence, but what cares the judge for the law? "The man has no friends. Let Him die," says the judge. And the ruffians outside the rail cry: "Aha, aha, that's what we want! Let Him die! Away with Him! Away with Him! Away with Him!"

THE DIVINE SYMPATHIZER. "Oh, I bless God that amid all the injustice that may have been inflicted upon us in this world we have a divine sympathizer. The world cannot lie about you nor abuse you as much as they did Christ, and Jesus stands today in every courtroom, in every house, in every store, and says: 'Courage! In all my hours of maltreatment and abuse I will protect those who are trampled upon.' And when Christ forgets that 3 o'clock morning scene and the howling of the unwashed crowd then He will forget you and me in the injustices of life that may be inflicted upon us.

Further I remark: The last great installment paid for our redemption was the demise of Christ. The world has seen many dark days. Many summers ago there was a very dark day when the sun was eclipsed. The fowl at noonday went to their perch, and we felt a gloom as we looked at the astronomical wonder. It was a dark day in London when the plague was at its height, and the dead with uncovered faces were seen in open carts and dumped in the trenches. It was a dark day when the earth opened and Lisbon sank, but the darkest day since the creation of the world was when the carnage of Calvary was enacted.

It was about noon when the curtain began to be drawn. It was not the coming on of a night that soothes and refreshes. It was the swinging of a great gloom all around the heavens. God hung it. As when there is a dead one in the house you bow the shutters or turn the lattice, so God in the afternoon shut the windows of the world. As it is appropriate to throw a black pall upon the coffin as it passes along, so was appropriate the gloom that shrouded the world on that day. The great bears of the earth rolled on, bearing the corpse of the King. A man's last hours are ordinarily kept sacred. However you may have hated or caricatured a man, when you hear he is dying silence puts its hands on your lips, and you would have a soothing for, the man could say by his death-making faces and sooths. But Christ in His last hour cannot be left alone. What, pursuing Him yet after so long a pursuit? You have been drinking His tears. Do you want to drink His blood? They come up closely, so that they could hardly see their faces. They glut their revenge with the contemplation of His countenance. They examine His feet. They want to feel for themselves whether those feet are really spiked. They put out their hands and touch the spikes and bring them back wet with blood and wipe them on their garments. Women stand there weeping but can go no good. It is no place for the tender hearted women. It wants a heart that crime has turned into granite. The waves of man's hatred and of hell's vengeance dash up against the mangled feet, and the hands of sin and pain and torture cover the holy heart. Had He not been thoroughly fastened to the cross they would have torn Him down and trampled Him with both feet. How the cavalry horses arched their necks and champed their bits and reared and snuffed at the blood. Had a Roman officer called out for a light, his voice would not have been heard in the tumult, but louder than the clasp of spears, and the wailing of womanhood, and the neighing of the chargers, and the bellowing of the crucifiers, there comes a voice crashing through—loud, clear, overwhelming, terrible. It is the groaning of the dying Son of God! Look, what a scene! Look, world, at what you have done!

CHRIST ON THE CROSS. I lift the covering from the maltreated Christ to let you count the wounds and estimate the cost. Oh, when the nails went through Christ's right hand, and through Christ's left hand, that bought your hands, with all their power to work and lift and write! When the nails went through Christ's right foot and Christ's left foot, that bought your feet, with all their power to walk or run or climb. When the thorn went into Christ's temple, that bought your brain, with all its power to think and plan. When the spear cleft Christ's side, that bought your heart, with all its power to love and repent and pray. When the Atlantic cable was lost in 1865, do you remember that the Great Eastern and the Medway and the Albany went out to find it? Thirty times they sank the grapple two and a half miles deep in water. After awhile they found the cable and brought it to the surface. No sooner had it been brought to the surface than they lifted a shout of exultation, but the cable slipped back again into the water and was lost. Then for two weeks more they swept the sea with the grappling hooks, and at last they found the cable, and they brought it up in silence. They fastened it to the deck. Then with great excitement they took one end of the cable to the electrician's room to see if there were really any life in it, and when they saw a spark and knew that a message could be sent then every hat was lifted, and the rockets flew and the guns sounded

until all the vessels on the expedition knew, and the continents were lashed together. Well, my friends, Sabbath after Sabbath gospel messengers have come searching down for your souls. We have swept the sea with the grappling hook of Christ's gospel. Again and again we have thought that you were at the surface, and we began to rejoice over your redemption, but at the moment of our gladness you sank back again into the world and back again into sin. Today we come with the gospel searching for your soul. We apply the cross of Christ first to see whether there is any life left in you, while all around the people stand looking to see whether the work will be done, and the angels of God bend down and witness, and, oh, if now we could see only one spark of love and hope and faith we would vent up a shout that would be heard on the battlements of heaven, and two worlds would keep jubilee because communication is open between Christ and the soul, and your nature that has been smitten in sin has been lifted into the light and the joy of the gospel.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

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SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of Infants and Children. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Children Cry for CASTORIA. BIRTHS. FINGH—On Campbell Island, N. B., April 1st, to the wife of Wilford Fingh, a son. GROSS—At Moncton, N. B., March 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gross, a daughter. MARRIAGES. CAMPBELL-IRVINE—At the residence of bride's father, Milford, April 4th, by Rev. Arthur Morison, Robert Campbell of Fairville to Ella, second daughter of John Irvine. HAMILTON-McBRIDE—On March 20th, at St. John's Church, Richmond, by Rev. A. W. Ford, M. A., Ella Louise, daughter of Henry and Isabel Hamilton, to Albert Lindsay McBride, both of the parish of Woodstock, N. B. JOHNSON-PIKE—At the residence of Hon. John G. Murdoch, Calais, April 2nd, by Rev. G. McCully, John M. Johnson and Mrs. Nellie B. Pike, both of Calais. McARY-CLARK—At St. Stephen, N. B., March 28th, by Rev. Thos. Marshall, James McARY of St. Andrew's and Emily Clark of St. Stephen. SHELDON-SWEENEY—At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. A. Giberson, March 20th, Hartley Sheldon to Miss Ida Sweeney, all of South Kentville, Caledonia Co., N. B. UROHART-FARHING—At St. Stephen, N. B., March 27th, by the Rev. W. G. Fowler, Ira P. Urohart of Calais to Ethel Darling of St. Stephen. DEATHS. DAVIS—Suddenly, at White Earth, Minnesota, U. S., on March 20th, 1901, Miles J. Davis, in the 53rd year of his age, leaving a widow and five children, here, besides numerous relatives and friends here, to mourn their loss. (Boston papers please copy.) McDOUGALL—At St. George's, N. B., March 20th, Barbara, wife of Captain Henry McDoougall, aged 63 years. McKENZIE—Entered into rest, at East Brunswick, March 23rd, Gordon, son of Alexander McKenzie, aged 27 years. PURDY—In this city, on April 2nd, Carey Purdy, in the 24th year of his age, leaving a loving wife and one son to mourn their sad loss. ROBERTS—At Leppaux, N. B., March 14th, David U. Roberts, aged 22 years, 10 months. RICHARDSON—At Windsor, March 12th, Hugh Richardson, a native of Campbell, N. B., aged 29 years. SHAW—At Middletown, Simonds, Carleton Co., N. B., March 15th, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. Marvin Shaw, aged 40 years. She leaves a husband, six boys and several circle of friends to mourn. TOLFOR—In San Francisco, February 12, Percha B., beloved husband of Olive Tolfor, a native of New Brunswick, aged 53 years. STACKHOUSE—In this city, on April 2nd, Murray Whitefield, eldest son of W. J. and the late Mary A. Stackhouse, aged 9 years.

NEWFOUNDLAND MATTERS. LONDON, April 4.—Robert Bond (the premier and official secretary of Newfoundland) confirms the statement that an understanding has been reached on the French shore question satisfactory Newfoundland and Great Britain, and which, it is hoped, will prove satisfactory to France. A representative of the Associated Press has learned that Mr. Bond, before sailing for home, will bring up a matter still more interesting to America, namely, the question of imperial ratification of the reciprocity treaty negotiated between the United States and Newfoundland eleven years ago, but which has never been put in force owing to Canadian objections. Mr. Bond is an ardent advocate of securing its ratification or of a new arrangement on similar lines. Important developments are likely to occur before he ends his mission in London, where his reception has been most cordial. VAN HORNE AND CUBA. MONTREAL, April 4.—Sir Wm. Van Horne, president of the Cuban Development Company, returned home this morning after an absence of a month, most of which was spent in looking after the company's interests in Cuba. Sir William states that although the company is proceeding with the construction of a railway, it is doing so without a franchise, but as it has bought all the land over which the railway will run, it does not need to worry on that score. The company now have six hundred men at work, and expect to have twenty-five hundred at work soon.

THE CHARM OF HEALTH. HEALTH AND BEAUTY, health and happiness, are inseparably linked together. Life's grandest prize and beauty's greatest charm is health—robust, vigorous health. It is health that makes life worth living and gives one the ambition and energy to accomplish great things. Sad it is to think of the many who fall by the way—the nervous and physical wrecks. Overcome by mental strain, overwork or wasting disease, men and women get nervous, irritable and depressed, the duties of home or business worry them, they get weak, wrinkled or debilitated. Life has no charm, no hope when health has taken flight. When you begin to fail is the time to take action—the time to replenish the nerve force by the use of the great nerve-building medicine Dr. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD. It is not like any remedy you ever tried. It does not stimulate nor deaden the nerves. It simply increases the vitality of the body by creating new nerve force and forming new, red corpuscles in the blood. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Mrs. D. W. Cronberry, 108 Richmond street West, Toronto, Ont., states: "My daughter, who sews in a white goods manufactory, got completely run down by the steady confinement required at her work. Her nerves were so exhausted, and she was so weak and debilitated, that she had to give up work entirely, and was almost a victim of nervous prostration. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, she began to use it, and was benefited from the very first. It proved an excellent remedy in restoring her to health and strength. After having used four boxes she is now at work again, healthy and happy, and attributes her recovery to the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food." DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD is in condensed pill form and is sold at 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or from Edmanison, Bates & Co., Toronto.

ST. JOHN VOL. 2 FLO Reports of River, C. P. R. Rail a Bridge Co. The sudden cold a winter unparal cold and depth of the ground, has meteorological his Up to the beginn there had been lit and the ice in the as hard and near been during the woods around the various str slightly, but had Last-week opene weather, followe five days of pelti which has pract the present. As a water in the river proceeded rate, in large cakes, swollen currents a where a sufficient their passage, a d dangerous depths safety of all brid buildings situated banks. Owing to such western New Br along the course d is witnessing suc panied by such of heavy ice as is the memory of the Many important been spent away a vast extent has John River is still rate, and when break will rise th bridge at th those six hundred condition, and the hours will witho of disasters still yet reported. The phen, reported great, and worse d serious damage o of Maine are even Brunswick. The water at In one foot yestera at the rate of ab tide. It is now l low water level y yesterday was ab public wharf, ice large quantities w and it was consid the water must b the Beach. One y yesterday aftern the Narrows from romed off King's w ly crashed away a and crashed ove side, breaking t schooner Ida May, serious damage o lecting boom. The just above the fa centre of a small ed until nearly l rush of water wa IN THE There was a ve in the harbor yest ppled up around larger than be years. All the w suffered severely, and in many cas as well. The ferry time of it throug early in the ev kept very well to