

St. John's Daily Telegraph

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1900.

NO. 51.

An Amendment Defeated by Ninety-one to Forty-five and the Bill Was Adopted by the Commons.

Ottawa, March 8.—When the House opened to-day Mr. Moore, or Stansfeld, suggested that there should be an elevator in the parliament building.

Mr. Mullock laid on the table papers relating to the Pacific Cable.

Mr. Horden, of Halifax, asked for papers connected with the dismissal of P. S. Archibald from the position of chief engineer of the Intercolonial Railway.

Hon. Mr. Mulock moved the third reading of the bill respecting representation in the House of Commons.

Mr. McNeill moved an amendment to the second section that the constituencies be arranged irrespective of the balance of political parties.

The premier said that Mr. McNeill had always been regarded as a Britisher of the Britishers, and yet he could not find a statute framed by the British parliament in which the existence of political parties was admitted.

Sir Charles Tupper advised the withdrawal of the amendment and this was done.

Mr. Bennett, of Simcoe, made a long speech in opposition to the bill which nobody listened to.

Mr. Bell, of Prince Edward Island, also spoke on the bill as it affected Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Martin, of Prince Edward Island, attacked Sir Louis Davies for not preventing the representation of Prince Edward Island being reduced from six to five in 1892.

Sir Louis Davies said that Mr. Martin had only been elected by the carving up of the Prince Edward Island constituencies which three Tory votes in the district he represented.

Sir Charles Tupper argued that the senate had a right to reject this bill as freely as any other bill.

After recess Sir Wilfrid Laurier addressed the House.

Sir Charles was using very different language from that employed when discussing the bill of 1892.

The government could not contemplate an immediate change in the representation while the other postponed it until after 1901.

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THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

A Regiment of Royal Irish Guards May Be Commanded by Lord Roberts.

London, March 8.—The government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, replying to a question, said the recommendation for the formation of a regiment of Royal Irish Guards, of which the first colonel would be given to Lord Roberts, would be submitted to the Queen and, undoubtedly, would be favorably considered.

The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, answering a question, said the new stamp duty on produce contracts would apply both to spot and future transactions in all descriptions of produce, including sugar, cotton, corn and provisions and iron, except where the same were effected between the principals without the intervention of a broker.

London, March 8.—In the House of Lords today Lord Newton asked whether, in view of the valuable services of Lord Pauncefote at Washington, the advisability of prolonging his tenure of office would be considered.

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THE QUEEN, GOD BLESS HER.

ASTOUNDING SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM IN LONDON YESTERDAY—RANK AND RABBLE PAID TRIBUTE TO THE WORLD'S GREATEST SOVEREIGN, VICORIA—REPORTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA SHOW THE BOER CAUSE IS ON ITS LAST LEGS—A STAND AT BIGGERSBURG.

London, March 8.—Queen Victoria and the people of the greatest city in her Empire to-day celebrated the victories which they believe have transformed the campaign in South Africa from one of reverse into one of success.

London, March 8.—The afternoon press comment is on the same line as that of the morning papers in pointing out the great significance of the Queen's visit to Ireland and her orders in regard to soldiers wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's day.

The Times says: "The Queen, it is evident, has been deeply moved by the courage and devotion of her Irish troops and has been thinking of the means by which she can best convey to them and their fellow countrymen the gratitude she feels for their services so generously and so loyally rendered to her throne.

The crowd outside Buckingham Palace had increased shortly before midnight to 30,000 people, all singing patriotic songs.

London, March 9, 4.45 a. m.—The Boers appear to have made no stand whatever except that while in retreat, they twice repulsed General French's cavalry with rifle fire.

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Eight Men Voted Against the Bill to Consolidate and Revise the Provincial Statutes.

Fredericton, March 8.—In the House to-day bills were introduced by Hon. Mr. Tweedie in addition to the public health act of 1894.

By Mr. Fish, relating to the town of Newcastle.

By Mr. Lawson, amending Woodman's act, also by Mr. Lawson to vest the title of trust estates and mortgaged lands of deceased persons in their personal representatives.

By Mr. Todd further amending the law amendment and consolidating the act in incorporating the town of St. Stephen and acts in amendment thereof.

Mr. Burchill submitted reports from the standing committees and corporation committees.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson submitted returns in answer to Mr. Laforest's notice of motion for telegrams and correspondence between Premier Emmerson and Alphonse Bertrand, and between the Premier and Benj. Hanes with respect to work on the Edmundston bridge.

Premier Emmerson recommended a bill relating to coroners; Mr. Wells chairman agreed to with amendments.

The order for a third reading having been discharged the bill vesting the property of the governor and trustees of the Madras schools in New Brunswick in the Diocesan Synod of Fredericton was, by motion of Hon. Mr. White, recommitted to the committee of the whole; Mr. Wells chairman, and agreed to with some amendments.

To Revise the Statutes.

Premier Emmerson committed a bill authorizing a revision and consolidation of the statutes of the province; Mr. Wells chairman, Premier Emmerson said he had already explained the provisions of the bill.

There was no question as to the necessity of the revision and consolidation of the statutes. The amount was fixed at \$20,000. That sum, he hoped, would be sufficient for the purpose, although it is not quite so much as was expended in connection with the former revision and consolidation 20 years ago.

It was proposed to have the revised statutes printed in three volumes, the same as in Nova Scotia. The statutes of the Dominion occupied but two volumes, but these were considered to be too bulky.

There would be little expenditure on account of the work during the present year and it was proposed to have the labor of the commission concluded in two years.

Mr. Hazen Opposes.

Mr. Hazen said that in view of the finances of the province there was many things more necessary in the public interest than the revision of the statutes.

It was decided that an immediate revision was necessary, and if the finances warranted such action, the bill would still be very objectionable.

Section three involved a pernicious principle. It proposed that "any member of the legislative assembly shall be eligible to be appointed, employed and act as such consultant, without thereby vacating his seat in the legislature, or being or becoming subject to any disability, disqualification or forfeiture attaching to a contract with the government, or any disbursement thereof, under the provisions of chapter 3 of the acts of Assembly 22nd Victoria or any law in force within the Province."

This section struck a blow at the independence of the members of the legislature. It was contrary to the rules of all parliaments in every part of the world and practically repealed the independence of the parliamentary act so far as this measure was concerned.

A member becoming one of the commission thereby was an employee of the government. The former revision was done by Mr. C. N. Skinner, Mr. Wetmore and the present Judge Barker.

Some of these gentlemen were members of the House, and at the present time gentlemen well qualified for the work of the commission could be found among the legal profession outside of this assembly.

Such measures as these proposed were calculated to sap the independence of members of the legislature and were prejudicial to the dignity of parliament.

Mr. (Hazen) felt that he would not be doing his duty if he did not protest against such legislation. The large amount of \$20,000 would be more than could be expended out of the current revenue of the Province and the result would be a very considerable addition to the province.

Government Welcomes the Responsibility.

Premier Emmerson said that the honorable leader of the opposition seemed to be moved in this matter with the hope of making political capital against the government.

The government was willing to take the responsibility. Nova Scotia and other provinces of the Dominion had a revision of the statutes every ten years, and it was nearly 25 years since there was a revision and consolidation in this province.

At present there was scarcely a page of our statutes that gave anything like an idea of the laws of the Province. The whole community—business men, farmers and professional men—all who take an interest in the community were interested in remedying the present state of affairs so far as the statutes of the Province were concerned.

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Advertisement for 'FREE COMBINATION OFFER' featuring watches, pens, and other goods. Includes text: 'In order to introduce our assorted Steel Pens we are giving away Watch Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Autographs, Air Rifles, Back Knives, Fountain Pens, Cameras, Clocks, Skates, Sleds, and numerous other beautiful premiums.'

as had the leader of the opposition there was no reason why there should be an exception to that rule. He would not have written the legislature a guest whose services would be more valuable in connection with this work to the province than any gentleman outside of the province who should be paid for his services? He was willing to say to the House that if an amendment could be made the government would secure the benefit of the services of the honorable member for the present chief commissioner and if attorney general of the province, in connection with the work of the commission there was no man in New Brunswick qualified for the position that honorable gentleman whom he had spoken of and he only hoped that the amendment would be able to make arrangements that would give the country the benefit of the services of the honorable member for the present chief commissioner and if attorney general of the province, in connection with the work of the commission there was no man in New



A Bill Introduced Which Will Affect Fredericton's Taxation--Premier Emerson Presents a Bill to Provide for the Consolidation of the Statutes.

Fredericton, March 6.—Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill relating to the assessment of rates and taxes throughout the province. He explained that the bill contained but one section which set forth that notwithstanding anything contained in any act of assembly of this province...

Mr. Pugsley said his reason for explaining the bill was that the York representatives in the House had not been acquainted with its object. The bill was limited to real and personal property liable to be assessed. It did not propose in any way to interfere with churches or charitable institutions which are now exempt from taxation.

Fire Insurance Companies and Taxation.

Fredericton, March 6.—The municipal committee this morning considered a bill amending laws relating to the levying and assessing of taxes in the city of St. John. This bill effects insurance companies and agents doing business in St. John.

Many Candidates and Lots of Campaigning.

Moncton, March 6.—The civic political part is beginning to boil. Contests for the mayoralty and aldermen at large and ward aldermen are now assured and the prospects are bright for the contest.

FREAKS OF FUN.

"How I envy an egotist." "Why?" "He always has an air of being such good company for himself."—Detroit Free Press.

An Old St. John Ship Burned.

Philadelphia, March 6.—The American liner steamer Rhynland arrived here today from Liverpool, and reports having sighted the burning ship on Feb. 27, in latitude 45.49, longitude 28.11, at a distance of 12 miles.

Barges Wrecked.

Boston, March 6.—Barges Otto and Kytone, which were wrecked at Boston Light, will be towed to the wharves. The cargo of coal will be recovered in fair weather.

Yaqul Indian Troubles.

Benson, Ariz., March 5.—Rumors have reached here that a large body of Yaqui Indians is headed for the international line. Orders have been issued by General Merritt to the commanding officers at Fort Huachuca to hold troops in readiness for immediate field service to be used to repel any attempt to cross the line into the United States.

THE MEN OF THE NORTHERN ZONE.

[We have been asked why the Khan was recently designated in these columns as the Canadian Laureate. It is because all his poetry is instinct with Canadianism, and because his poem "The Men of the Northern Zone," written in a time of national anxiety, comes nearer to voicing the sentiments of the Canadian people and stands a better chance to survive as the national song than anything else in the language.—Editor Telegraph.]

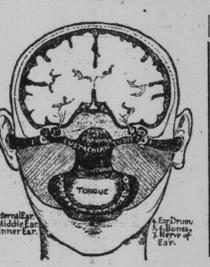
Oh, we are the men of the Northern Zone; Shall a bit be placed in our mouth? If ever a Northernman lost his throne, Did the conqueror come from the South? Nay, nay—and the answer bleat In chorus is southward sent: "Since when has a Southerner's conquering steel? Hence out in the North a throne? Since when has a Southerner placed his heel On the men of the Northern Zone?"

Oh, shall we shatter our ancient name, And lower our patriotic crest? And leave a heritage dark with shame, To the infant upon the breast? Nay, nay—and the answer bleat With a chorus is southward sent: "We claim to be free—and so we are; Let your fellow freedom alone: For a Southerner never shall place his heel On the men of the Northern Zone."

Shall the mothers that bore us bow the head At a blush for degeneration? Are the patriots fire gone out and dead? Ho! brothers, stand to the guns! Let the flag be nailed to the mast, Defying the coming blast! For Canada's sons are as true as steel, Their freedom never shall be sold: The Southerner never shall place his heel On the men of the Northern Zone.

Oh, we are the men of the Northern Zone, And the Great Bear rides in his state alone, Afar from the Southern Cross. They never will bend the knee, For this is the land of the true and the real, The Southerner never shall place his heel On the men of the Northern Zone.

Still Another Testimonial to Dr. Sproule's Cure of DEAFNESS.



Dr. Sproule makes no charge for diagnosis or advice. He leaves you free to take his treatment or not after he has told you its exact cost which he always makes as low as possible. Address DR. SPROULE, B. A., 7 to 13 Doane St., BOSTON.

A Massachusetts Girl, on Whom Doctors Have Worked in Vain, Beginning to Show Signs of Reviving Consciousness.

New Haven, Conn., March 6.—Pauline Fitzgerald, the 19-year-old girl who for more than six weeks has been sleeping a cataleptic trance, is beginning to awaken and to take nourishment of her own accord. She is also able in her waking moments to talk, though not for any prolonged time.

Canada's Winter Port is Making Substantial Progress This Year. The Increase in Wheat Shipments Being Especially Gratifying.

At Sand Point Tuesday afternoon there were no less than five large ocean liners taking in cargo from the West for Great Britain. While the package freight through this port has been very much larger this year than in any previous year, there has been a great increase in grain shipments. Already this season there has been shipped through this port more grain than was shipped during all last season.

Boer General Says That His Situation Compelled Him to Recognize the Inevitability of Surrendering.

London, March 1.—The Daily Mail publishes this dispatch from its special correspondent:—Paarlendam, Tuesday.—It was a picturesque scene when Cronje was brought to Roberts at his headquarters' camp.

William Cox was a Maugeville Man—Twenty-seven Below Zero.

Fredericton, March 6.—(Special)—Citizens of Fredericton read with pride in this morning's Telegraph the account of William Cox's splendid heroism in swimming the Tugela River in face of Boer bullets. Mr. Cox belongs to Maugeville, spent part of his school days in this city and studied law in the office of J. H. Barry.

Lily Langtry's Husband III.

Chicago, March 6.—Captain Hugo De Bathe, husband of Mrs. Langtry, is living dangerously ill in the British military hospital at Cape Town. A cablegram to this effect has been received by Mrs. Langtry, who is here. Captain De Bathe is a member of Col. Kochener's staff and was stricken with fever shortly after the relieving force entered Kimberley.

GRAU WANTED AN ENCORE.

Kissed by all the World's Best Women Singers One After Another.

Nearly all the artists of the Maurice Grau Opera Company met in the assembly room at the Opera House in New York the other day. They had planned to surprise Mr. Grau by presenting him with a jewelled cross of the Legion of Honor, of which he is a chevalier, and with handsomely decorated engrossed letter expressing their esteem.

DESTITUTE FAMILY OF A CANADIAN VOLUNT.

Now Being Supported by Sympathetic Charitable Americans—A Case Seems to Merit Attention.

Mayor Sears has received the full communications concerning the destitute family of one of the Canadian agents. The letters are in answer to enquiries sent on foot by his ship:—101 Tonawanda Street, D. March.

Too Much Care.

A curious light is thrown upon the want of topographical information displayed by British officers during the present war in South Africa, by a story told in a letter to the London Times from a correspondent in Natal. He says that in December, 1884, when Sir Charles Warren was beginning his Bechuanaland expedition, Col. C. E. Lauder, commanding the Royal Engineers in Natal, proposed to Sir Baker Russell, commanding the cavalry, that a survey should be quietly made of the passes leading into the Orange Free State.

LEWIS MORRISON IN HARD LUCK.

His Private Car is Burned—A Loss of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

Calais, Me., March 6.—(Special)—The private car of the Lewis Morrison Company caught fire from the explosion of a gasoline stove about ten miles from Calais en route to Bangor over the W. C. R. R. Company. All were transferred to another car and the train quickly run to Eastport Junction where the ruins of the car were left. Loss, \$25,000.

MARINE DEPARTMENT REPORT.

Ottawa, March 6.—(Special)—The annual report of the marine department up to 30th June last was presented to parliament today. The annual expenses for the year was \$1,029,230; compared with \$782,911 for the previous year. The expenditure was \$47,846 less than amount voted by parliament. There was expenditure on Dominion steamers \$145,270, as against \$117,644 for the previous year.

Says the Dutch Have Plenty of Money and Lots of Applications.

New York, March 6.—"The Boers have plenty of money for Red Cross purposes and all the ambulances and such like they need," said Geo. W. VanSicklen today. "I have this information on personal letters from Dr. Leyds, the Boer European agent at Brussels; Dr. Muller, at the Hague; and Dr. Hoffmeyer, president of the Afrikaner Bond at Cape Town. They tell me that what they need now is money for the Boer widows and orphans."

Recruiting Stations to Open in All Parts of the Dominion.

Ottawa, March 6.—(Special)—The Dominion government has decided to commence recruiting for the Mounted Police on account of depletion in the ranks of the force by the large number who have gone to South Africa. Recruiting stations have been opened at Halifax, Yarmouth and Sydney in Nova Scotia, and at St. John, Fredericton and Moncton in New Brunswick, and Charlottetown in Prince Edward Island.

Recruiting Stations to Open in All Parts of the Dominion.

There will be 125 men selected from the Maritime Provinces and recruiting stations will be opened in a few days in Quebec and Ontario for 185 more, making 300 in all. As soon as recruited, men will be taken to Regina for the instructional course. Height of recruits 5 feet 8 inches.

Reid Heard from Again.

Montreal, March 6.—(Special)—At meeting of the directors of the Bank Montreal today, Mr. R. G. Reid, well known contractor and Newfoundland railway magnate, was elected a director in succession to the late W. W. Ogilvie.

What Lord Kitchener is doing has been summed up in two stories about an arctic expedition.

What Lord Kitchener is doing has been summed up in two stories about an arctic expedition. The first is that he was asked to order day clothes that he did not propose to reorganize the team. His reply was: "No; I am going to order it." The other story is that the principal visitor to the principal hotel in the city, the resort of all those among the officers who can, while in Cape Town, the luxury of life in the South African called for the visitors' book, and carried on his finger down the list of military guests. He subsequently inquired of other his reason for being at the hotel in Cape Town. In some cases, however the reasons were not so good, were no fact satisfactory, and in one or two the leave was immediately cancelled, the laggard soldiers sent to their regiments.—(St. James's Gazette.)

A Young Farmer in Georgia Mured by Two Negroes—A Child Also Killed and Mother Injured.

Baxley, Ga., March 6.—Dan Mimm, young farmer living 20 miles from here was murdered by two negro robbers today. He was on his porch when tackled and when his wife ran out robbers had killed him. She tried to escape with her baby, but the negroes killed the child and beat her so cruelly that life is despaired of. Officers with a have gone from here. The murder live in the neighborhood. They are less than 20 years old.

Western United States Have Been Having Some Weather are Buried Beneath the Beauty.

Chicago, March 6.—For the last hours the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin have experienced a series of storms markable for their severity. Their cent appear to have been through Wisconsin and Illinois and along Lake Michigan where heavy snow, changing to hail, to rain, and accompanied by a wind to at times amounted to a gale, has resulted in partial demolition of buildings and telephone systems and has badly affected railway service.

SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

Pages paper and is published every day and Saturday at 10.00 a year, in advance by The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, a company incorporated under the laws of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES. All commercial advertisements taking 10 lines of 36 characters each for the first week, 10.00 per week.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. The considerable number of communications to the editor of this paper, and the fact that many of them are of a nature which require to be published, necessitates the editor's office to request subscribers and agents to send their communications to the editor's office or registered letter, in case the remittance will be at our disposal.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. No exception of any kind will be made in the case of new subscribers. The office of the paper is at the corner of the Commercial and Water streets, St. John, N. B.

ON ONE SIDE OF YOUR PAPER ONLY. The name and address of your subscription agent should be given on the reverse side of your paper, so that we may be able to send you a copy of the paper if you are absent from home.

THE PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 10, 1900.

THE ATTACK ON LAURIER.

Wilfrid Laurier's unparagoned of a native province to the extent of a considerable majority in the present representation of that province.

It is not surprising that the Liberal cause has been the victim of an unceasing campaign because he dared to be a Liberal because many of the heads of his party insisted that political Liberalism was indistinguishable from religious Liberalism.

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seized upon an Imperial crisis in order to make party capital against the Liberal government, and by inflammatory editorials, hysterical headlines and gross and venomous cartoons sought to overwhelm in the passion of Canadian loyalty to the Empire, the ministry that was sending out Canadian soldiers to fight for the Empire. It was an attempt to dedicate Canada to the service of the Empire in South Africa by proving that one-half of our population was disloyal to Britain and that race antipathy in Canada was hardly less keen and bitter than in the Transvaal. It was a cowardly and brutal work and we fear has borne grievous consequences.

The climax of this disgrace is reached in the condition of things thus referred to by the Montreal Witness: "The strangest sight of all has been the two organs of one party going out in French and English in one printing office in Montreal, the English voice keeping up a steady bombardment of the French and the French voice keeping up a steady bombardment of the English."

Perhaps it ought to be added that the newspaper office in question is that of the Montreal Star, whose proprietor, Mr. Hugh Graham, is also a considerable stockholder and director of the French paper in question, Le Journal. A more audacious double game has never been heard of in this or any other country.

Our contemporary, the Sun, in dealing with these questions, says: "It is time to suggest that if there is danger of an agitation threatening the harmony of the different races and creeds in this country, and it is urged that this state of affairs should cease, it seems appropriate to ask the agitators to begin the reform." To this sentiment all will agree. No allowance need be made for the excited utterances of La Patrie, which, as the Toronto Mail on another memorable occasion, talked for a day of rearing confederation to its original fragments.

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in duty free, an advantage shared by the British shipper and the Canadian consumer.

GROWING BUSINESS OF THE WINTER PORT.

The returns from the St. John's House indicate that trade by way of the port of St. John is rapidly increasing, the exports for February being just twice what they were in the same month a year ago.

The increase is not by any means wholly accounted for by the considerable shipment of hay to South Africa, although that in itself is a business that has produced a great deal of satisfaction in the city and neighborhood. There has been a fifty per cent. increase in exports of forest products and more than a hundred per cent. in exports of animals and dairy products. It is pleasing to find that of cereals alone shipments to the value of almost half a million were made in this month, constituting a very agreeable indication of the possibilities of the port when the transportation agencies of the West have been brought to realize the advantages of the St. John route. It is to be noted, moreover, that there has been a remarkable increase in the value of manufactured goods shipped from the port in February a year ago this total was \$27,125, as month it was \$90,308. It is somewhat new to most people to think of Canada as a country engaged in the exportation of manufactured articles, especially to those who a few years ago had proved to their own satisfaction that Canada's market could be and ought to be self-contained and wholly independent of the outside world for both buying and selling.

These figures, which show the business of St. John to be in a most prosperous condition, will be received with marked satisfaction in Western Canada, where a satisfaction of attention has lately been directed to the problem of concentrating the American and Canadian exports to Europe through Canadian ports. The experiment as applied to Montreal in the summer months has already proved wonderfully successful and the returns now coming in indicate that St. John is rapidly coming into an equal measure of success.

THE INTERPROVINCIAL COLLEGE.

We publish in this issue The Telegraph a letter from a successful Nova Scotia farmer in which are set forth numerous valid arguments in favor of the proposed Interprovincial Agricultural College for the Maritime Provinces.

Who attended the meetings of the Farmers' Convention in Fredericton last week were delighted with the opportunity it gave them to exchange views on subjects of interest to all, and a few went so far as to say that there was no need of a college at these meetings could be held often enough. This view, while speaking volumes for the success of the Farmers' meetings, does not, however, fairly cover the case. The special training acquired by young men in a first-class agricultural college would give them at the start all the advantages of knowledge which could only be obtained otherwise after long years of experience. Anyone travelling through the Province of Ontario cannot fail to have been struck with the evidence that are on every hand of the impulse that has been given to progressive and scientific agriculture by the dispersion to all parts of the Province of the graduates of the college of Guelph. These men display an interest in their every operation equalled only by that of the scientist exploring new fields of research. It is the leaven which leavens the whole loaf and to it can be confidently attributed the success of the Ontario farmers in gaining a holding in the British market for cheese against the competition of the world, and their present ability to gain strength every year to compete in the same market for the supply of butter and bacon. It goes without saying that excellence in the proportion of those commodities implies a corresponding excellence in good farming.

Seed Wheat at Cost.

The commissioner of agriculture, Hon. Mr. LaBouchere, in the last issue of the Provincial Gazette gives notice that he will supply seed wheat at cost. The varieties are White Russian, Red Fyfe, White Fyfe. Every precaution will be taken to procure clean seed.

One thousand pounds of the celebrated Carter's Kangaroo Swede Turnip seed have been imported from Messrs. James Carter & Co., London, and will be distributed in large or small quantities at 25 cents per pound. Small lots will be sent by mail. This seed has given universal satisfaction the last two years, being a heavy cropper and very lush producing in some cases 1,200 bushels per acre. Applications should be made as early as possible to the department of agriculture.

VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN.

Arava, at Liverpool, Feb. 25. Concorde, at Glasgow, March 2. Bengora Head, at Belfast, Feb. 27. Concorde, at Bremen, Jan. 24. Danthallan, from London, Feb. 24. Lake Superior, at Liverpool, March 5. Lake Erie, from Montreal, March 4. Main Hope, from Dublin, March 5. Manchester Shipper, from Manchester, Feb. 25. Yacht, from Las Palmas, March 5. Strathmore, from Manchester by Sydney, Jan. 7. Punmore Head, from Ardrossan, March 5. Sylvania, at Halifax, March 7. St. John, at Halifax, March 7.

Ships.

Trojan, from Mobile, via Genoa, Jan. 16. Mariana Madre, from Pencoese, Jan. 16. Avon, from St. Helena via Demerara, Jan. 22. Charles S. Whitney, from Rouen, Feb. 24.

Few women object if a man brings pressure to bear on his suit.

will cost in money. What it has cost in pain and sorrow Africa has told you too eloquently from time to time. All that has been gained by this great expenditure of blood and gold we do not yet know, but it is a business that has won in Africa, we have gained in Europe and the coming of British and colonial blood has set the heart of the Empire beating with a throbb which shakes the world.

Provincial Legislature.

(Continued from page 1.) Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that while the remarks of the honorable member with regard to the independence of parliament were in the main correct yet he had considered the question a little farther he (Tweedie) thought it would be well to state that he regretted to say, to vote against that section.

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L. C. W. McLEAN ON GEN. COLVILLE'S STAFF.

A Cable Received at Ottawa Shows that He Has Been Appointed an Aide-de-Camp.

The report which was circulated yesterday to the effect that Lieut. McLean of this city had been wounded, is incorrect. Instead the young officer who recently was given a commission in the Imperial Artillery, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Colville. The officials at Ottawa at first thought he had been wounded, but since have changed their minds as the following despatches will show:—

To Lt.-Col. McLean, St. John: "Ottawa, March 7.—Colonel O'Brien, aide to General Colville, Ryerson reports wounded improving. Presumably this is your son."

Col. H. H. McLean, St. John: "Ottawa, March 7.—Cable from Ottawa about your son forwarded you is believed only to his appointment as aide-de-camp to Gen. Colville. In Ottawa's cable, 'Ryerson reports, etc.', is probably entirely correct in the matter, as we have no official notification of your son being wounded. Congratulations upon his appointment as aide."

(Signed) "F. W. BORDEN."

A correspondent of the London Morning Leader writes from Belmont to the effect that he has seen the actual position of the Boers in the Cape Colony. He was particularly struck with the Boers' enterprise and push of the Canadians. Their officers he describes as a 'smart lot, looking for adventure and hungry for advancement. The youngest of the Boers are not only good soldiers but good business men. They are not only good soldiers but good business men. They are not only good soldiers but good business men.

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LATE WAR NEWS.

London, March 8, 4 a. m.—Lord Roberts wired yesterday morning from Ofontein and in the evening from Poplar Grove, 14 miles eastward. By an application of the elementary principle of strategy, the Boer positions, 15 miles long across his path, have been emptied and their holders have been obliged to retire in confusion and almost upon their heels.

Nothing was done by Lord Roberts to disturb the symmetry, the deadly ingenuity, of the Boer trenches in front of the Boer commands named, at 30,000 men and sent 10,000 horsemen and horse artillery in a bold sweep around the Boer line, whereupon the Boer centre and right became unmanageable.

Fifty British fell when the cavalry came into contact with the Boers. The correspondents differ as to the enemy's strength. The Daily Mail's representative thinks the Boers number something more than 4,000. The Daily News estimates them at 10,000. As these figures come from observers at headquarters, it is clear that Lord Roberts' force was overwhelmingly superior. He can scarcely have fewer than 45,000 men readily available, as the German brigade into contact with the Boers.

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THE HON. MR. BLAIR TRIUMPHS IN A RAILWAY DISCUSSION.

Ottawa, March 7.—In the House to-day a bill was introduced to incorporate the Gaspé Short Line Railway Company. Among the questions asked was one by Col. Donville as to the amount of money paid to the St. John Sun for advertising and printing from 1882 to 1893, inclusive. Mr. Fielding in reply said that the amount paid for advertising was \$16,375.70 and for printing \$107,534, making a total of \$123,910.52. This did not include printing for 1882 and 1883, of which there was no record. The figures of the Sun's pay were received with cries of hear, hear, from the government benches.

The following question was asked by Mr. Bourassa: "Has the attention of the government been called to the declaration made last week in the British Commons by the Right Hon. Mr. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, which declaration was reported as follows by the Associated Press: 'The admiralty was considering how it could organize a naval reserve in conjunction with the government of Canada in relation to an adequate organization the government could get a very valuable contingent from Canada and Australia. The negotiations with Canada had advanced very well indeed. Canada had asked that the period of training be reduced but a final decision on the subject had not been reached. Have negotiations been conducted or are there any going on at the present time between the British government and the Canadian government, or any members of said governments in relation to the subject mentioned by Mr. Goschen?'"

Mr. Fielding in reply said that there had been no negotiations but only informal communications.

Canada's Tale of Troops. In reply to a question asked by Mr. Russell, Mr. Fielding said that the Imperial government was preparing to send 500 Canadian volunteers for service in South Africa. The first contingent numbered 41 officers and 978 men, or 529 in all. The second contingent numbered 57 officers and 1,224 men, of which 38 officers and 704 men were mounted infantry and 19 officers and 520 men were foot soldiers. The total force sent to South Africa by the Government of Canada numbered 98 officers, 2,202 men and 1,191 horses. (Applause.)

In reply to questions by Mr. McMillen, the postmaster general said that there are now 9,570 post offices in Canada, and that the total mileage last year was 33,152,091 or an increase of 2,900,918 over the figures of 1898.

A Question of Hay. The following question was asked by Mr. Hale: "Who has the contracts for supplying hay and oats in Canada for the Imperial government in South Africa? How were such contracts let (if any), by tender, or otherwise? What prices were being paid therefor at the time of delivery? Was any hay purchased in St. John and in Carleton county, New Brunswick? If so, from whom was the same purchased and price paid therefor at place of purchase?"

In reply Mr. Fisher stated that the department of which he was the head had consented to act as the agent of the Imperial government for the purchase of the hay and that the matter had been placed in the hands of Prof. Robertson. The details of the purchases were in the hands of the Imperial government.

The Pacific Cable. Mr. Casey moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing the Pacific cable scheme, and censuring the colonial office for delaying the matter. Mr. Mulock said that the negotiations had not reached a finality in any respect, the application of the Eastern Cable Company, for privileges in Australia. His understanding was that the Imperial government had not yet obtained all the necessary legislation for the completion of the scheme. The Canadian commissioners were Lords Strathearn and Aberdeen. Mr. Mulock read a number of papers bearing on the cable scheme, including communications with the Imperial and Colonial governments. He said that the government of Canada had every desire to advance the scheme. (Applause.)

Cheap Tobacco Wanted. Mr. Gillies, of Richmond, N. S., brought up his motion that in the opinion of the House the present high duties on tobacco should be reduced, and read a long speech to enforce his views. He said the returns showed that the consumption of tobacco

A REMARKABLE DIVISION ON THE RELIEF AND AID BILL.

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Comm. S. S. Ryan, of Coverdale, A. C., was wedded last night to Miss Martha Mackenzie, daughter of Mr. Jas. Mackenzie of the I. C. R., Moncton. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride and was performed by the Rev. W. W. Long.

Five or six young men, who took part in last week's celebration on the relief of Ladyship, have figured in the police court the last few days as the result of a collision between Boer and anti-Boer sympathizers. The fracas took place in one of the hotels and was rather lively while it lasted, several of the combatants carrying marks of the battle.

A military class has been organized in connection with the Moncton Y. M. C. A., with Chief of Police Tingling as instructor. The class starts with a membership of 25 and the object is to instruct the young men in military tactics.

Little "Bobs" on Little Mer.

I'm not so very lengthy up and down. And I'm not so very slender of girth— Just a slender little fellow, whose name is ragging in all corners of the earth! There was little and there was big, and had some ginger in him, too. And little Nap was tipped things right and left.

So my nose is telling me That the biggest man is he Who will rise a minute to greet height or feet.

I have to climb upon a box before I can get a leg across my champing steed; I am five feet high and just a little more. Both inclined to be but scant, And my carriage is a good fellow, too!

Oh the giant is all right. Till the time arrives to fight, Then the little man is not to be despised. You could throw me down and sit on me, perhaps. But I've let the people know that I am "it," And the loudest cheers are not for taller chaps!

O Alexander, he Was about the size of me, And Wellington was not so very tall. Next has value in his way, But it isn't safe to say little who are small!

They take me to the Boys' department when I need a pair of trousers or a hat. But in the field I'm numbered with the men, My name is first upon the roll at that.

There was David, long ago, Did a job which went to show That the little man is not to be despised. And I rather think that I, Make it needless to deny I That a man is small because he's under-sized.

When the women talk to me they have to stoop, Because I'm only five feet and a few; But it's not the biggest rooster in the coop That rules the roost or has the broadest view. Caesar's birth was not so great, He was just a feather weight, And he pitched around to some extent in Gaul!

And perhaps you'll not agree, Yet it seems somehow to me That the little men are biggest after all. —S. E. Kiser.

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The People's Unbounded Eulogy!
Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has Had an Almost Universal Endorsation as the Greatest Healer of the Most Insidious and Common Disease of the Century.
Catarrh is a Menace to the Face--The Precursor of Much Suffering and the Forerunner of Incurable Throat and Lung Troubles.
But this Great Remedy Cures and Prevents Colds, Drives out Catarrh Germs and Frees the Whole System from the Pouliness Incident to Catarrh.
No remedy yet compounded for the healing break up a cold in the head in almost

Life and Labors of D. L. Moody

is now ready, and we are prepared to enclose at once. This is a charmingly written volume, covering a whole life of Moody's life from the cradle to the grave, including his most wonderful discourses, with many beautiful illustrations. It is a large, handsome volume of 200 pages, and is bound in cloth, with a leather cover. It is a large, handsome volume of 200 pages, and is bound in cloth, with a leather cover. It is a large, handsome volume of 200 pages, and is bound in cloth, with a leather cover.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—A second class female teacher for District No. 8, Parish of Blouville, District rated poor. Apply, stating salary, to Harry Audrean, Secretary of Trustees, Patterson Settlement, Sunbury Co., N. B.

WANTED

WANTED—Second or Third Class Female Teachers for School District, No. 20, Hampton, Parish of Sunbury. Apply, stating salary, to THOS. CROCKETT, Barnesville, N. B.

AGENTS WANTED

For a genuine money-making position; no books, insurance, or fake schemes; every house a customer. Particulars free. Write to day. THE F. E. KARN CO., 122 Victoria Street, Toronto, Canada.

WANTED RELIABLE MEN

Good honest men in every locality, local or travelling, to introduce and advertise our goods, taking up show cards on fences, along roads, and in all convenient places. No experience needed. Salary or commission \$50 per month and expenses \$2.50 per day. Write at once for full particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, N. B.

FOR SALE

VESSEL FOR SALE—Schr. "Morning Star," 25 tons register, carries 45 tons dead weight, or 500 barrels apples, in good order and condition, for sale cheap, ready for work. Sails and rigging in first-class shape. Apply to C. W. EDGETT, Box 39, Moncton, N. B.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A good neighbor, sober and sensible, well-to-do, and ready to do. E. C. O'NEIL, Farmington, Carleton Co., for particulars.

Militia Training a Necessary Qualification--Three Sections of Company "G" to be Raised in St. John Before the 17th inst.

Militia, March 5--(Special)--Militia training is being provided for the formation of provisional battalions of infantry to replace temporary battalions of the 1st Battalion (Royal Canadian) at Halifax, N. S. permanent corps cavalry and field artillery and active militia of the city of Halifax are expected.

Cheese Factory at Upper Jemseg--A Good Meeting at Olinville.

White's Cove, Queens County, March 2--As a result of the Farmers' Institute meeting at Upper Jemseg, a cheese factory will be built in the early spring. On the evening of the 21st inst. Mr. J. P. Tilley, dairy superintendent, held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Lower Jemseg when the question of the erection of the cheese factory was discussed.

DANGER OF THEIR OWN FIRE.

British Had Drawn Such a Tight Cord That They Might Have Killed Each Other.

Paardeberg, February 27, via Modder River, February 28--The Canadian troops had the honor of finishing the work which compelled General Cronje's surrender. The Boer commander knew yesterday morning that there could be only one possible result to any sortie by his men.

The Garrison was Keenly Interested in Watching the Fight Between Besiegers and the Advancing British.

Durban, Friday, March 2--Correspondents who have returned from Ladysmith say that the relief came quite unexpectedly. At noon on Tuesday the firing of General Buller's army seemed to recede, instead of to approach, and the garrison was consequently depressed.

The New York Grand Jury Thinks Several Wall Street Men Should Answer for Their Work Before a Jury on a Criminal Charge.

New York, March 6--The special grand jury which has been investigating Brooklyn Rapid Transit matters for the past month to-day brought in a presentment before Justice Fursman in the criminal term of the Supreme court, together with indictments against six men, making them in part responsible for the false reports that had been circulated about Brooklyn Rapid Transit with a resulting depression of the stock.

William Cox, who Swam the Tugela Under Fire and Brought Back a Ferry Boat, was a Native of Newcastle, N. B.

All the Canadians in the British fighting ranks in South Africa are not in the ordinary confidence of the British command. We know of one, at least, in the South African Light Horse, a Cape Colony man, and there are probably several others. Their names ought to be on the Canadian roll at Cape Town, so that among them might be reported daily to the Canadian government.

FREAKS OF FUN.

Clara--"They say Nell is going to marry a man old enough to be her grandfather. Maude--"Is it possible? I didn't suppose there was a man living that old."

THE POPE'S GREAT VITALITY.

THE PAPAL PHYSICIAN SAYS HE MAY LIVE ANOTHER TEN YEARS. On March 2nd Leo XIII. Celebrated his Ninety-First Birthday.

Not Expected to Live.

Father, Mother and Brother Had Died of Consumption. CURED IN TWO MONTHS BY DR. SPROULE.

Washington is Sending Cruisers Into Central American Waters in Anticipation of Trouble.

Washington, March 5--This statement was posted at the navy department today: "The Detroit and the Marblehead have been sent to Central America on account of despatches received from our representatives there, which indicate some recurrence of the disturbed state of affairs, and for the purpose of protecting American interests there."

Deaths and Burials.

The death of Mr. Thomas N. Patton at Butte, Montana, was announced Monday. He was 50 years of age and leaves a wife and four children at Annapolis.

Astonishing Surgery.

London, March 5--Among the wounded soldiers who arrived at Southampton yesterday from South Africa was Private O'Leary, whose case is remarkable. He was shot in the head during the battle of Colenso. The bullet lodged in his brain, attended in a body and members from other corps also were present.

The Bird Made to Sing.

The Amherst Daily News says: "A well known citizen of Victoria street who is supposed to entertain a feeling of sympathy for the large was last evening invited by quite a large number of his neighbors to come to the door of his residence and sing the national anthem, which he very obligingly did, and sang it very well, too."

DEAR DOCTOR--

I am sitting down to let you know what good health I am still enjoying, and how glad I am and thankful to you. I believe that if I had not taken your medicine I should have been dead by this time. I was so nervous all the time that I wanted to fly, and yet I was so weak I could hardly stand. I was bent all over, had constant headaches and was all the time constipated. Of course I was not able to do any of my work, and yet I was awfully tired every night, but my sleep did me no good, for I woke up as tired as when I went to bed. But thank you, Doctor, all that has been changed, I am a farmer's wife; so you see I have to do a great deal of work, but I can do it all now and it is no trouble to me now. You can use my name if you like, and I will answer any letters of enquiry if they enclose a stamped envelope. God bless you and help your noble work. Your Grateful Patient, Mrs. W.M. WALKER, Ward's Creek, N. B. If you are troubled as this lady was, write to Mrs. SPROULE, P. O. 13 Doane Street, Boston.

Boers Working North.

Osfontein, Saturday, March 3--General French yesterday evening, notified a body of Boers trekking northward and sent a squadron last night to keep in touch with them. This morning the troopers were followed by 40 Boers, who were precipitated around a hill, but who retired when the Boers opened a heavy fire from a kopje in the centre of the position with a long range 15-pounder.

Boers Working North.

Seven of them were already dead and the other three were dying. As the mines were located at different places in the drift and the explosion caused the falling of the slate and other debris so that the entrance was filled up for a great distance and the difficulties in digging through it caused delay in the work of rescue. As many men as could work at one time were digging away with all their might and were relieved in short relays by other men so as to expedite the work of rescuing as many as possible.

Ten Bodies Were Recovered.

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The Amherst Daily News says: "A well known citizen of Victoria street who is supposed to entertain a feeling of sympathy for the large was last evening invited by quite a large number of his neighbors to come to the door of his residence and sing the national anthem, which he very obligingly did, and sang it very well, too."

A HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR MEN BELIEVED DEAD.

Fire Creek, W. Va., March 6--The most disastrous mine explosion ever known in the New River district, occurred at the Red Ash Mine shortly after midnight on the 5th inst. The explosion was done with a temporary arrangement on the surface.

Boers Working North.

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THE MARITIME AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The Telegraph—

Dear Sir,—Everyone in the maritime provinces must have felt keen gratification at the announcement made a few weeks ago by the minister of agriculture for your province, that the Interprovincial College for Agriculture, etc., is about an assured fact, and the further announcements when the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick legislatures met that they anticipated putting the governments in a position to complete the proposed scheme? I feel like congratulating your province on this first public and official announcement and also on having a premier who is taking so ambitious an interest in such a grand, progressive movement.

The question as to how large an institution will be needed for these three provinces will no doubt be an important consideration. The size of the plant will be gauged, no doubt, by the views of the governments as to the probable attendance to be secured. An institution to accommodate 100 would need a larger equipment than one to accommodate 50, and an attendance of 200 would require a much larger plant, a larger staff of instructors and a more complete course of study than half that number. The question then as to how many students can be obtained for the institution? is one of very great moment, for the impetus with which the institution is launched is going to tell tremendously upon its success and usefulness in the future.

Shall the aim be high or low? Shall an effort be made to provide the institution with a number of students that will at once place it on a footing equal to the best in North America or will things take their own course, as they have done in other agricultural colleges, and when the institution is complete and the doors thrown open the number of students to be enrolled is simply that small number that happen to be already sufficiently interested to go up to it?

There have been a number of articles put before the public in these three provinces of late evidencing little faith in the value of this institution. I regret this exceedingly, for nothing could more militate against its success. Mr. W. W. Hubbard, editor of the Maritime Co-operative Farmer, in an address before a teachers' institute meeting in St. John in September of 1898, said: "We are not yet ready for an Agricultural College, we must grow into one slowly." He has expressed the same sentiment many times of late in his papers. He also says much to the effect that Agricultural High Schools, but as to how many of these High Schools there should be through these provinces, how they are to be conducted, how they are to be supported, how the students living over a mile from these schools can attend at less expense than they can at a college, how the work done at them can be one-tenth as valuable as at a central Agricultural College with model farm and orchard to illustrate every detail of practical work, and with an expert staff of instructors, if supported by the government these schools can be maintained at any less expense than one central institution, is what I can scarcely grasp. Dr. J. J. Trotter, superintendent of schools for New Brunswick in his report of 1898, endorses the views expressed by Mr. Hubbard before the Teachers' Institute when he said: "We assume that we have an Agricultural College of such reasonable equipment as the maritime provinces united could afford. How many of our farmers' sons would be found willing to avail themselves of its advantages for a four or even a three years' course? At the Agricultural College at Cornell with its 20 professors there are in all its varied courses 12 students. Of 83 farmers' sons who entered the University of California the same year not one took the agricultural course. The six students who entered the agricultural course were all from cities."

Again, I have talked with some who take a little more hopeful view of the future and they figure thus: After this institution gets well under way a year or two, we might possibly have as many, in proportion to our population, as Ontario sends to Guelph.

Ontario population..... 2,114,221  
Maritime provinces population..... 949,341  
Guelph Agricultural College students..... 173  
Maritime Agricultural College students..... 75

Now, I should like to ask, is there not room for the consideration of this question independently of the record other schools have made and in the light of conditions which we have before us with full appreciation of the mental acumen of our people and the resources of our land? In the first place let us see how many students these three provinces are sending up to arts or professional colleges, the most of them to become doctors, lawyers, ministers or professors. On account of some of the colleges being affiliated with

subordinate schools the number cannot be ascertained exactly, but it is approximately 800. This would average nearly 92 from each county and their expense would be scarcely less than \$200 each. In the census of 1891 there were 2,449 of the first three professions mentioned at work in our provinces and position overcrowded. In the same census there were 76,256 farmers and room for about 10 times as many, yet no college for their sons. After grasping this most inconsistent condition of affairs let us also consider another regrettable fact in this connection. Where do a large number of these young men go when they graduate from the colleges? A president of one of the colleges told me recently that he thought one-third to one-half went out of the country. We have been for years supplying Ontario, Manitoba, the Northwest, British Columbia and the United States with many of our best teachers, professors, college presidents, supervisors, lawyers, doctors and ministers, and thus much of the hard earned cash of our farms spent in education is bettering other countries and our own is being correspondingly retarded.

If the proposed agricultural institution can check this constant loss of force and mental power, can give a greater love for, and dignity to, farm work and a power to render it more profitable, can form a nucleus from which will emanate institutions very similar to the work Guelph is doing in Ontario; if it can supply the need of boys who are bound to have a college training in order that they may be even, from a point of view of culture and general department, with the best of those with whom they mingle, and if it can turn the current from the overcrowded employments to that which stands in dire need of devotees, is it not worthy of the ardent patronage which the best efforts of the government can possibly provide?

These three provinces are providing 800 students for our arts and professional colleges. From the reports of the superintendents of education we can fairly estimate that there are at least 10,000 boys in this same constituency between the ages of 15 and 20 who are just ripe for this Agricultural College. In talking with some principals of our public schools I learn that if the boys throughout Nova Scotia have improved their advantages at the common schools the majority of them have completed at 15, the tenth grade, which is the second year work in the high schools or have completed the work for a grade 11 license. Many at this age who have had advantages at the grade schools have obtained a grade 4 license. They should have good command of English grammar, analysis, history of England and Canada, geography, arithmetic, algebra and geometry. Already these boys have had nature lessons in all the different grades. They should have completed Stewart's Primer "in physics," in "botany," "Gray's 'How Plants Grow.'" They are probably familiar with Williams' chemistry and Tanner's agricultural chemistry and should just be a good time to take up the subjects of agriculture, horticulture, dairying, veterinary, book-keeping, entomology, chemistry, zoology, geology, botany, literature and other subjects which the Agricultural College provides as well as to come in contact with the practical work of the farm and orchard. Consider this on the one hand and on the other the ability and industry of the government to provide any sized institution that will be filled with students. How many of 10,000 can be secured? This is the great question. In business if an article of commerce is much needed by the people and a manufacturer has an ample supply of it, the course by which the people are to be put in possession of it is so well established that there is no hesitancy in pursuing it. The manufacturer knows how indispensable is the personal canvass of the "traveler" or the "agent." The purchaser knows, too, how many things they would not possess had they not been personally solicited to buy. To illustrate the power of this element of personal canvass in college work I am fortunate in having a splendid example right in our province and known to all. A few years ago Dr. Trotter was asked to accept the presidency of Acadia College. He consented on condition that he should have one year's freedom from teaching duties to go to \$75,000 to put the college on a better financial footing. Many of the governors believed that it could not possibly be procured. One of them told me that he no more dreamed of it being obtained than that he should fly. The gravest doubts were cast upon the success of the venture, yet Dr. Trotter obtained the pledges for the full amount within the year. How was it done? With some force, backed up by good common sense in a personal canvass. Perhaps hundreds of college sermons had been preached during the previous 20 years as good as Dr. Trotter preached and the finances were not improving. But Dr. Trotter followed his sermons with a personal solicitation of those who should naturally be interested in the college and he was able to render it assistance.

I will submit the statement that if the man who is to be president of this Agricultural College cannot in nine months before this institution is opened obtain from these 10,000 boys the promise of 300 for this institution he is not the right man for the position. Let us see what this number means when averaged over the different counties as the 800 arts students were which gave 24 to each county. Commencing with New Brunswick. There are 15 counties. Will the members in the House of Assembly who know their counties well say that will be impossible or difficult for a president of the right stamp to obtain in a week's personal canvass five boys in each of their counties for this institution. For example, take the county of Kings, probably an average one as far as population and agricultural development goes. There are 137 schools in this county and in 1898 there were 292 pupils attending school between the ages of 15 and 20. Half of this number or 146 would probably be boys and there would certainly be double this or about 303 altogether between 15 and 21 years of age.

Suppose the president of the college should spend a week in visiting a number of the principal school sections out of the 157 in this county and should address the schools for an hour in the afternoon and the parents and boys in some hall in the evening, explaining fully the advantages offered by the institution, and most important of all, should get the names of parents who were able to send their boys to this institution at an expense of from \$100 to \$150 for a year.

Let him call on them at their homes and personally solicit them for their sons' attendance with a little of the force to which we have referred. Would the Hon. A. S. White, who, no doubt, knows his county very thoroughly, say that it would be impossible or even difficult for the

president, after a week's canvass, to obtain the promise of five boys for the institution when opened. I think he would be almost willing to guarantee double that number if the right kind of a man were to step things up there for a few days. Let each county be canvassed in a similar manner and five for the fifteen counties will give 75 for the province. Five from each county in P. E. Island and Nova Scotia outside my own county, for which I think I can speak, would make 175. If the college should be built where all the lines of agriculture had been most highly developed there is no trouble in guaranteeing 25 to make up the 200. I know five boys in one street, Canard, where I spent my school days, who were just waiting for this institution. If the prospect of 200 is well advertised there will be a large number in addition who will be present without solicitation.

As to the department of mechanical industries, it might be well to call attention to the fact that in the statistics of 1891 giving numbers in different occupations, we observe that this class stands second largest in the three provinces, or 32,444. Engaged in agriculture we have 76,256. If we consider the sum of these two, or 108,700, and the need in this age of keen competition, of technical training in these departments we will begin to feel that the present proportion between the arts college and this college should be exactly reversed. No doubt it should be, but art colleges are centuries old, whereas colleges for agriculture and mechanical industries are scarcely more than a quarter of a century. The industrial bias is just getting started. In this respect we have just begun to "spin along the rind of the grooves of change."

I have submitted this question to some of the most broad-minded educationists in the province, who, without much consideration thought that an enrollment of 40 or 50 would be all that could be expected, but after reviewing it in the above light they have fully concurred that the estimate was conservative. Experience in the construction of many large institutions has demonstrated very fully how desirable it is, both as regards economy and architectural design, to make plans at the outset for buildings as complete as will be needed for a reasonable number of years. Would it not be wise then to arrange for an institution that will accommodate 300 students. I am prepared to believe that almost every reader of this letter will be surprised at first thought at the number suggested, but also believe that after reflection they will consider it very reasonable. If there is to be any shock the sooner it is over the better that we may find in our country worthy and ambitious ideal regarding the coming institution. Many will say at once: "This is more than Guelph, or Cornell, or some other institution." All the more creditable then. Let us look at this particular phase of the question independently of any other institution. They have depended for students upon the college sermon plan, but have not supplemented it with the personal canvass. Besides, the consciousness of the need of more scientific knowledge in this work is much stronger than it was twenty, fifteen or even ten years ago. Let us keep in mind simply that from the same constituency there are 800 students attending the art and professional colleges and the number now

engaged in the over-crowded employments to be filled by these graduates represents about one-third of those engaged in agriculture. Let us try to realize the vast amount of available material and devise the ways and means to bring it in contact with the educational machinery.

One of the first doubts that will come to the reader's mind will be the expense to each of the students. Let it be remembered that a large proportion of the 800 at the arts colleges spending \$200 or upwards per year are farmers' sons and if this institution is conducted like Guelph the pupils will have an opportunity of earning quite an appreciable amount on the college farm. Again the announcement of the minister of agriculture of New Brunswick was to the effect that "the poorest lad in that province should have, at this institution, an equal chance with the richest," which probably indicates some system of scholarships. It would no doubt be most desirable for the government to make the expense as low as possible for the students.

The matter of first outlay for the institution that has been suggested will be quite heavy, but this should be regarded rather as an investment, than as an investment as a subsidy to a railway and how many hundreds of thousands of dollars at from \$3,000 to \$4,000 per mile, are now being expended in Nova Scotia which benefit perhaps not more than one or two counties whereas the institution I have anticipated will not tax the province more, probably, than \$50,000 and its agricultural department alone will have an influence sooner or later on the products of almost every acre of ground in the three provinces, to say nothing of its power in developing the brain and character of those who form the main basis of strength and prosperity of the country. As a most practical illustration of its value as an investment, and one which will be appreciated by every farmer, it has been estimated by many of those most largely interested in the handling of fruit and potatoes that, if an agricultural college had been built in this province ten years ago, the general knowledge and practice of spraying might have been so established as to have actually saved in preventing the ravages of insects and fungi to fruit trees, fruit and potatoes, an amount that would have put up the whole plant for the college.

I hope the governments of these three splendid provinces by the sea will so use and control the influences at their command as to make the institution a great boon to the people, and a monument to their own wisdom and patriotism that they themselves and after generations may have reason to regard with satisfaction and pride.

ORCHARDIST.  
Will Find Them Willing.  
London, March 7.—In the House of Commons to-day, on the passing of the first reading of the loan bill of £3,000,000, Mr. Timothy Healy, Nationalist member for North Louth, gave notice that he would move an amendment at the second reading of the bill extending the measure so that all self-governing colonies "who were so keen in contributing men would also bear the burden of the war loan."

Mayor Sears Asks the Premier to Safeguard St. John.

Wednesday Mayor Sears sent a letter to Premier Emmerson, in which his worship's position with respect to the Dry Dock Company, and the proposal of the Common Council to grant a site for the dock is pretty well defined.

Mayor Sears addresses himself to Premier Emmerson as follows:—"Sir: I have signed the petition to your government in favor of the passing of an act concerning lands, easements, rights, privileges and exemptions on the Imperial Dry Dock Company, but only because it might be an unwise precedent to refuse to forward the unanimous conclusion of the council; nevertheless, while quite agreeable to the carrying out pledges made to the dock company, in the matter of production and securing a bonus as stipulated, I feel it is incumbent upon me, as mayor, elected to safeguard the public interests, to protest against any conveyances that should have reserved to it some control other than what is most strictly required for the dock, especially so as the land on the southwest of the present Union street, contemplated to be deeded to the dock company, is of material value to the city in any future extension of wharf privileges, and restricts any elongation of our number of streets, for below the length required to accommodate our more modern steamships, such as the dock is proposed to be built to receive, and which it would be almost a crime to surrender."

"Again the question of taxation should be clearly defined and well understood naturally, and not left for courts to determine in years to come. Certainly all land held by the dock company and buildings thereon, outside of the dock proper, and from which a revenue may be derived, should be treated as is the property of other corporations, and its fair proportion of taxation."

"I am also of opinion that as the city is contributing largely to this enterprise it should have reserved to it some control over the rates and tolls of the company. There should also be a provision for future acquisition of the property by the city or as boards of commissioners at a valuation to be fixed now on the basis of which should now be determined."

"In making these suggestions I wish it to be already understood that I have no desire to promote and factious opposition to the building of the dock, but am anxious however that the citizens should not be carried away through temporary excitement into giving to what is a private speculation assets which cannot be replaced without a tremendous expenditure on the part of the city. St. John has so often been generous in matters of similar kind, to her future detriment that I must beg of you to make application of those sound principles of civic government of which the council by the present agreement confesses its ignorance, or else it willfully ignores."

The letter is signed by Edward Sears, mayor of the city of St. John.

THE HONOR THAT CANNOT BE REWARDED.

London, March 6.—The Queen has bestowed the late Duke of Westminster's order of the Garter on the Duke of Portland.

THE PLAGUE IN AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, N. S. W., March 6.—The fourth death from the bubonic plague occurred here to-day.

DUTCH FEAR ANNEXATION.

Cape Town, March 7.—A great movement is in progress among the Cape Dutch to obtain a settlement of the South African question consistent with the maintenance of the independence of the Republics. It is doubtless argued that the Dutch having remained loyal, are entitled to a hearing at the settlement. The argument would have more force if the Dutch had not risen in every district where there was a reasonable chance of success and it is certain that the whole British community and the actively loyal Dutch are opposed to any settlement short of annexation.

MORE CANADIANS GOING FORWARD.

Cape Town, March 7.—The remainder of the Canadian artillery has gone to the front.

SQUADRONS A AND B OF KITCHENER'S HORSE.

Squadrons A and B of Kitchener's Horse, that were reported missing, have returned to camp. They were cut off with squadron E on Feb. 13, but they escaped, although they lost their way after ward on theveldt. Squadron E are prisoners at Pretoria.

BOAT HOUSE BURNED IN TORONTO.

Toronto, March 6.—(Special)—The Sunnyside boat house in Humber Bay, occupied by the Toronto Rowing Club and containing a splendid collection of racing boats belonging to this club and all the trophies and prizes won in contests during its history, was burned today. The loss is \$15,000, and insurance about one-third of that amount.

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The Woman of the House.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily with innumerable little worries in her household affairs. Perhaps they are too small to notice an hour afterwards, but these constant little worries have their effect upon the nervous system.

It is these little worries that make so many women look prematurely old.

Their effect may be noticeable in other ways, such as sick and nervous headaches, fickle appetite, a feeling of constant weariness, pains in the back and loins, heart palpitation and a pale or sallow complexion. The blood and nerves need attention, and for this purpose

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills FOR PALE PEOPLE

are woman's best friend. They are particularly adapted as a regulator in diseases peculiar to women. Through the blood and nerves the pills act upon the whole system, bringing brightness to the eye and a glow of health to the cheek. Thousands of wives and mothers have testified to the benefit derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

WOMAN'S AILMENTS.  
Mrs. Napoleon Poulouit, St. Roche, Que., says: "I am forty-two years of age, and for several years past have suffered from ailments common to women. My blood was poor and watery; I suffered from pains in the limbs and abdomen, and frequently experienced much trouble in walking. My appetite was poor, I had frequent headaches, and sometimes attacks of dizziness. I tried several medicines but found no benefit from them, and almost despaired of regaining my former health. A friend who had been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People strongly urged me to give them a trial. I did so, and after using a couple of boxes began to feel like a new person. I continued the use of the pills for some weeks longer, when I was as well as ever, had been in my life and able to do my work about the house as though I had never been sick. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a benefactor to humanity, and would strongly urge feeble women to give them a trial."

There are many imitations and substitutes, but these cannot cure and may work further harm. The genuine always have the full name—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on a box like the engraving on the left.

If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Lowellville, Ont.



WRITE FOR IT.

Our Catalogue for Spring and Summer, 1900, will soon be ready for mailing; it is now in the hands of the printers, and we expect to have them in a day or so.

It is somewhat different this year from those that we have previously gotten up, in that it contains samples of our entire stock of MEN'S and BOYS READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING.

You will thus be able to make your choice and send Order on receipt of Book, where in the past you had to write for Samples of what you wanted after receiving Catalogue.

GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO., King Street, ST. JOHN, N. B., Corner Germain.

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Carter's Little Liver Pills

They cure Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Indigestion and Bowel Sticking. They are the best remedy for Indigestion, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Constipation, Pain in the Side, LIVER TROUBLE. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's.

Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

