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FLOOD'S DISASTERS.

New Brunswick and Maine in the Grip of Ice Jams and Freshets.

Disasters in Maine—Smashed Bridges and Flooded Tracks on Maine Central Cut Off Communication With Boston.

Navigation on Lower St. John River Opened Two Weeks Ahead of Record—Bridges Gone and Logs Lost all Over Province.

(From Thursday's Daily Sun.) Early this morning the rain which had fallen intermittently since Monday noon showed signs of cessation. It still drizzled slightly, but the close hung clouds which have overshadowed the province during the week seemed to be breaking away and afforded enough encouragement for a sanguine weather prophet to predict a change of some kind, and any change would be welcome. In all nearly five inches of rain have fallen since record precipitation for March so far as any record has been kept.

RAILWAY CONDITIONS IMPROVED Still yesterday's rainfall was not so heavy as Tuesday's, and both the I. C. R. and C. P. R. were able to keep their lines clear and increase the stability of the repairs already made. On the C. P. R. very little inconvenience was felt beyond the necessity of running slowly over the newly repaired places. The noon express from Boston was an hour late, and the Montreal express missed the schedule by 3-4 hours. The night Boston express was an hour behind time in leaving the Maine Central, but ran on nearly even time the rest of the trip.

I. C. R. WASHOUT REPAIRED.

The washout on the I. C. R. at the Plumstead siding, three miles this side of Fenobisquis, was repaired by 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and the stalled trains allowed to proceed. A gang of about forty men worked all day, fixing the tracks and replacing the derailed cars, but owing to the constantly falling rain little progress could be made. After daylight the downpour lessened and the water decreased appreciably, greatly facilitating the operations. The repairs were made with sleepers, about 15 carloads of which were used, as any ballast deposited would have been immediately swept away again. Permanent repairs will be made later. Trainsmen report the road-bed shaky in several places, notably at Dunsinault, where a washout was feared Tuesday night. The express from Halifax, due at 6 a. m., arrived at 2.40 p. m., the Quebec express following at 3.17. The C. P. R. from Halifax from only fifteen minutes late. All trains for both directions left on time.

CENTRAL RAILWAY BRIDGE GONE.

The water became so high in the Washademoak river yesterday that it carried away the Forbes and Cole Island highway bridges. They, with the ice, crashed into the Central Railway bridge across the Washademoak, carrying away six bents of the structure. The Cole's Island bridge was a very long one, one span being 150 feet long. The Forbes bridge was 18 miles long. The railway bridge which it helped to almost completely destroy. Passengers over the Central railway are being transferred at the Washademoak, an engine with cars being held up on the bridge. The washout at Bagdad has been repaired.

PROVINCIAL DAMAGE.

Reports from all places in the vicinity of the Washademoak go to indicate that the damage wrought by the freshet has been great. The full extent will not be known till the waters subside. The temporary work put up by Con-

TRACTOR BREWER IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW BRUNSWICK COAL AND RAILWAY COMPANY'S EXTENSION AT SALMON RIVER WAS SWEEPED AWAY ENTIRELY.

The Norton highway bridge is badly injured. The extent of the injury cannot be determined till the water recedes. The bridge is an immense structure. The Bloomfield highway bridge is flooded, and boats had to be used to cross the river yesterday. The full extent of the damage is hard to get at yet. Several small crossways between Hampton and Lakeside have been interfered with in consequence. These conveniences will have to be looked after at once.

Thos. Gilliland, the supervisor, visited the damaged works in the vicinity of Hampton yesterday, but nothing in the way of repairs can be attempted till the water falls. At Sussex the freshet in Trout Brook was so high that the cellars of all houses in the vicinity were flooded. The small crossway at the end of the bridge at the Upper Corner disappeared. Great difficulty was experienced Tuesday in keeping fires in the furnaces in the basements of the houses at the upper end of the town. The government grounds suffered great injury, the embankments being washed away at an alarming rate. This damage occurred, however, of the failure of the authorities to protect the property properly.

The I. C. R. bridge was in danger of being washed away, and unless its repair and protection are at once undertaken had results may be looked for. At Hampton a vast quantity of logs has gone out with the ice. Various estimates of the loss are from one to three millions. The losses fall mainly on small operators, who had their cuts in brooks and broved on the banks of the creek and river. The water is still rising rapidly, and it is still raining.

ON THE ST. JOHN RIVER.

All along the river the water has risen to an alarming degree and is still rising rapidly. At Indiantown a high water last night the public wharf was covered to the depth of about a foot, indicating a rise of about five feet since Monday. The ice has not yet run down to any extent, as the Lower Reach is still solid. It probably requires two or three more days for its dislodgement. Reports state that the ice in the Middle Grounds is also firm. A despatch from Fredericton last night said: The rain continues with scarcely any interruption, and grave apprehensions are held regarding the situation. The water level at Indiantown has varied between rain and snow. The latter has now almost completely disappeared. The river has risen steadily at the rate of about an inch and a half an hour since last night. It is now on a level with the high water wharf of the Star Line Co., and nearly up to the mark usually reached in spring freshet. While the ice has not moved yet, it cannot hold much longer with the present height and pressure of water. The ice is between two and a half feet thick, and it is feared that great damage will be caused if it should run out now. In addition to the ice there are about 15,000,000 feet of logs in the river above here, and if this should come down in the freshet it is feared the bridges will be in danger of being swept away.

Train service on the C. P. R. has been restored, though all trains are moving slowly and are behind time. Canada Eastern trains have been cancelled because of the track being overflooded at Durham. Ice in the Nashwaak is running above Marysville. It is jammed at McConnell's. At Keswick the water is reported two feet over the covered bridge and is fast rising. At Mauderville and Sheffield residents are very apprehensive. The water is now at the usual freshet height. The roads are under water, and none of the residents have moved anything out of their barns and buildings, so that it is feared losses will be very heavy. Burpee Millstream bridge, back of Sheffield, has been carried away.

AT INDIANTOWN.

Capt. Peaman of the str. Springfield intends making his initial trip of the season this afternoon about two weeks ahead of all previous records. This is in response to urgent requests from residents all along the lower river who have no means of sending or getting supplies under present conditions. He expects to leave about 4 p. m. and plans to get as far as the Public Landing. He will return tomorrow with passengers and supplies of country produce from various points along the river. Another trip will be made on Saturday, when the captain is hopeful of getting as far as the Public Landing. The rising freshet has interfered with those who have goods stored in the warehouses around the bedroom wharves to move them hurriedly to places of more safety. The wood and sawing plant of Adams Bros., which was located at Indiantown, and which was moved yesterday over near the Star line wharf.

New heaters of an improved type are being installed in the Victoria and the Mary Queen, by means of which the water will be heated before entering the boilers and a considerable saving of fuel effected. A large washout occurred yesterday on the Pokok road and travelling to that place is practically impossible. Capt. Chas. Taylor came down from Fredericton yesterday, and is superintending the final repairs on the Victoria, which should be ready for service in about a week. The tug 'Tugs' lying at Indiantown are hustling through with their spring repairs in anticipation of an early start of the ice and logs. The Lilly Gasher, Admiral, Herve and Fred Gasher, are completed and steaming and will leave with steam up, ready to start at a moment's notice.

If, as is expected, the ice should run out during this or next week, all reports for the opening of navigation will be based on the height of the water level at Indiantown. The best date on record is April 4, on which date in 1866 the old steamer Superior left Indiantown, arriving at Fredericton two days later. Three long blasts of the whistle of the steamer Springfield at three minutes before four o'clock Thursday afternoon informed the residents of Indiantown that navigation on the St. John river two weeks earlier than ever before had been established. A few miles after four the steamer headed up stream, carrying about fifteen passengers and a large quantity of freight. It was the intention of Captain Peaman to go as far as Gagetown, if possible, and a telephone message during the evening brought the news that she had safely passed Brown's Flats. The tug Waring, which left yesterday morning with J. P. Gregory on board, passed the Star Line wharf yesterday afternoon. The Springfield will probably return today at noon, going back up river Saturday at ten o'clock. Among her passengers yesterday were John E. Vanwart, T. Worpep and Geo. Caldwell, going up to the wharf for the night. The Springfield will probably return today at noon, going back up river Saturday at ten o'clock. Among her passengers yesterday were John E. Vanwart, T. Worpep and Geo. Caldwell, going up to the wharf for the night. The Springfield will probably return today at noon, going back up river Saturday at ten o'clock.

The river at Indiantown has risen considerably over a foot since yesterday, and the water is still coming up. At high water last night it stood nearly three feet over the public wharf and was lapping around the shores of McAlary's warehouse. Reports from the river yesterday stated that the ice in the Davy's Mill race was broken up. The ice in the river is still coming up. At high water last night it stood nearly three feet over the public wharf and was lapping around the shores of McAlary's warehouse. Reports from the river yesterday stated that the ice in the Davy's Mill race was broken up. The ice in the river is still coming up. At high water last night it stood nearly three feet over the public wharf and was lapping around the shores of McAlary's warehouse. Reports from the river yesterday stated that the ice in the Davy's Mill race was broken up.

LOSS AT LEPREAUX.

It is now estimated that about one million feet of J. A. Gregory's lumber at Lepreaux has gone out to sea, and the loss is estimated to extend about three miles along the banks of the river, and after the snow storm of the first of the month six teams were engaged in hauling the cut out on the ice. In this manner about two million feet was shipped. About a million feet was broken. It was believed that the ice in the river would gradually melt and thus the logs would easily be obtained. Mr. Gregory's new mill at Lepreaux was started Saturday and regular operations were not commenced Monday. But the storm came, and in a short while the ice ran out, carrying with it the logs on the surface. The highway bridge was carried away and the dam broken by the fierce rush of the water, choked by ice and logs. Along the river there are a number of coves, and into these about half of the lumber, or one million feet, went, and was more or less surely secured by booms. All day yesterday men were at work rigging up booms and stringing them. The work was made more difficult by the continuous downpour of rain. Mr. Gregory's loss will probably amount to between \$12,000 and \$15,000. A portable mill will be taken to the coves where the logs have been captured, and they will be sawn there.

ON THE SHORE LINE.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., March 20.—Railway communication between here and St. George is interrupted by the freshet, and highway bridges are carried away in several places. The water in the river at Milltown is still rising and is within a few inches of the highest point reached last year. On the Shore Line the train is running regularly to St. George. Beyond the bridge at Milltown, and can hardly be opened before the first of the week. The overflow at Bonny River is so heavy that it is impossible to tell the extent of the damage, but it is understood that the run of ice has been wrecked on the track. There are also floods at Dwyer's and near St. Stephen. Supt. McPeake and a repair crew are working at Bonny river, but can make very little progress until the water subsides.

C. P. R. IN ORDER.

Traffic over the C. P. R. was going smoothly last night, the only inconvenience suffered being the necessity

of running slowly over many of the weak places.

At Hartland, Carleton Co., the ice and water, which covered a quarter of a mile of the track to a considerable depth, has subsided over 14 inches, and the line is now clear. Near Clarendon the rails were last night still under a few inches of water for a depth of about 200 feet, but the roadbed had not suffered, and trains continued to cross with safety, though a large crew of men were kept handy in case of any mishap. The water all along the line is falling rapidly. The Montreal express yesterday was an hour and a quarter late, having been held at Hoyt to allow the Boston express to get past the damaged places. The night express from Boston was nearly an hour behind time. I. C. R. trains ran nearly to schedule time yesterday, none of them being over a few minutes late. The temporary repairs of the washouts are holding firm, and as soon as the weather clears some work will be done on a thorough repair and re-ballast the weak places.

FROM DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, March 20.—The recent unusual rain storm has caused heavy freshets and many losses. It is estimated that about ten thousand tons of lumber and a large quantity of piling came ashore at Rockport in yesterday's tide. It is believed they belonged to parties in River Hebert, N. S. A large crew of men with teams are at work unloading the lumber and timber. The salvage will be heavy.

BANGOR FLOODED—RAILWAY BRIDGE GONE.

BANGOR, Me., March 20.—The flood disaster which has long been feared on the Penobscot came tonight when a great mass of ice that had hung for days between the toll bridge and the water works dam, moved down, and forming another jam just opposite Highland wharf, caused the river to back up rapidly. The jam started at 5 o'clock, and the water came up rapidly, until at 7 o'clock the lower end of Broad street was a foot under water, so that boats were used to get in and out of the stores and houses there. All the basements of 5000 in Broad street and lower Main street, Central street, West Market square, lower State street and Hammond street, where the thoroughfares cross the Kennebec, were flooded three to eight feet deep, and although most stocks of goods had been removed from basements, many thousands of dollars' worth were ruined. It is impossible to make any estimate of the loss in this direction tonight, so many firms are involved, and such is the excitement. The greatest damage came at five o'clock, when a mass of ice and logs swept down against the Maine Central railway bridge across the Penobscot, carrying out its middle pier and leaving two spans into the river. The mass swept on against the old wooden toll bridge, a short distance below, carrying away the middle span of the river at that place. The water on this bridge when the bridge above went down, but it is thought that all escaped to the shores, some to Brewer and some to Bangor. The carrying away of the bridges breaks all communication between Bangor and Brewer, and the eastern part of the state, and the damage cannot be repaired in months. The loss on the bridges is probably \$30,000.

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ANOTHER BIG SHIP

Must Have Been Wrecked on Nova Scotia's Deadly Coast.

Careful Examination of the Bed Rocks and Other Drift Stuff Shows It Was Not the Missing Huronian.

HALIFAX, March 20.—It is almost certain that a disaster to some big ship has occurred not far from Cape Sable, on the western coast of Nova Scotia, since Monday. No less than 100 bed rocks, such as are used in steamer berths of ocean steamers, have drifted ashore on the south side of Cape Sable Island. They are found strewn along the whole length of the beach from Hawk Point to the east end, and about sixty were picked up at Beccora, on the opposite side of Barrington Bay. The Sun's correspondent visited the location today where the finds were made, and he carefully examined everything which came ashore.

South side beach is some sixty miles long, extending to the northeast from Cape Sable light and facing the Atlantic ocean. The shore is not bold, but is flanked by shoals and a number of smaller islands. With a southerly wind drifts from miles out to sea

would have a free course to the land.

Brazil Rock lies five miles off in a southeasterly direction and nearly Beccora Point. Westward of this dangerous spot and twelve miles distant is Cape Ledge, the scene of the Hungarian wreck, and directly in the path of passenger vessels. Numerous marine mishaps have taken place there. Steamers might strike either of these shoals and, sinking in deep water further off shore, would leave no trace of wreck other than has been found in this case. The bed rocks are all new, filled with barley straw, and have been floating but a short time. Besides these are a few boards, which give very little clue. One seemed to be from the partition of a ship's room and is numbered 189 to 194. Another small strip looks like a piece of buttweld from a vessel.

There is still no sign of the Huronian, and nothing about this wreckage to indicate that it is from her.

NOVA SCOTIA HARD HIT.

HALIFAX, March 19.—The highest freshets that can be remembered here are now being experienced in this province. Davison's lumber mills at Bridgewater, the pulp mills at New Germany and the shallop pulp mill at Weymouth have had a hard time.

CHATHAM HEROES

Rescued Captain and Crew of St. John Schooner.

A Life Saving Station That is Piling Up a Rapid Record for Noble Work.

CHATHAM, Mass., March 20.—The newly organized life saving crew at Mosomoy station, which has been placed under the captaincy of S. L. Ellis, the only survivor of the crew which was drowned Monday, had an opportunity to test its courage last night, and in connection with it was also shown another bit of daring by Captain Mayo and his volunteer crew. The occasion was the rescue of Captain McLean and a crew of seven men from the stranded lumber schooner Edward Burton, from St. John, N. B., for New York, which struck on Handkerchief Shoal. She was seen to be in distress, and her signals for help were torn to ribbons by the wind before they had been up very long. The schooner was sighted in distress more than six miles away. A heavy northeast gale was raging and a high sea running, but undaunted the new crew started out. Mayo offered his assistance, and the two crews made quick time. Mayo's boat rescued four of the seven men on the Burton and the regular crew took the other three, all being landed safely. The schooner anchored to the westward of Handkerchief Shoal in yesterday's northeast gale, but when the wind shifted to northwest she got a washing. Her anchors failed to hold and she was driven towards the shoals. Those on board were powerless to save her, and what little sail they hoisted was soon blown away.

"A D—D LIAR"

For Which Bit of Profanity John Dillon Was Suspended.

Disgraceful Language and Actions of Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 20.—John Dillon, Irish nationalist, was suspended in the house of commons today for calling the colonial secretary, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, "A damned liar." The ejection of Mr. Dillon did not serve to clear the atmosphere, and the remainder of the debate was filled with personal allusions and unpleasant charges of the nature of which would have excited comment had they not been discounted by the first explosion. David Lloyd-George (Welsh nationalist) bitterly attacked the government, drawing a harrowing picture of the condition in South Africa, and charged the war office with pigeon-holing important information. Sir Charles Cayer interrupted Mr. Lloyd-George, saying the speaker was playing to the pro-Boer, whereupon Lloyd-George characterized the interruption as "an insolent remark." This caused confusion in the house and cries of "Withdraw."

John Redmond (leader of the Irish party in the house of commons) appealed to the chair, and Sir Charles reluctantly withdrew his statement. W. R. Plummer (conservative) and Mr. Redmond then had an altercation, and after more disorder Mr. Lloyd-George succeeded in finishing with the remark that he did not know who was responsible for all the errors and incompetency in South Africa, but that the men who had profited by these conditions now sat upon the government benches.

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MARRIAGES.

WORDEN—On March 15th, at the house of Benjamin Lester, Jr., Lower King's Co., N. B., by the Rev. W. H. Gordon, George H. Gibson to Miss E. Worden, both of the parish of St. John, Kings Co., N. B.

AINES—On March 14th, at the residence of Mrs. Woodstock, by Rev. Charles A. Lyons of Rhode Island, U. S., son of Charles A. Lyons, Esq., of Toronto, Canada, to Sadie L., daughter of the late John Haines of Woodstock. The papers please copy.)

IN-GORDON—At the residence of his parents, on March 18th, by the Rev. W. H. Gordon, John Hutchinson Macdonald, son of Mr. Gordon, Chatham, N. B.

BARBERIS—At St. Mary's church, on March 12th, by the Rev. Mr. W. H. Kirt, McKean, eldest son of George McKean of this city, to one Drysdale, daughter of John of Dalhousie, N. B.

DEATHS.

In this city, on March 15th, Michael J. in the 29th year of his age. (New York papers please copy.)

At Richibucto, N. B., March 15th, one Fraser, in the 72nd year of his age, a widow, five sons and five daughters.

In this city, at 26 Castle street, on pneumonia, on March 15th, Daniel Herd, in the 29th year of his age.

At his late residence, Greenwick, N. B., after a lingering illness, Daniel aged 71 years, leaving a widow and seven to mourn their loss.

March 15th, after a short illness, beloved wife of S. B. Ross, aged 67, leaving a sorrowing husband and seven to mourn their loss.

At the home for the aged, this city, on March 15th, Emily, relict of the late Thomas, in the 83rd year of her age. (New York papers please copy.)

OTTAWA LETTER.

A Step in the Direction of Legislative Union.

That is the Reason Quebec Members Headed by the Minister of Justice.

Jumped on Dr. Russell's Resolution Affirming the Desirability of the Adoption of a Uniform System of Common Law Procedure in the English Speaking Provinces.

OTTAWA, March 23.—Yesterday it was a question of the B. N. A. Act and the three Quebec members, of whom two are in the government, filed strong and energetic protests against encroachment of the federal power. Quebec ought to be safe under the present dispensation, since now, for the first time in the history of the country, both the minister of justice and the solicitor general come from that province. Having a Quebec premier and a Quebec master to the administration, it would appear that the province is reasonably safe from the terrible attacks which Mr. Russell is accused of preparing.

Dr. Russell disclaims any intention of bringing chains and slavery upon Quebec. He went out of his way to say that the federal system was safe from any attack of his. His resolution for uniformity of the law in regard to property and civil rights expressly excludes Quebec, which follows the French code and could not easily accept the common law system.

All that Mr. Russell proposed was the adoption of a uniform system by the common law provinces, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and other English provinces which have joined the Union since. The Confederation Act provides for this, as it contains a clause giving the dominion power to provide uniform legislation with the consent of the provinces concerned. Mr. Russell now asks that this clause go into operation. He says that Sir John Macdonald and the other Fathers foresaw the necessity of this agreement, but there were then great obstacles in the way, outside of Quebec. Nova Scotia had at the time of Union no municipal system, and the provinces had little acquaintance with the method of other provinces. But it was evidently the purpose of the founders to go about this organization of laws as soon as possible. Dr. Russell says it is a disgrace to the country that the matter has been delayed so long. Then he goes on to describe the inconveniences and losses occasioned by the present diversity, all of which matters are further expounded in an address which Dr. Russell delivered in Nova Scotia and published at the time. He goes in for a large codification of law, and points out the convenience that has followed the code about bills and notes prepared at Ottawa and the various codes in operation in England. Among the subjects in which uniformity is desired are partnership and domestic law, including laws of inheritance, insolvency, which is now divided between the federal and local jurisdiction, and various other matters. It was pointed out that the foreign business man who had to deal with Canada was involved in no end of trouble, and business men at home were obliged to be acquainted with all the law of all the provinces.

Dr. Russell presented his case in a scholarly and impressive way, with his usual rapid utterance, and his usual wealth of illustration and felicitous expression. He is something of a terror to reporters and fills up more columns of Hansard in the same length of time than any other man in the house. Towards the close he said he would wind up "in three words," and these three words covered three or four pages of Hansard. Some years ago I had occasion to refer to one of Mr. Russell's speeches here, in which he said he would give the whole thing in a nutshell. It was then remarked that only a coconut shell would contain it.

Mr. Flint supported the resolution in a careful speech. He often makes careful speeches, but somehow does not succeed usually in attracting much attention. Then Mr. Haggart deposited the fat in the fire. He supported Dr. Russell's motion a little too well, pointing out that it would be a step in the direction of the legislative union, which is undoubtedly true, but not a thing to be mentioned in this parliament if you want to forward the cause. Mr. Haggart stated what everybody knew, that Sir John Macdonald wanted one government for Canada, and did not favor the provincial system. Sir John could not have his way, and Mr. Haggart said that he hoped to get it eventually through the action of the Privy Council in assigning the dominion all the powers that were in doubt, so that gradually the powers of the province would be diminished. Mr. Haggart supports this idea himself and welcomes Dr. Russell's motion as a step in that direction.

Then came the avalanche. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the new minister of justice, opened fire not only upon Mr. Haggart and upon Mr. Maclean (Toronto), who supported Mr. Haggart and went a good deal further, but upon Mr. Russell, Mr. Flint and all that genus. He declared that this motion was a menace to Quebec, although of course it does not touch Quebec, which was particularly excluded. "If you take away," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, "from the provinces, the power to legislate on property and civil rights, you take away all they have left," and with this text he went on to declaim against the centralizers and in favor of provincial home rule. It was a rather fiery speech and very much ap-

proved by the Quebec supporters of the government.

The other law officer spoke. Mr. Carroll, solicitor general, proclaimed the home rule doctrine with fire and fervor. He was followed by Mr. Demers, who pointed out that Australia gave larger provincial powers than Canada to the states of the confederation.

The leader of the opposition had a word to say in a more judicial tone. He favors uniformity as much as Dr. Russell does, but he does not think it can begin at Ottawa. The clause in the constitution provides that such uniformity and such legislation here can only be obtained when the provinces severally agree to it. The first thing then is to get the provinces to act. If they take hold in the line directed by Dr. Russell, the dominion will be in a position to deal with the matter. In the meantime the agitation should be carried on through the local legislatures. Mr. Borden thinks that there is some wisdom in the idea of doing in codifying and making consistent its own laws. He thinks that recent parliaments have been very careless in the drafting of laws and that many matters have been neglected that might well occupy attention. For instance, the railway committee and the house have to legislate over and over again on particular bills about matters that ought to be provided for in a general act. In the end the Russell resolution was "talked out." Probably it will be reached again before the end of the session, but the government is now in a position to head it off altogether.

Not much progress was made yesterday in public accounts. But in regard to railway purchases some things are clear. For the first time in the history of the railway payments were made for locomotives before they were delivered. The Kingston Locomotive Works received \$80,000 on account of locomotives then under construction. It may be remarked that these works were started up just on the eve of the election, by Mr. Hart, a prominent politician, who is now a member of the house of commons. He got \$80,000 and was thus enabled to build his locomotives without calling in his capital account. No doubt it would be a great convenience to Rhodes & Curry, or to the men who sell railway ties to the government, or to other contractors for plant and goods, if they could be paid some months before they delivered the goods. Now that a precedent has been established, there is no reason why they should not be heard from.

Here is the story of ties as revealed by the records. The year 1900-1901 was a great year for ties. It was also election year. The ordinary number of ties bought in a year is less than 500,000; the number bought in that year was over 1,200,000. The amount usually spent for ties in one year is from \$30,000 to \$100,000. The amount spent last year, exclusive of switch ties, was over \$300,000. The quantity of ties used in the year 1900-01 was less than half the quantity bought. The remainder were stored for future use.

The story of fuel is like unto the story of ties. The railway usually pays about \$500,000 for fuel. In 1900-1901, coal was high and the amount paid for fuel actually used seems to have been \$973,000. The quantity used was much larger than usual in proportion to the work done, but that is not the whole of it. While less than \$1,000,000 was paid for coal actually used, \$1,335,000 was paid for coal bought. Something like \$400,000 worth of coal was not the quantity needed was bought in that year, which as previously remarked, was election year. It was stored up for use at a time when coal should be cheap. So far as can be learned the Intercolonial railway is the only road which took advantage of the high prices to lay in an extraordinary supply of coal ahead. This may be due to the fact that coal was scarce in Nova Scotia and the extra quantity had to be imported. A great deal of coal was bought from Pennsylvania and Virginia, paid for at high prices there, and freighted at remarkable rates to St. John and Halifax. Not one ton of this coal was needed on the road. The quantity bought at home was far more than the quantity used.

OTTAWA, March 14.—Mr. Pottinger's story of the ties has been outlined in the despatches, but the story is worth telling in greater detail. Mr. Pottinger is not surcharged with definite information and is rather cautious and reticent in his answers. He does not tell any more than he is asked and does not answer until he is sure. However, it was made to appear that the usual quantity of ties required for the Intercolonial is 400,000 to 500,000. In one year only before 1891 the quantity purchased was as high as 600,000. Mr. Pottinger explained that in the fall of 1900 the track master reported that the road would need 650,000. As a matter of fact less than 500,000 were used, so that the track master was a little off in his calculations. But tenders were asked for 800,000, as the management always found the offers a little short, and were not bound to accept any more than they needed. Tenders came in for a little more than 300,000, and the prices were higher than had usually been given. Mr. Pottinger attributes this to the fact that more profitable employment than making ties was available, which sentiment was cheered by government supporters in the committee. When afterwards it was shown that nearly three times as many ties were sent in as the government wanted, the lesson was somewhat impaired.

Mr. Pottinger testified that the contracts were made by an exchange of letters, which was the usual method. The only wood specified in the call for tenders was hemlock, cedar, tamarac, and juniper and Princess pine. No spruce, fir, or poplar was asked for. Mr. Pottinger says he does not care for spruce ties and would not accept them if he could get others. When the tenders came in he went through them, marking some for acceptance and others for acceptance at a certain maximum rate, lower than the offer.

Then came the astonishing fact that the total number of ties bought was

nearly 1,300,000, or double the number required, and nearly three times the number actually used. Of these the number actually used. Of these the auditor general's report shows that over one million, or more than double the quantity required, were of acceptable wood. Yet somehow the authorities got in their heads that they were going to be short and arranged with one contractor to take spruce from him. This was Frank Curran of Bathurst, from whom the department bought altogether over 400,000 ties for \$117,248. He had tendered for and made contracts for 80,000. So that in spite of a more profitable employment the policy of this government claims to have been for everybody, one contractor was able to furnish seven times the quantity bargained for. In fact this one man sold the government practically as many ties as were used altogether.

Keeping in mind the fact that the Intercolonial used less than 500,000 ties, that more than a million of an acceptable kind were offered, it is difficult to see what the occasion was for ordering spruce. Mr. Curran was supplying at 28 cents, cedar ties of the same size as the spruce for which he was paid 26 cents, less one-tenth of a cent. The bargain for spruce was the only one which Mr. Pottinger admits that he submitted to Mr. Blair. This bargain was made on the 11th of August, 1899, giving Mr. Curran the monopoly of furnishing spruce ties in that Intercolonial district. Mr. Pottinger bought from him 185,519 spruce ties, which were practically the only ones purchased that year, or any other year, by the Intercolonial. About 2,000 or 3,000 more seem to have been bought, but these were odd sizes. Mr. Curran's spruce ties are still piled up somewhere along the road.

Mr. Pottinger, replying to one of the government members of the committee, said that he considered these transactions profitable, but he also stated to another questioner that he would not have bought the spruce if he had known all he knew afterwards. Though closely questioned, the manager refused to say what was the ordinary lifetime of a railway tie or how much shorter the life of a spruce tie would be than one of the kind preferred. He offered to get the information and produce it later. Eight hundred thousand ties were left in store, piled up along the line at the end of the year, but Mr. Pottinger does not consider this to be any disadvantage. Replying to one of Mr. Blair's friends, Mr. Pottinger said he thought the ties would probably be a little better after they were stored a year than before. Mr. Blair asked if it was the intention of the department to pursue this policy of buying ties a year in advance. The manager replied that it was not.

No tenders were called for spruce ties. Mr. Curran had them at his own price. In fact no tenders were called for any of the 1,000,000 ties used over the quantity originally contracted for. Tenders were simply allowed to furnish additional quantities at the contract prices, and in the case of Mr. Curran spruce was accepted at 28-10 cents without competition. It must have been a great surprise for Mr. Pottinger, after he had decided that there was so much profitable employment that it would be impossible to get the supply he wanted, to find one contractor ready to furnish 400,000 on a \$60,000 contract. The price paid generally was high, and in the case of Mr. Curran was 28-10 cents. Mr. Pottinger's report that the average price paid for cedar and tamarac in 1899-90 was 23 cents, and the year before it was 18 cents or less.

Mr. Blair asked Mr. Pottinger if the minister had intervened in these transactions. Mr. Pottinger stated that they were settled at Moncton with the exception of the spruce tie contract, in which case Mr. Blair was consulted and approved of the action of the management. Mr. Emmerson, who possibly may have intervened, took occasion to ask Mr. Pottinger a question. He wanted to know if Mr. Curran, the contractor for the spruce ties, was not a local manager for the government supporters in the committee. This shows the temper in which the minister's friends approach an enquiry of this sort, as if it made any difference whether the supplies that were not needed were bought from a liberal or a conservative. At the close of the enquiry Mr. Bell of Platon asked whether Mr. Summer was interested in Mr. Curran's contract. Mr. Pottinger stated that he did not know that he was. There was no point in Mr. Emmerson's enquiry after all.

There is another story about these contracts. Mr. Pottinger was asked who inspected the ties, and stated that Mr. McManus was the inspector. He was next asked whether any complaint had reached the management concerning the quality of the goods, and stated that a complaint had been made that some of them were under size. He could not remember any other complaints. Mr. Barker asked whether there had not been complaint that poplar and fir ties had been accepted by Mr. McManus. Thus refreshed as to his memory, Mr. Pottinger remembered that this also was charged. When this information was submitted last May Mr. McManus was removed from the inspectorship. Was he suspended? Mr. Pottinger would not say he was suspended. In fact he believed he remained in the pay of the department. Further enquiry elicited the fact that he was now inspector of lumber for the railway.

An enquiry into the charges was ordered and Mr. Price was instructed to carry it through. This was in May. In September Mr. Price was appointed to another position and nothing had been done. The enquiry then devolved upon Mr. Russell, and now, after nine months, the department had still no information as to whether the charges were true. Many of the ties are under the snow and cannot be examined. That is as far as Mr. Pottinger got with his testimony.

Mr. Barker, who is conducting this enquiry, would like to have some information which P. S. Archibald can furnish. He asked for a summons and it was refused. Mr. Haggart, who made the motion, says that this is the first time in 30 years, to his knowledge, that a member of the committee had been refused a witness by whom he proposed to prove anything. Mr. Blair stated that Mr. Archibald had been dismissed from the railway for partisanship and that Mr. Haggart only wanted him to give assistance and coaching in the enquiry. This would not be a reason for refusing him if it were true, for witnesses have often been summoned who gave their own testimony, and also gave assistance to persons prosecuting the enquiry. It happened in this same committee a few years ago when Mr. Sir John's friend, Mr. Howells, brought all the way from Winnipeg, remained for weeks coaching the minister in regard to the Manitoba election frauds enquiry. It happened in 1881, when witnesses summoned to testify in the charges against Mr. Cochrane, member for Northumberland, remained and coached the late Mr. Cameron and other prosecutors in that enquiry. It happened again when a captain was brought from Lake Winnipeg, to testify and give private information at the same time, in respect to charges against the late Governor Shultz. The great thing after all, one would suppose, is to get the facts of the case, and the presence of Mr. Archibald in the committee room will assist in that purpose. It is evidently because his presence would assist in bringing out the facts that Mr. Blair does not want him. Certainly there can be no question of expense in the matter, for the discussion in the house on the subject will probably cost the country ten times as much as Mr. Archibald would be paid.

Meanwhile the constitution of the country and the autonomy of Quebec has been again saved by some of the Quebec members. Practically all the doctors in the country are in favor of the establishment of a Dominion Medical Council. The purpose is to establish a uniform standard of examination and registration to make it possible for a qualified Canadian doctor to practice his medicine anywhere in Canada, and to give medical degrees from recognized medical colleges in Canada, validly all over the country. It is a large and generous measure entirely in the public interest, and supported by all medical men who are willing to take

EVERY DISCREET. (Philadelphia Press.) Jay—Yes, sir, when I was in New York a sharper robbed me of \$50. Jay—Why didn't you call a policeman? Jay—Well, I thought \$50 was enough. Frederick Proft, a P. E. Islander, was arrested at the depot last evening for being drunk and carrying a loaded revolver. Proft was otherwise armed, having two bottles of whiskey on his person.

SURPRISE is SOAP Pure Hard Soap. SURPRISE SURPRISE SURPRISE

their chance in the battle of life. But Mr. Demers, who two days ago headed off Dr. Russell's scheme for the unity of law and practice in the courts, took the lead yesterday in heading off Dr. Roddick's proposition for unity in the medical profession. He was supported by Mr. Lemieux, who also saw a great danger to the rights and powers of Quebec in this proposition, and the premier himself seemed to be a little panicky on the subject. Mr. Borden does not share these apprehensions and sees no reason in the world why the measure should not become law. But what the home rule members in Quebec say will probably go in this parliament, and Dr. Roddick must wait.

Every mother who does not, already know, should know the value of that safe, pleasant and effectual remedy, McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup, the original and only genuine worm syrup. Any child will take McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup. All dealers keep it.

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BOER SYMPATHIZERS Threaten Life and Property of British Consul at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 19.—George Van Sittart, British consul at New Orleans, declares his life and property are in danger from the Boers and Boer sympathizers in the city, and has appealed to the mayor and police for protection. He says anonymous letters have grown much more numerous and threatening of late and suspicious men constantly stand around his consular office as well as his house, contemplating, he believes, an attack on him. He asked, therefore, that a police force be stationed at both places.

Chief of Police Journeay promised to investigate and, if there are any good grounds for Mr. Van Sittart's fears, the request for protection will be granted. Police protection has been recently granted the British mule stations here, at the request of the British officers and Secretary of State Hays.

USING MISS STONE'S RANSOM.

VIENNA, March 19.—The Nousse Weiser Abendblatt says serious troubles are anticipated in Macedonia, and that the Porte has ordered 30,000 men to be sent to Macedonia and Albania. There seems to be no doubt that the agitation is the work of Boris Sarakoff, the former president of the Macedonian committee, who is using Miss Stone's ransom in his efforts.

BLOOD TROUBLES Dr. Williams' Pink Pills For Pale People. These pills cure all diseases due to impurities in the blood by promptly cleansing and freeing the blood from all poisonous matter, and supplying the system with pure, rich, red blood. If your blood is thin, if you suffer from exhaustion at the least exertion, if you are pale and feel constantly languid and fagged out, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will promptly cure you. Be sure you get the genuine, and refuse all substitutes and other so-called tonics. You can tell the genuine because the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

N. Bill R. Em A Big E. to Eng. Sills FREDER house me Hazen, H penditure during th and the c lows: 18 During th came to of this ca not now ment, no governme sent, as I ment all and inform migrants agent gre penditure of \$1,175 station settlement. had come of means fil list of some of Beer's fa cliff for English \$75,000, spent to \$2,800. C a gentle Richard Faens for a Scotch years' ex came out parts of dine farm the inter Forrester He has mand an farme very desi Gas, an Brunswick companie Duncan. and very province, the Perle bury Co. man, can 1901. He chased a opposite he propo dening. came out some me Currie fa Adams, ar arrived in chased or ton. F. E land in Ja Jago's fa therefor s man of July, 1861 Chapel G Grant, w has purch Maryland an exten several y some, in being busi special a poultry Hon. Hazen, a Hand B ed by M ed. The in Sum bute the In ans Hon. M able to in the committe to havin tender. commen caused sery, a the page the gov ed tende and pu This no culare quired of fary pr dition g cepted, all the ception and the been ba In rep to an it len, the Kelly, for cert Sunbury the fact that out of revis of the s der to o having g council queste half of governm reasona lists. Tompkin Co., APR wrote m Mr. Bla for reviv eral to the app the mat Allen at to atten in Sunb ings fo

N. B. LEGISLATURE

Bill Respecting Liability of Employers to Injured Workmen.

A Big Batch of Answers in Reply to Enquiries of the Opposition—Bills Introduced—A Costly Hand Book.

FREDERICTON, March 17.—The house met at 8 o'clock. In reply to Mr. Hazen, Hon. Mr. Dunn said the expenditure on account of immigration during the fiscal years 1899, 1900, 1901 and the current year had been as follows: 1899, \$1,334; 1900, \$5,980; 1901, including hand-book, \$10,080; 1902, \$3,238.

During the same period 457 immigrants came to New Brunswick as the result of this expenditure. Mr. Hickman was not now in the employ of the government, nor is it the intention of the government to appoint any one at present, as in the opinion of the department all necessary work can be done and information given to intending immigrants through the office of the agent general in London.

In reply to Mr. Melanson, Hon. Mr. Tweedie read the items constituting the sum of \$17,738, the expenses of the arbitration, as follows: Hon. Judge Barker, arbitrator, \$1,500; Hon. Judge Luppé, arbitrator, \$1,500; Hon. Wm. Pugsley, counsel, \$5,250; L. J. Tweedie, \$250; Hon. H. A. McKeown, \$250; Geo. N. Sablitt, reporter, \$250; J. Armstrong, printing, \$250; Mr. Pugsley's bill represents about four per cent on the Eastern Extension claims.

In reply to Mr. Hazen, Hon. Mr. Tweedie read the items that made up the sum of \$11,121 for the reception of the governor general: John A. Edwards, for luncheon, etc., \$20.50; refreshments served in library, \$200; other items for decoration, planting flowers, use of rooms and coaching made his total bill \$589; J. F. McMurray, sundries, \$10.90; P. Edgewood, sundries, \$10.90; Davis & Clarke, sundries, \$63.42; Kitchen Mercantile Co., sundries, \$11.84; Dever Bros., sundries, \$5.87; W. Adams, sundries, \$18.50; J. D. Hanlon, orchestra, Queen hotel, \$18; W. Curtis, carriage, \$8; doorknobs and policeman, \$2; advertising, \$2.

In answer to Mr. Humphrey, the Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that agreeable to the recommendation contained in the report of the public accounts committee in April last with regard to having the public printing done by the printer, ten days after the recommendation was made he had caused the King's printer to send out a notification to all the papers in the province supporting the government, asking them for sealed tenders for the printing of the laws and public reports of the province. This notification contained full particulars of the number of copies required of each publication and a carefully prepared statement of the conditions on which tenders would be accepted. Tenders were received from all the papers notified with the exception of the Globe and Transcript, and the public printing since then has been based on these tenders.

In reply to Mr. Glazier with regard to an item of \$2,400 paid to W. W. Allen, the attorney general said Messrs. Kelly, Grass and Ferguson, revisors for certain parishes in the county of Sunbury, consulted me in reference to the fact of the municipal council of that county having cut down the fee of the government revisor, and in order to compensate the other revisors, having made an order allowing county councillors travelling fees. I was requested to have steps taken on behalf of the revisors appointed by the government for the collection of a reasonable fee for the revision of the lists. About the same time Mr. Tompkins, one of the revisors in York Co., appointed by the government also wrote me that the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Black had refused to pay his bill for revising. Not feeling that it was a party of my duty as attorney general to collect these amounts, with the approval of Mr. Tompkins I placed the matter in the hands of W. Watson Allen and at the same time asked him to attend to the cases of the revisors in Sunbury. Mr. Allen took proceedings for the collection of these amounts from the municipality of York, but advised that the legal right to reduce the fee as they had done.

THE PRISONER

Who escapes from jail is by no means free. He is under the ban of the law and punishment is written over against his name. Soon or late he will be caught again and bear added punishment for his short escape from his cell.

Those who by the use of palliative and other drugs escape for a time from the sufferings of dyspepsia are in the same condition as the escaped prisoner. Soon or late they will go back to the old condition and pay an added penalty for temporary release.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. Its cures are lasting.

For about two years I suffered from a very obstinate case of dyspepsia. I tried all the best remedies, but without success. I finally fell into the hands of a quack who sold me a bottle of his "Golden Medical Discovery." I used it three bottles and had effected so much benefit that I purchased a permanent cure. I can conscientiously recommend it to the thousands of dyspeptics throughout the land.

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing just as good for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets stimulate the liver.

Mr. Black, the secretary-treasurer for York, had raised a legal question as to the liability of the municipality to pay the government revisors, this, as well as a question of the right of the Sunbury county council to act as it had, were matters of considerable public importance. It was thought proper that the government should pay Mr. Allen's bill. The amount of \$24 is for his entire services on behalf of the revisors in both the counties of Sunbury and York.

In reply to the enquiry of Mr. Laforest as to the sum of \$100 paid to C. N. Skinner in connection with the Rothesay electoral list, the attorney general explained that Mr. Skinner was employed by the sheriff of Kings Co. to show cause to that part of an order nisi for writ of certiorari obtained on behalf of George W. Taylor to remove into the supreme court the voters' list and for the county of Kings for the year 1901, made up of the sheriff of the said county and deposited with the secretary-treasurer of the said county with a view to the same being signed. His instructions were to see that the order was not made absolute, and that the writ was not only as to the list for the parish of Rothesay and the non-resident list. The instructions in accordance with which he was employed, as above stated, were given by the attorney general.

In answer by the Hon. Mr. Hazen, Hon. Mr. Dunn replied that the New Brunswick Petroleum Co. Ltd. had furnished him with evidence to his satisfaction, and that he had been expended in trying for oil and natural gas within two years from the date of the license, said expenditures having been made up to the 1st of October last.

In the absence of the commissioner for Mr. Fleming, stated that the seeds imported by the government and sold to the farmers of the province were sold on credit. In the case of small lots sold no particular date was named for payment, but it was understood that payment should be made within a reasonable time. When large lots were delivered it was understood that they should be settled for before 31st October in the year of purchase. The statement on page 1 of the auditor's report, which represents the seeds transactions beginning in the spring of 1898 and up to October, 1901, from \$24, represents the accounts considered good but unpaid at the close of the last fiscal year.

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FOR COLIC

The disorders of children seem to the rugged and hearty grown person to be simple and not particularly dangerous. This point of view on the part of parents has been the cause of the loss of thousands of baby lives.

You will always find that the mothers who are successful in bringing up families of hearty, happy children with scarcely a day's sickness are always those who are careful to note the slightest evidence of illness and to check the difficulty at once.

They do not belong to the class of mothers that stupefy their children with sleeping draughts and similar medicines containing opiates. They stick to the purely vegetable, healthful medicines which cure infantile disorders quickly and of these Baby's Own Tablets are the best of all.

simple fevers, croup, constipation, diarrhoea, irritation when teething, indigestion and sleeplessness these tablets are a quick, effective, never-failing cure.

Dissolved in water the smallest baby will take them without the slightest objection. Do not trifle with medicines concerning which you know nothing when here is a time-tried remedy which is used constantly and with the best results in thousands of homes.

Baby's Own Tablets can be found at drug stores or will be sent prepaid direct by us upon receipt of the price, 25 cents a box.

THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO. BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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The disorders of children seem to the rugged and hearty grown person to be simple and not particularly dangerous. This point of view on the part of parents has been the cause of the loss of thousands of baby lives.

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Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, featuring a large illustration of a woman's face and text describing the benefits of the medicine for various ailments like anemia and weakness.

Advertisement for Baby's Own Tablets, featuring an illustration of a woman holding a baby and text describing the medicine's effectiveness for infantile colic and other ailments.

WASHOUT ON CENTRAL R. R. A washout occurred on the Central railway yesterday at Bagdad, some 23 miles from Norton. The large embankment at this place was washed away by the water from the overflowed stream.

COOK'S COTTON ROPE COMPANY. It is especially recommended for all who are engaged in the construction of bridges, wharves, and other structures where heavy ropes are required.

WANTED—A case of Headache that KUMFORT Powders will not cure in from ten to twenty minutes.

ROBBED THE POPE. A man named McManus, and his canoe was pretty well weighted with dead muskrats which he had shot during the day on the river stretches below.

HEAD JERKED FROM BODY. A horrible scene at a hanging in Mississippi.

SURE CURE FOR SEA SICKNESS, NAUSEA. Maladies of this type yield instantly to Poison's Nervine, and if you suffer periodically from these complaints, just keep Nervine at hand.

A ROYAL SNEEZE. LONDON, March 19.—King Edward has set the custom of snuff taking, which as a result, promises to be generally revived.

WANTED—A case of Headache that KUMFORT Powders will not cure in from ten to twenty minutes.

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NOTICE

During the Session of Parliament the DAILY SUN will have a Special Correspondent at Ottawa, and for ONE DOLLAR the paper will be sent to any address while the house is in session.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, but if 75 cents is sent IN ADVANCE the paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for one year.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The manager has pleasure in announcing that after 1st April next Veterinary Surgeon Dr. Manchester will reply to all enquiries made and give advice to Sun subscribers relative to ailments of their stock. Letters should be addressed to VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. S. Describe the condition of the animal as fully as possible and the advice will be given in the next issue of paper after receipt of the enquiry.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

The budget statement of Hon. Mr. Fielding contains little that is new in fact and argument. The blue books had already made us acquainted with the financial transactions of last year and also with the returns of trade and commerce. Mr. Fielding's argument from these facts is the same as he made last year and the year before. All the fresh information communicated by Mr. Fielding is contained in his announcement concerning the revenue and expenditure of the current year, now two-thirds past, and his statement that the tariff will not be changed this session.

We learn that the revenue in the year will be four millions more than last, and that the ordinary expenditure will keep pace with it, while the capital expenditure has so increased that the national debt will be six millions more at the close of the term than it was at the beginning. This means that the Laurier government is adding to the debt more this year than was added in the year 1896, though the taxation has increased from less than twenty-eight millions to more than forty-one millions, while the total revenue will be twenty millions larger than it was in 1896. To understand this we must keep in mind that the so-called ordinary expenditure has climbed in six years from \$7,000,000 to \$11,000,000, and the capital and railway subsidy expenditure from \$7,000,000 to \$14,000,000.

The announcement that no tariff changes are contemplated is of interest to many people. It interests those who under other governments have seen taxation reduced whenever the revenues were as buoyant as they are now. It concerns the taxpayers who still remember the promise of Mr. Fielding that his tariff of five years ago was only the first step in the way of free trade and reduced burdens on the people. It will receive attention from all who heard Mr. Stifton's speeches in the west promising relief to consumers. On the other hand, it will lead to sad reflections on the part of those to whom Mr. Tarte recently declared that the United States must no longer be allowed to slaughter goods in the Canadian market. The slaughter is going on for another year.

CALL US TO YOUR COUNCILS.

The fine burst of enthusiasm with which Mr. Tarte's Patrie welcomes Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to Mr. Chamberlain on the question of the imperial conference is suggestive. Mr. Tarte has been a constant opponent of imperialism whenever that idea was presented in a practical form. He belongs to the British Empire League, but he draws the line at everything which gives effect to the principles of the League. Sir Wilfrid tells Mr. Chamberlain that he sees no prospect of a practical issue from a conference of premiers on the defence of the empire. This, says La Patrie, is a crusher to the "charlatans" who propose an organization of the empire for purposes of defence. These "charlatans" include such men as Colonel Denison, Dr. George R. Parker, Dr. Weldon, Mr. McNeill, Mr. Foster, and the premier of Ontario. The offensive epithet applies to all who supported the resolution adopted at Colonel Denison's meeting at St. John. Equally Sir Wilfrid Laurier con-

demns beforehand the idea of a political organization of the empire. He tells Mr. Chamberlain that in the opinion of his government there is no need of a change in the imperial system. The colonies do not desire to be called to the council of the empire.

Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues had reason to hold a different opinion as to the attitude of the Canadian government. The expression "call us to your councils," as a plea from the colonies has become somewhat familiar in the motherland. Whence did it come?

Mr. Tarte is the author and Sir Wilfrid has echoed the appeal. The real and nominal leaders have dropped this cry, and have forgotten that they raised it.

It will be remembered that Sir Wilfrid Laurier for a long time resisted the demand of the people for the dispatch of the first contingent to Africa. Mr. Tarte was behind that resistance. Mr. Tarte maintained on several public occasions that his objections were constitutional. Sir Wilfrid said the same thing. They filed their protest against Canadian contribution to an imperial service over which Canada had no control. "Call us to your councils" was the exhortation Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Tarte addressed to the empire on that occasion. It was intended to be an argument against the offer of more contingents. But the British government and the London press took it seriously. They thought that the Canadian statesmen really desired the establishment of an imperial council. The reply of the Canadian government destroys that happy illusion.

BOER METHODS.

While there is good authority for believing that DeLarey and Louis Botha have conducted their campaign as far as possible in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare, and have tried to repress and punish all acts of personal violence and outrage attempted by their men, the progress of the war shows that Steyn and De Wet have in their laagers foreigners as well as Cape rebels who not only strip the dead and the wounded, but deliberately murder surrendered British prisoners. Bennett-Burleigh, one of the most reliable of all British war correspondents, who is now with General Bruce Hamilton's command, writes to the London Daily Telegraph: "I have seen the depositions of four men who were separately shot down, and in two, if not in three, instances the deed was perpetrated several minutes after they had been captured. There was neither excuse nor warrant for these crimes. The soldiers in question were fired upon at such close range as from within a foot to a yard. The occasion was after an action that occurred a day or so ago. One of the men was shot through the head, the others through the body. All four were left for dead upon the field. Others there were whom the murderers' bullets did not spare. But the savage gangs of Steyn and De Wet make open boast that they will take no Boers alive, nor colonials, nor anyone who can speak Dutch. As for natives in British employ, the common practice of the Boers of all commandos is to slay them off-hand."

While giving Commandant DeLarey credit for sending his wounded captive, General Methuen, back to the British lines, it may be remarked that the conduct of the war is not to be judged by the personal relations of the descendant of the old French Huguenots and the British officer who made a hit at Queen Victoria's jubilee.

The Boers not only murder their wounded and dying adversaries on the field, but they use all possible means to make the civilized world believe that they are a persecuted people and that the British are fiends incarnate. There is today in Boston one Captain Louis de Villiers of the Boer army, who claims that a reward of \$10,000 has been offered by the British for his capture. He will soon take the lecture platform. What falsehoods and slanders he will utter and promulgate can be judged from what he told a Boston Globe reporter this week:

"When war broke out," said Capt. de Villiers, "I started with a commando in Cape Colony, and fought there and later in the Free State. The real fighting was in Cape Colony after the annexation of the Transvaal, when De Wet came to enter the colony in September, 1900. I was fighting with Kritzinger, Malan and Hartog until I was wounded and captured at Hanover by Brabant's Horse in February, 1901. I was paroled under an assumed name and escaped from Cape Town on a British transport as a Canadian, in company with 700 men and 50 officers."

Capt. de Villiers said that his father, Gen. de Villiers, was killed and his mother died of pneumonia after being driven from her home by the British, a sister was shot in Cape Colony while fighting for the Boers, and another sister died in a concentration camp, while he had also lost a brother, three cousins and two uncles since the war began.

The captain says the Boers have less than 18,000 of all ages fighting, while the British have over 250,000, and are losing their army at the rate of 5,000 a month. The Boers, he said, had captured dum-dum bullets from the British, which had been manufactured in Bridgeport, Conn. Half the Cape Colony Dutch, he said, have rebelled and glory in their rebellion.

He believes that the independence of South Africa is certain, and that England will be glad to call the war off within six months.

He said the Boers have secured prisoners by the care of the transports which have been carried out from New Orleans to South Africa, and he thinks that process will be put an end to in the very near future.

The English are starving the women of the Transvaal, Capt. de Villiers said, and sheltering themselves behind them, because if the Boers captured the British supplies their own women and children would be made to suffer first. This he described as cowardly on the part of the English.

BOSTON LETTER.

Case of John C. Best Still Dragging in the Courts.

Provincials Figured Largely in a Family Reunion at Malden Last Week.

Deaths of Former Residents of the Maritime Provinces—Eggs More Abundant—First Class Horses Secured in Maine—The Lumber and Fish Markets.

(From our own correspondent.) BOSTON, March 20.—General business is quite brisk this week after the serious labor disturbances, which were finally adjusted more or less satisfactorily by Gov. Crane. The lumber yards, which had been closed pending the outcome of the strike, have been reopened, the sawmills are rushed with work, and all hands have been busy several days endeavoring to catch up with the orders which remained unfilled for nearly a week. In Fall River business men are also in good humor, the manufacturers having granted their 27,000 employees a five per cent. advance in wages. Similar demands have been made in Lowell, New Bedford and Lawrence. Should these cities follow Fall River, it is expected the movement will become general throughout the cotton mills of New England, which employ some 160,000 hands. Wages are now higher in Fall River than ever before. The mill owners were practically forced to give the increase through fear of losing vast sums of money on contracts running well into the summer, by a general strike. It is predicted that as soon as opportunity offers, probably early next fall, a sweeping cut down will be made. Meanwhile all concerned are making hay while the sun shines.

One of the leading American magazines this month publishes a lengthy article dealing with several well known Canadian writers, two of whom, Charles G. D. Roberts and Elias Canham, were born in York county, N. B. Other Canadians in the list include Duncan C. Archer of Ottawa, Basil King, a native of Charlottetown, and Gilbert Parker.

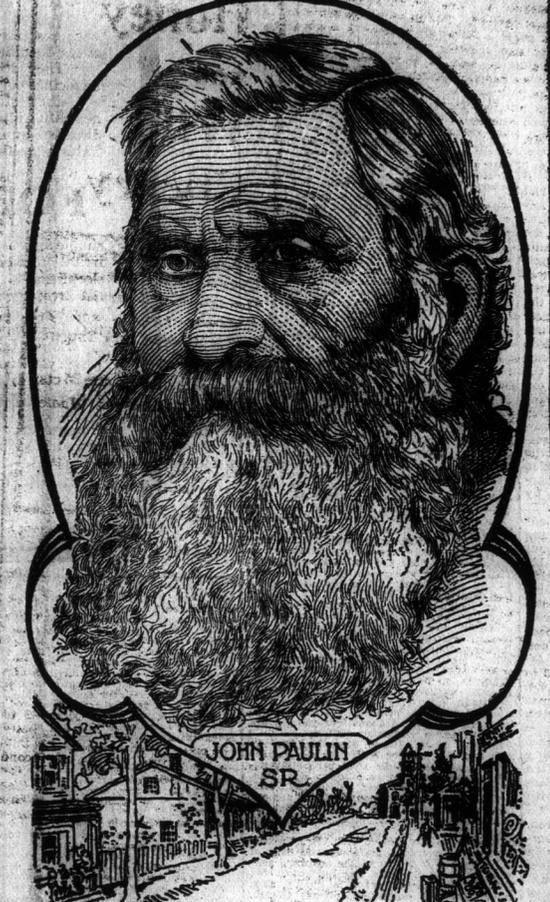
Provincials figured largely in a reunion in Malden last Saturday of a family which has representatives of five generations living. The event occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Simpson. The eldest member of the remarkable family is Mrs. Gould N. Davidson, now living with her daughter, Mrs. John W. Layton, at Independence, Mo. She was born at Yarmouth, N. S., in 1818 and married Capt. G. N. Davidson of Hantsport. Eleven children were born to this pair. Mrs. Davidson is in excellent health and in possession of all her faculties. Mrs. Davidson's second daughter is Mrs. Robert Newcomb, who was born in Hantsport 64 years ago. She married Robert Newcomb, a well to do ship carpenter. Ten children were born to this union, one of whom is Mrs. Simpson, at whose home the reunion was held. Mrs. Simpson was born in 1858 at Delhaven, N. S., and was married at Avondale, N. S. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, the eldest of whom married William H. Atkinson of Brunswick, Me. Mrs. Atkinson was born at Delhaven in 1877. Of this union there is one child, Gertrude Ellen Atkinson, born in 1899, the great great grandchild of the venerable lady who lives in Missouri. Owing to her great age Mrs. Davidson was unable to attend the reunion of the large number of her descendants. She has six children living, 32 grandchildren, 23 great grandchildren and one great great grandchild.

The case of John C. Best, the former Sackville murderer, is still being dragged in the courts of North Sackville. George E. Bailey at North Sackville still drags in the courts of the state. After the supreme court had decided against Best, on exceptions taken at the trial, a hearing was held on Saturday on a petition for a new trial. This was overruled, and court adjourned until March 29 to give defendant's counsel an opportunity to take exceptions. Should these exceptions be overruled, it is probable Best will be sentenced immediately to be electrocuted at some date, probably during the summer. At the last hearing Best was in court appearing quite nervous at times. Most of the hearings which have been held since the trial are regarded as largely matters of form, most lawyers conceding that little can be done to save the convicted man.

Capt. Peter M. Martin, for many years a notable figure in the town of St. John, died in Roxbury last Friday. Capt. Martin was born in Horton, N. S., 71 years ago. He made many voyages on vessels sailing from St. John. At 25 years of age he was master of a brig. While in command of the bark Aqueduct in 1857, he was shipwrecked off Norfolk, Va. Two daughters survive the captain.

George Fiske, a prominent layman in the Episcopal church, died recently in Maynard, Mass., where he had erected a church for the benefit of the English mill operatives. In 1858, Mr. Fiske married Mary Elizabeth Wood, a well known Nova Scotia woman, who survives. The funeral, which was held at

A WISCONSIN PIONEER Recommends Pe-ru-na as Being Worth its Weight in Gold.



Hon. John Paulin, Sr., a pioneer of Port Washington, Wis., is held in high esteem by the residents of that place. He is one of the oldest citizens. In a recent letter he says: "I have used Peruna with good results for coughs and colds. It has also cured my catarrh which always became worse when affected with but a slight cold. I am recommending Peruna because it is worth its weight in gold."—JOHN PAULIN, SR.

Peruna can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. At all up-to-date drug stores and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

The Church of the Advent in Boston was attended by representatives of British societies, Rev. Fr. W. B. Frisby celebrating the requiem mass. Among deaths of former provincialists of late were the following: In Jamaica Plain, March 16, Lillian May, daughter of Andrew and Lizzie Hamilton, aged 2 years, parents former residents of St. John; in Roxbury March 14, Capt. Peter M. Martin, native of Horton, N. S., formerly resident of St. John, whose interment occurred in Exeter, Me., March 10, Rev. Dr. W. Fowler, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, formerly of St. John; in Roxbury, March 17, Mrs. Catherine Mudge, aged 67 years, formerly of St. John; in Waterville, Me., March 12, James Ryan, aged 73 years, formerly of Exeter, N. S.; in the city of Prince Edward Island; in Somerville, March 17, Mrs. Harriet E. Pinkham, wife of William W. Pinkham, aged 61 years, formerly of Liverpool, N. S., where interment occurs; in Dorchester, March 16, Mrs. Hannah J. Covert, wife of Allan J. Covert, aged 58 years, native of Nova Scotia. Three woodchoppers, bound from the New Hampshire woods for their homes in the province, stayed over in Boston Saturday night to see the sights. Unfortunately they were unable to control their appetites, and during the night they fell by the wayside to be gathered in later by policemen. One of the men, John Gibbons, is in the hospital with a fractured skull and may die. He received the injury by falling. "Another of the trio, Clifford Astle, was struck on the head with a brick by a man who attempted to rob him. Astle is severely hurt, but is in no danger. The British organizations of Pawtucket, R. I., have raised over \$1,200 towards installing a set of chimes in the tower of St. Paul's church there as a memorial to Queen Victoria. It is said that there is a decided scarcity of first class horses in Maine, especially in the class of the light harness race horse. Owing to the scarcity of these animals the race track at Augusta will not be opened this year. In Boston the spruce market is firm, with a better demand noted this week. Much interest has been taken in reports from the east, where it is stated the snow has about gone, and that the cut of spruce has been considerably shortened. It is feared that drives may be hung up for weeks, and hence of the somewhat uncertain outlook at the mills, the situation here is rather puzzling, but nevertheless firm. Full prices are being made on all orders, which continue to increase daily. For ten and twelve inch dimensions \$29 is still quoted; \$18 for 3 in. and under; \$19 to 19.50 for 10 and 12 inch random lengths, ten feet and up; \$15 for merchantable boards, 5 in. and up, and \$18 for matched boards. Hemlock is fully sustained at an advance. Good

Mr. A. Howell, Marietta, Ga., writes: "I have been troubled with catarrh in head, throat and stomach for several years, and from accounts that I have read in several newspapers of the good effects that many had received from Peruna, and whose veracity could not be doubted, caused me to give it a trial, and I bless the day that I did make a trial. It has made a new man of me."

"I was all my life up to about five years ago a very healthy man, and about that time I was troubled with catarrh. I tried a number of prescriptions from different doctors but none seemed to relieve me until I commenced the use of Peruna, and from its use I can truly say that I have been greatly benefited."

"I am now in my eighty-seventh year and can walk and get about as well as many much younger than myself and attribute it greatly to the use of Peruna. I keep some on hand all the time, and consider it the cheapest medicine in the world."—Mr. A. Howell.

J. B. Prince, East Leon, N. Y., writes: "Peruna has saved my life, and made a strong, healthy, jolly old man of me. Peruna is just what every family should not be without. I have taken very few colds since I have used Peruna, but when I do catch cold, Peruna is my medicine."

"A minister came to me last summer and said that he had seen my testimonial in the paper, and began taking Peruna. He said that it straightened him right up—(he was troubled with kidney trouble) and Peruna cured him. I cannot express my thanks for the benefit your medicine has been to me."—J. B. Prince.

Abraham Ziegler, Biedmont, Wayne County, Mo., writes: "My wife who is now eighty-seven years old, suffered for about sixteen years from severe catarrh of the head, which affected her sight and hearing. I saw Peruna advertised in your almanac, and testimonials similar to her case attracted my attention. I got one bottle and it helped her so much that she is now using the second bottle and she thinks it is something wonderful. Her hearing and sight are both in part restored."—Abraham Ziegler.

In old age the mucous membranes become thickened and partly lose their function. This leads to partial loss of hearing, smell and taste, as well as digestive disturbances. Peruna corrects all this by its specific operation on all the mucous membranes of the body. One bottle will convince anyone. Once used and Peruna becomes a life-long stand-by with old and young.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

"The Pills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases.

Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. ORANGE GRAND LODGE. Order in a Healthy Condition With Finances Showing Surplus.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 19.—The Orange Grand Lodge of New Brunswick opened its annual session here this morning, there being about 100 delegates in attendance. Grand Master Thomas presiding. An address of welcome was delivered by H. A. McLeod, York County master. This address was replied to by Colonel Armstrong and Philip Palmer. Grand Master Thomas then delivered his annual address, dealing with the events of the past year within the order, and stating that it had been a year of progress. The Grand Secretary, Neil Morrison, presented his report. During the year four new subordinate lodges had been organized, four reinstated and one county lodge formed. There had been 424 members initiated, 98 reinstated and 68 admitted by card. There had been 76 withdrawals, 53 members had died and three had been expelled. The grand master's and grand secretary's reports were referred to special committees. Grand Treasurer P. E. Heine presented his report showing the finances to be in a healthy condition, there being a balance of some \$1200 on hand. The question of establishing an or-

phan's home for the orphans of deceased members of the order was discussed at some length and referred to a special committee, consisting of H. H. Pitts, C. N. Skinner and W. H. Woodman, to report at the next annual meeting. A telegram of greeting was sent to the grand lodge of East Ontario. FREDERICTON, March 19.—At this afternoon's session the report of the credential committee was submitted and adopted. The finance committee reported favorably on the accounts and the report of the committee on correspondence was read and adopted. Considerable time was consumed in discussing several reports. At the evening session the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Master, A. D. Thomas, York County; grand deputy grand master, J. A. Lindsay, Carleton Co.; Junior deputy grand master, Henry Wise, Northumberland. Grand treasurer, P. E. Heine, Moncton. Grand director of ceremonies, J. W. Clark, Moncton. Grand lecturer, J. D. Copp, Albert. Deputy grand secretary, D. H. Charters, Moncton. Grand chaplain, Rev. J. D. Fulton, Kings. The officers were afterwards installed by Past Master A. J. Armstrong.

SYDNEY. Two Bad Men Now in the County Jail. SYDNEY, Cape Breton, March 19.—Adam L. Bayley was today committed to stand trial at the sitting of the supreme court to be held in June next, on a charge of having caused the death of Miriam Cossman, of Charnel, Newfoundland, by the alleged performance of a criminal operation, for which he was arrested on January 26. Prideaux, the principal witness in the case, gave evidence this morning. Prideaux was remanded for a preliminary hearing to take place in Sydney next week. He is charged with being an accomplice and is held under the fugitive offenders' act. It is stated that he will be defended by Hon. A. B. Morine, K. C., of St. Johns. Both Bayley and Prideaux are now in Sydney county jail.

Sporting Goods Catalogue. We send our 200 page—illustrated catalogue free on receipt of 2c. stamp to help pay postage. No matter what your sport is you should have a copy. FREE With it you can choose your equipment for field or indoor sports, for summer or winter, just as well as by calling at any store—and also—order—we make special prices for our catalogue goods and our trade is so large we can sell you almost as cheap as some dealers pay for their goods. Here are a few leading lines: BICYCLES, Automobiles and Sundries; BASEBALL, Lacrosse, Football, GOLF, Tennis, FISHING TACKLE, Guns, RIFLES, Revolvers, ammunition, Trap, Targets, SKATES, Hockey Sticks, SNOWSHOES, Toboggans, Pouching Bags, BOXING GLOVES, Camping Equipment. T. W. BOYD & SON, MONTREAL, P. Q.

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BUDGET SPEECH.

OTTAWA, March 17.—Finance Minister Fielding delivered his seventh budget speech today. He began at half past three. Interest was not strong enough to fill the galleries and nearly half the seats in the chamber were empty.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said it was his privilege to rehearse another chapter of the continued story of Canadian prosperity. Last year he suggested that the crest of the wave had been reached, but he found the progress of the year better than he had expected. The only discouraging feature was the census return, but he thought all the progress indicated occurred in the last five years of the period. The revenue last year exceeded that of the previous year, but was not quite up to the estimate. After showing where increases and decreases had taken place, giving explanations of the increased expenditure last year and the continued increase of the debt, amounting last year to nearly three millions, the finance minister made a comparison of the surpluses and deficits of his own and the previous administration, taking up the estimates for the year ending next June.

Hon. Mr. Fielding stated that the current revenue to March 10th had been \$38,047,885, and he estimated that at the end of the year it would reach \$58,800,000, an increase over last year of \$4,285,000. The expenditure to March 10th was \$39,133,602. The estimate for the whole year was \$51,000,000, an increase of \$4,123,622. This would give a surplus of \$6,800,000, a sum slightly in excess of last year. The capital expenditure this year would be the largest in Canada's history, amounting, he expected, to \$14,290,000, an increase of more than three millions over last year. The ultimate result of the year's operations would be the addition of six millions to the national surplus, the largest increase since the change of government. There were six millions of temporary loans on which the government now pays three and a quarter per cent. The government proposed to take power to float a new loan in England to meet these liabilities and other maturing loans.

After discussing increases in trade, Hon. Mr. Fielding took up the discussion of the rates of duty on British and American goods. He insisted that the average rate of dutiable goods from Great Britain was now practically the same as that on dutiable goods from the United States, whereas under the late government the tax on British goods was higher. He showed an increase of Canadian trade with Britain, stating that it was due to the preferential tariff.

Dr. Sproule—What was the increase in imports from the United States? Mr. Fielding—I have not the figures. (Opposition laughter.)

Mr. Fielding added—Trade all over the world has increased. (Renewed opposition applause.)

Mr. McLean—Mr. Charlton has shown that trade with the United States increased more than with England.

Hon. Mr. Fielding was somewhat embarrassed, but finally admitted that trade with Britain had not especially increased. It would have been worse yet without the preferential tariff. After giving a history of the enquiry and action into the paper makers' combine, Mr. Fielding stated that delegates representing Canadian beet sugar concerns had asked for sugar bounties, or higher sugar duties. This request could not be granted. Mr. Fielding thought that the incidental advantage of customs duty, free machinery and the Ontario provincial bounty, would be sufficient encouragement. Three new factories were to be established in Ontario, and one in Alberta, which would show whether the beet sugar industry was suitable to this country, and the government proposed to give a drawback to home producers of sugar machinery.

The finance minister then announced that there would be no tariff changes this year.

Many claims had been made, and Mr. Fielding admitted that the tariff was not perfect. Nevertheless, he believed in tariff stability and thought changes should not be made too often. Before the house should meet next year the industrial return of census would be in and parliament would be in a better position to act. Respecting Canadian relations with Germany, he understood how Germany came to misunderstand the Canadian position. He hoped, however, that patient negotiations with Germany would show that country there was no cause for a hostile tariff against Canada.

There was another reason why no tariff changes should be made now. A few months hence a conference would take place between Canada, Australia and among all the colonial premiers. It would be better to wait the developments of this event before taking up tariff legislation at this time. He spent the time in taking up the question the government would deal with it as it did five years ago, in a spirit of moderation and with due regard to the interests of the whole country.

In closing, Hon. Mr. Fielding observed that the budget of 1902 was introduced on St. George's day and the pleasant statements he now made appeared on St. Patrick's day. This led to a peroration concerning the harmony that existed among all races in Canada. Hon. Mr. Fielding spoke an hour and a half, and was cheered by his supporters on closing.

MR. BORDEN  
The leader of the opposition, began his reply by rallying Hon. Mr. Fielding on his reference to St. Patrick and remarking that Mr. Fielding had set apart another day for his budget speech, but had changed the date at his (Borden's) request. The opposition leader said he would congratulate the country, but could not commend the government on the prosperity of Canada. The finance minister could claim credit for a universal increase of trade just as the cock crowing in the morn might claim credit for the sun rise. But while the government produced diagrams to show an increase of trade, he saw no pictures engraved to show the increase of debt, expenditure and taxation. Perhaps the paper said were not big enough for this purpose. Mr. Borden then made a comparison of the expenditure and taxation

in 1896 with that of 1901, showing that the cost of government and the burdens of the people were advancing by leaps and bounds. Taking up Sir Richard Cartwright's famous article in the London Economist, depicting in gloomy language the enormous mischief of government extravagance, Mr. Borden applied the doctrine of that treatise to existing conditions. This reading caused great amusement and Mr. Borden closed this review with the suggestion that Sir Richard re-write his article, adopting the statistics of last year instead of those ten years ago.

Reviewing the trade statistics, Mr. Borden pointed out that if gold and silver bullion is excluded, there had been no recent increase of trade. Taking everything, it was an unpleasant fact that Canadian imports from Britain were less by two millions last year than the year before, and there was a like decrease of British imports from Canada. More than that, in many articles whereof British imports from Canada had increased, British imports of some articles from other countries had increased.

At six o'clock Mr. Borden moved the adjournment of the debate, at the same time giving notice of the following amendment he would move at the close of his speech tomorrow:

"This House, regarding the operation of the present tariff as unsatisfactory, is of opinion that this country requires a declared policy of such adequate protection to its labor, agricultural products, manufactures and industries as will at all times secure the Canadian market for Canadians, and while always firmly maintaining the necessity of such protection to Canadian interests, this House affirms its belief in a policy of reciprocal trade preferences with the Empire."

The house then adjourned.

NOTICES.

A census bulletin brought down today gives the origin and nationality of Canadians. The leading ten races are as follows: French, 1,649,552; English, 1,263,575; Irish, 899,858; Scotch, 786,986; German, 309,741; Indian, 93,319; Dutch, 53,839; Russian, 23,586; negro, 17,427; Chinese, 17,299.

OTTAWA, March 18.—After routine Mr. Borden of Halifax resumed his criticism of the budget, showing that the dominion expenditure had increased by higher leaps and longer bounds than the trade of the business of the country. He showed that the expenditure had increased over 50 per cent since 1896. Turning to trade, Mr. Borden showed that Canadian purchases from Britain were two millions less than the year before, while Canadian purchases from the United States were seven millions more than the year before. We buy three times as much from the United States as from Britain, a discrimination much greater than it was ten years ago, when Cartwright complained of it. This state of affairs was due partly to the fact that while there was a nominal preference of the country, the general tariff had been so framed that it gave the real preference to the United States. Mr. Fielding boasted that the preferential policy was introduced appropriately on St. George's day. This, said Mr. Borden, amid loud laughter, was not the first time or the second when the patron Saint of England had been victimized by a confidant man. We had heard of persons deceiving the elect, but here was a case of deceiving a Saint in Heaven.

Mr. Borden then entered into a discussion of the trade relations with the United States. Last year he reported thence fifty-six millions worth of manufactured goods which he enumerated, and several millions besides, so that an American statesman was recently able to boast that "the retail shops of Canada had the appearance of American stores." We sell to the United States one-third as much farm and animal products as we buy from that country, and only one-thirteenth as much manufactured goods as we buy from there. Now, said Mr. Borden, is it not possible for us to grow these farm products ourselves? So also, can we not produce some of the manufactured goods we now import from the States? It must be remembered that the United States' exports of manufacturers were only four per cent of the total production and agricultural exports less than ten per cent, consequently a very small percentage of increased production will double and treble the exports. That was the argument of McKinley's Buffalo speech and other recent declarations showing the need of more foreign markets. The proximity of Canada, and the fact that Canada was now the third largest market for the United States made it certain that this would be the country most exposed to this coming competition. Quoting President McKinley's statement that it was desirable in increasing trade that this should be done "without loss of a single day's work of American laborers," Mr. Borden

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of... See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Time... Cordova CANDLES. They give a light that's rich and brilliant. No odor. No smoke. Sold everywhere. OIL CO.

said this was a good doctrine for Canada. (Opposition cheers.) The United States duty against Canada is more than double our duty against them. Our market is smaller than theirs and better needs guarding. Our surplus products could not hurt their markets, but a small percentage of their surplus would destroy our industries. But nine-tenths of our manufactured products are sold at home, and the loss of a small part of our home market would be disastrous.

Mr. Borden said he did not favor retaliation, and did not recommend reciprocity. We want a tariff in the interest of Canadians alone, and we demand the Canadian market for ourselves. (Cheers.) This was in the interest of the empire as well as of Canada. We were here to develop this country in the interest of ourselves and the Empire. A policy which closes down our factories and drives Canadians to the United States to produce their goods for export to Canada was not helpful to the Empire. The Canadian national policy was not hostile to Britain. If we had not done our duty to the Empire, let us go about it in a straightforward way. (Loud applause.) Let us not refuse to discuss questions of imperial defence when the mother country asks us to do so. (Applause.) We must decide for ourselves in what manner we should contribute to the defence of the Empire, but there was no occasion to slap the face of the mother country when courtously invited to discuss imperial matters. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Borden went on to say that the country not only wanted a definite policy but a declared policy. It does not want one minister advocating free trade, as Sir Richard Cartwright did; another for protection, as Mr. Tarte does, and a finance minister declaring that the tariff is a compromise. A cabinet of all the policies was not the thing wanted, but a cabinet of one national and Canadian policy. The people want a declared policy on which they can depend.

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BRONCHITIS.

A SERIOUS DISEASE. Becomes Chronic and Returns Year by Year or Develops into Bronchial Pneumonia, Croupous Bronchitis, Asthma or Consumption.

The real dangers of bronchitis are sometimes overlooked. It is too serious a disease to trifle with, and for that reason everybody should be familiar with the symptoms. Children are most liable to contract bronchitis, and if neglected, it becomes chronic, and returns year after year, until it wears the patient out or develops into some deadly lung disease. The approach of bronchitis is marked by chills and fever, nasal or throat catarrh, quick pulse, loss of appetite, and feelings of fatigue and languor. Bronchitis is also known by pain in the upper part of the chest, which is aggravated by deep breathing or coughing, until it seems to burn and tear the delicate linings of the bronchial tubes. The cough is dry and harsh, and is accompanied by expectation of a frothy nature, which gradually increases; is very strident and tenacious, and is frequently streaked with blood. There is pain, not unlike rheumatism, in limbs, joints and body, constipation and extreme depression and weakness. In some people, the exhaustion amounts almost to nervous collapse, delirium follows, and in young children convulsions may follow. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is, we believe, the most effective remedy for bronchitis that money will buy. This fact has been proven time and time again in many thousands of cases. It is the most effective remedy for bronchitis, because it is far-reaching in its effects on the whole system, not merely relieving the cough, but actually and thoroughly curing the disease. It loosens the cough, frees the chest of tightness and pain, aids expectoration and permanently cures. There are other preparations of turpentine and linseed put up in imitation of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. To be sure you are getting the genuine, see the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on the box you buy, 25 cents a bottle, family size, three times as much, 60 cents. All dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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The Dr. Chase's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. (Trade Mark.) For Lung Troubles, Severe Coughs, Colds, Emaciation, etc., etc. Few systems can assimilate pure Oil, but as combined in "The D. & L." it is pleasant and digestible. Will build you up; Will add solid pounds of flesh; Will bring you back to health. 50c. and \$1.00 bottles. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited.

Mr. Borden closed with a statement in favor of imperial preference and by moving the following amendment, of which he had given notice yesterday: "This House, regarding the operation of the present tariff as unsatisfactory, is of opinion that this country requires a declared policy of such adequate protection to its labor, agricultural products, manufactures and industries as will at all times secure the Canadian market for Canadians, and while always firmly maintaining the necessity of such protection to Canadian interests, this House affirms its belief in a policy of reciprocal trade preferences with the Empire."

As the opposition leader sat down he was enthusiastically cheered by the members on his side of the house. SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT followed. He made rather a bad break at the beginning by saying that if he had closed his eyes while Dr. Borden was speaking in favor of the national policy he would have thought the voice was that of Borden's former leader speaking from the same place over 20 years ago, when the Mackenzie government was in power.

The opposition at this broke out into enthusiastic cheers. Sir Richard proceeded to a financial discussion, showing some of the reasons for increased expenditure, and then went into an elaborate attack on the doctrine of protection, creating much amusement by telling one of Mr. Charlton's free trade stories, remarking that Charlton had also strayed somewhat from the right path. Cartwright maintained that if farmers were to be protected it would be better to do it by giving bounties than by duties. The last hour of his speech before dinner was devoted to the census, in which he repeated the greater part of a clever and witty speech he delivered in 1899 in criticism of the census taken two years before. He went over the whole story of carpet factories and knitting industries with an average of one head to each, claiming that the census of ten years ago was padded and that the actual increase of population was larger than the late census showed.

After dinner Sir Richard Cartwright continued his review of the census of 1891, producing a large bundle of documents, thirty-five in all, purporting to be a comparison of Roman Catholic parochial returns and the census returns of 1891 in the number of Quebec counties. He claimed to show from these that the census return was excessive. Then he argued from building returns, assessment returns, immigration statistics, sales of western lands and other data that the population has been increasing faster in the last five years than in any previous period. This led up to a discussion of the excess under the old regime and charges of misgovernment in the Northwest, whereby he charged the development of the country had been greatly impeded. Paying tribute to Mr. Mackenzie, Cartwright said he had lived and then he employed in towing lumber lighters from the company's mills on the Avon River to West Bay. Mayor McAloney and E. R. Reid, the delegates appointed by the town council and the board of trade, left for Ottawa on Saturday to promote a subsidy for a daily mail service across Minas Basin.

Capt. J. B. Pettis of Port Greville has purchased the term schooner which H. Elderkin & Co. are building at that place. The packet schr. Dora will resume her trips to St. John this week. Schr. Keewaydin sailed for Wentworth on Saturday to load gypsum for Red Beach. Schrs. St. Anthony and Urban B. are chartered to load coal for Portland. Schrs. M. J. Foley and Adelaide are fixed to load lumber at Windsor for Boston. Schrs. Southern Cross and Corinto are chartered to load piling at Diligent River for Boston. The tern schr. Cheslie is fixed to carry 1,200 tons of fossil fuel from Bass River to Portland.

Capt. Stewart Salter has arrived here with the schooner Swanilda, which he recently purchased from Capt. Crosscup of Annapolis. The Swanilda is chartered to load piling at Diligent River for Boston. A public meeting is advertised to be held on the 24th inst. to vote money for the purchase of a poor house and farm.

PARRSBORO.

Movements of a Lot of Schooners—Purchased the Tug Susie.

PARRSBORO, N. S., March 18.—The Parrsboro Lumber Co. have purchased the tug Susie from N. N. Bentley of Wolfville. The boat will have some repairs made on her boiler, and then be employed in towing lumber lighters from the company's mills on the Avon River to West Bay. Mayor McAloney and E. R. Reid, the delegates appointed by the town council and the board of trade, left for Ottawa on Saturday to promote a subsidy for a daily mail service across Minas Basin.

MEMRAMCOOK.

A Day Long to be Remembered at St. Joseph's University.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. JOSEPH'S, N. B., March 18.—Yesterday will not soon be forgotten at St. Joseph's. It is a day that will be remembered and talked about when the present generation of students become the men of tomorrow. At ten o'clock Mass Rev. A. B. O'Neill preached a sermon that visibly affected the congregation, choosing as his text "Benedictus in the nation whose God is the Lord, the people whom he hath chosen for his inheritance." He traced all down the centuries the triumphant victories and glories of Irish faith and Irish nationality. Rev. T. Boylan was celebrant of the Mass, with Rev. F. X. Cormier and Rev. A. Le Bel, deacon and sub-deacon. The rain which began to fall here at two o'clock, took away nothing from the congeniality of the atmosphere that hung over the college refectory, where forty students, with guests, sat down to a banquet about that would have done an honor to Lucullus himself. The hall was tastefully festooned. President Lockery of St. Patrick's Academy presided, and when the many good things were disposed of and the usual number of jokes "cracked," he welcomed the visitors in a speech so witty and interesting that every member of the academy congratulated himself on having voted the Lockery ticket for the presidency. Rev. A. Roy, president of the college, spoke, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Rice of Mt. Allison, who made a blunt speech and was well received. The other speakers were Messrs. M. C. Collins, H. O. McInerney, W. M. Duke and Dr. O'Connor, who presided over the banquet. There was an entire absence of tiresome formality in the vacation of the banquet, and all four everyone voted the affair a royal success.

The large and appreciative audience that gathered in Lefebvre hall at eight o'clock may have had wet garments, but they forgot all about them when they met Fike O'Callaghan, the Irish patriot. This role was played by C. J. McLaughlin, whose brogue and gestures made Charlie the hero of the hour. J. Noon—Red Ruts, the villain, bit the enemies of vice so hard that he was compelled to speak between hisses. The success or failure of every drama hinges on a large extent on the ability of the hero and heroine. Messrs. H. O. McInerney, as Neil O'Connor, and Ed McInerney as Lady Broughton, were, owing to their respective voices, admirably suited to their personifications,

RUSSIA HALTS.

LONDON, March 20.—Cabling from Peking, the correspondent of the Times says that since the presentation of the American note to the Anglo-Japanese protest, Russian negotiations with the Russo-Chinese bank have been suspended, but that negotiations for the evacuation of Manchuria continue under modified Russian demands, which point to an ultimate settlement. These include, continues the correspondent, the withdrawal of Russia from between the Great Wall and Liao River within six months, from the province of Mukden within a year, and if the state of the country permits, from Kirin and Hellung-Chang within 18 months after the signing of the convention.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim. Thomas Finley has been appointed tide surveyor at St. John. Walter B. Robertson has been appointed customs collector at Charlottetown, P. E. I.



The above picture represents the last stage of nervous disease; when it is reached the case is hopeless, there is no cure. The result is either the Lunatic Asylum or the Grave. It takes quite a long time to reach this pitiable condition, which comes on gradually, and most people have only themselves to blame if they ever allow the disease to become so bad. What should they do? They should know beforehand, and many much advertised patent medicines, and local physicians, and because these made a failure, they are discouraged. They just give up trying, don't do anything for themselves, and settle down to a life of misery, kindness and sympathy. They have simply tried what, if they had good judgment, they would know beforehand was useless. They have given up trying, and because these made a failure, they are discouraged. They just give up trying, don't do anything for themselves, and settle down to a life of misery, kindness and sympathy. 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