

ANOTHER DELAY.

Roberts Will Not Make Any Big Movement Until the Troops Get Heavier Uniforms.

Latest Advices from Mafeking Say the People Are Cheerful, Although Very Short of Food.

The Fish Fusiliers Captured at Reddersburg Fought Nearly Thirty Hours, Not Having a Cartridge Left When They Surrendered.

LONDON, April 7, 4.30 a. m.—Not a word regarding the disaster at Reddersburg has been allowed to come through except the despatch of Lord Roberts. It is therefore impossible to form any notions as to what has happened. Meanwhile the British public is beginning to realize the immense difficulties to be overcome before Pretoria is reached, and is revising premature ideas with respect to the time when the war will be over. No one believes that it will end by the beginning of June.

This last disaster more particularly illustrates the heavy task involved in holding the railway. This body of some 500 British troops without guns, which disappeared so completely within 35 miles of the great British army, had for its business to guard a section of nearly ninety miles of railway between Bloemfontein and Springfontein. If it could thus be spirited away, how is Lord Roberts to ensure his continually extending communications?

Other pertinent questions are being asked as a result of the successive "unfortunate occurrences." The foremost is, why do not the British troops entrench? It is argued that if this had been done, even 500 men might have held out until reinforcements had arrived.

It cannot be concealed that the utmost alarm is beginning to be felt. It is said that the Boers who captured the British at Reddersburg belonged to Olivier's commando, and, if so, he has not retired north and hopes he expressed that he may still be cut off. It is asserted that 4,000 rebels surrendered during Gen. Clements' march northward. The Boers will do their utmost to hold Ladybrand and Thaba N'chu, both being rich grain producing districts.

A correspondent of the Morning Post at Springfontein, telegraphing Thursday, says he is glad to be able to report that increased precautions are being taken in patrolling the railway. It is stated that most of the prisoners captured at Boshof are foreigners. The report that Mr. Steyn has been appointed to the command of the Free State, and the further report that the Free State has arranged a loan from the Transvaal for war purposes, are both confirmed.

Ten thousand remounts from South America are due to arrive during the coming week at ports of Natal and Cape Colony. Another Boer version of the fighting with Col. Humer's forces, says that four officers and thirty men were taken prisoners at Ramathabana. It appears that the names Cecil and Granville, which were originally supposed to indicate two of the officers captured at that time, should have been read together as the name of one officer. As numerous prisoners are now on both sides and the numbers are about equal, the question of exchange was mooted in the house of commons last evening. This elicited a reply that the government had no intention of proposing an exchange.

through a number of campaigns in the French army. Lord Roberts reports that five companies of British troops have been captured by the Boers near Bethanie, south of Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State.

LONDON, April 6, 4.05 p. m.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts' despatch to the war office announcing the capture of five companies of his troops: "BLOEMFONTEIN, Thursday, April 5.—Another unfortunate occurrence has occurred, resulting, I fear, in the capture of a party of infantry consisting of three companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and two companies of the Ninth regiment of mounted infantry, near Reddersburg, a little eastward of Bethanie railway station, within a few miles of this place. They were surrounded by a stronger force of the enemy in the afternoon of April 4, and the detachment held out from before noon, April 3, until 9 a. m. April 4, and then apparently surrendered, for it is reported that the firing ceased at that time. Immediately after I heard the news, the afternoon of April 5, I ordered Gen. Gatacre to proceed from Springfontein, his present headquarters, to Reddersburg with all possible speed, and I despatched the Cameron Highlanders hence to Bethanie. Gatacre arrived at Reddersburg at 10.30 yesterday morning, without opposition, but could get no news of the missing detachments. There can be no doubt the whole party has been made prisoners."

OUR WOUNDED. OTTAWA, April 6.—Colonel Otter's reports, coming down to the 27th of February, gives the following account of the nature of the wounds and the present condition of the wounded in companies G and H: Company "G"—Corporal Fred W. Coombs, left shoulder, not serious. Private H. Bruce, Charlottetown, discharged from hospital. W. W. Donohue, 7rd R. C. A., left leg amputated. Private U. S. Durant, 74th, left hip, not serious. H. Franks, R. C. R. I., thigh, not serious. J. A. Harris, 82nd Battalion, left arm, not serious. J. Johnson, 82nd Battalion, leg, not serious. H. Leavitt, 71st, hip and back, serious. Pte. McCreary, 74th Battalion, head, since dead. A. Pelky, 82nd, left elbow, serious. M. J. Quinn, R. C. R. I., chest and abdomen, serious. A. Simpson, 3rd R. C. A., neck, serious. F. W. Sprague, 3rd R. C. A., left arm, since dead. C. Unkaut, 62nd, discharged from hospital. J. F. Wayne, 82nd, foot and leg, slight. W. F. Adams, 63rd, shoulder, slight. G. D. McCullum, 93rd, head, serious. A. Parker, 85th, discharged from hospital. W. J. Regan, 65th, arm and leg, not serious. W. Downing, 62nd, chest, serious. W. Hunter, 62nd, shoulder, slight. G. A. Scott, 93rd, hip, slight. J. Selvert, 93rd, abdomen, since dead. Parade state to March 3rd shows: Effective, 748; killed in action, 25; died of wounds, 8; transferred, 4; dead, 5; wounded in sick hospital, 14; on command, 33; total, 1039.

A GREAT STRATEGIST. In the death of Gen. Villebois Mareuil the Boers lost their best instructed soldier in the campaign. He was a chief. As the late General Joubert, a friend of staff, his brain devised the Boer defence against Gen. Buller's advance to the relief of Ladysmith. He was the most notable of all the holders of fortune serving with the Boers.

HUTTON AT THE FRONT. BLOEMFONTEIN, April 4.—There has been a reorganization of the mounted infantry corps of the army under Lord Roberts at this point, the new division as thus constituted being placed under command of General Hutton.

The division is composed of two brigades, one being formed of Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and other colonial units here. This brigade has been placed under the command of Col. Hutton, late commanding general of the militia in Canada, who just arrived from the front. The second brigade, made up of regular and volunteer imperial troops, will be under the command of Major Ridley. This organization of mounted infantry probably indicates an early advance movement of the entire British army northward, in which movement the Canadians and other mounted infantry divisions will act as an advance guard of scouts, patrolling and clearing the country in front of the main army during the march.

It is likely to have some very lively work to do, as the country is fairly swarming with small bodies of Boers, entrenched at favorable points and artfully concealed in spruits. The capacity of the Boers for this kind of fighting was illustrated at Bushman's Kop, where Longman's division was so completely entrapped. It is reported today that the Boers are working south in considerable force from Thaba N'chu, and that they have formed the audacious plan of surrounding the British army in Bloemfontein. To this end they are probably hastily constructing trenches to the north and east and mounting some of their big guns. Our first work will probably be to scurry about the country in the neighborhood of Bloemfontein and uncover the Boer designs.

MUST QUIT PRETORIA. LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Thursday, April 6.—According to advices from Pretoria all British subjects have been ordered to quit Pretoria and Johannesburg immediately except some 400 who are permitted, under a recent law, to remain in the town. Those who are expelled number about 900. The prisoners and guns taken at Gatacre's Post have arrived at Pretoria.

CAUSED A PAINFUL IMPRESSION. PARIS, April 7.—The news of the death of Gen. De Villebois Mareuil was posted in the chamber of deputies and senate yesterday and caused a painful impression. The deceased officer had many friends in the parliamentary world and his graphic letters, communicated from time to time to the Paris papers by the members of his family, had been eagerly read. The public, therefore, had followed his movements in the Transvaal with great interest.

CECIL RHODES IN LONDON. LONDON, April 6.—Cecil Rhodes arrived in this city today. He is well and cheerful, but is much more exclusive than he was on his previous trip home. This is doubtless owing to the fact that Dr. Rutherford Harris, the former secretary of the British South Africa company, and Alfred Beit, the South African millionaire, met Mr. Rhodes at Funchal, Island of Madeira, and advised him to observe reticence on South African affairs, especially as to his alleged differences with Colonel Kekewich at Kimberley. Mr. Rhodes' reception was in marked contrast to his former ovations.

The public did not show the slightest interest in him. From the time of his arrival he was surrounded by a body guard composed of Messrs. Beit, Harris, Hawkesley and Rochford, Maguire and other henchmen, who hurried him from the boat to the train and from

the train to a cab, without permitting him to speak to any one.

ANOTHER DELAY. LONDON, April 9.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post telegraphing Friday, says: "No anxiety may be felt as to the security of Bloemfontein, although the Boers may succeed in destroying telegraphic communication, and even in cutting the railway for a brief period. A number of civilians, including Lady Beaulieu and Lady Edward Cecil, who arrived here recently from Cape Town, left today in compliance with a general order issued by the authorities."

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News telegraphing Friday, says: "Owing to a lack of horses and to the suffering of the men from pneumonia, due to lack of clothing, Lord Roberts has decided not to make a big movement until the troops are provided with thicker uniforms."

SITUATION AT MAFEKING. MASERU, April 1.—The town is cheerful, believing that the end of the long siege is approaching. The rationing is so strict that they can be made and yet sustain life. The town is becoming blacker daily. The enemy have again retired to a further distance from the town. Their musketry fire is now confined to the outposts. This morning the garrison fired 30 rounds from 3 1/2 16-pounders. The Boers replied with some 24-pounders, but their practice was worse than ever, and the British suffered no casualties. An ambulance was seen busily employed within the enemy's lines. Yesterday there was an exhibition of musketry, including sketches, etc., all the work having been done during the siege. Col. Baden-Powell exhibited a smart collection of sketches. The town council has decided to appoint a joint committee to formulate a request that the imperial government should release the people for their losses. If this is not done, the position of many residents who formerly possessed substantial means, will be serious. It is estimated that the damage to houses amounts to £100,000, and the other losses of the inhabitants to a similar amount. The municipality was a compensation to the extent of £50,000.

HOLD A SPLENDID POSITION. MASERU, Basutoland, April 6.—The Boers at Ladybrand, across the Free State border, and in the adjoining districts have assumed a demonstrative attitude. There is a British force at Wepster, where they hold a splendid position. It is rumored that there is a very strong force of Boers there, but they are afraid to make a frontal attack. It is believed they will endeavor to turn the British position.

BOERS IN FORCE AT WALSE KOP. ALWALWI NORTH, Saturday, April 7.—The Royal Irish Rifles, which have been falling back from Rouville, arrived here safely last night. Their retirement was covered by a detachment sent by Gen. Brabant, frustrating the Boers and interrupting the movement of the enemy from Rouville.

Major Boney and two men of Brabant's detachment of the Border Horse are missing. Two Boers were killed in the rear guard action. A strong Boer commando is reported to be at Walse Kop, fourteen miles west of Rouville.

THE LATE GEN. DE VILLEBOIS MAREUIL. LONDON, April 8.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing Friday, and referring to the death at Boshof of General De Villebois Mareuil, commander of the French legion in the Boer army, says: "He was a type of the French Boer Sabreur, brave, dashing, highly intelligent, loving war, yet a polished gentleman at home and a scholarly and almost brilliant writer. He was of a far too high a type to be understood by the Boers, who showed open contempt for his advice and disobedience to his orders."

"He is who warned Gen. Cronje that he was being flanked by Lord Roberts. Cronje replied, angrily, 'The British will never leave the railway.'"

WILL HAVE A BAD EFFECT. MASERU, Basutoland, Thursday, April 6.—The re-occupation of Ladybrand, Thaba N'chu and the Bloemfontein waterworks by the Boers in the very sight of the Basutos, who were only a few days from the Boer by the British, is a most important aspect of the situation here, in view of its probable effect upon the native mind.

Already the natives are arguing that the Boers have suffered reverses; and, should the British evacuate Wepster, the results, so far as the natives are concerned, are likely to prove disastrous.

All hope to see Gen. Brabant steadily advance and drive the enemy before him.

WHAT STEYN SAID. LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Friday, April 6.—President Steyn, in his address to the Free State volksraad at Kroonstad on Wednesday, April 4, said the burghers were in a better position than at the commencement of hostilities. He threatened those who had surrounded the Free State and announced that the Free State had borrowed half a million from the England, he declared, had broken every convention.

Referring to the correspondence with Lord Salisbury, he observed: "The destiny of the republics is in higher hands than those of the British government, namely, in the hands of the people of France, Russia and Germany, who are agitating for intervention."

AS WE INTEND RETIRING

from the Retail Clothing Trade the first day of August, we are compelled to dispose of our stock at less than wholesale prices in order to clear it out. All good, new, stylish, well made clothing for Men and Boys must go at our sale, also Gent's Furnishings: Shirts, Neckwear, Gloves, Umbrellas, Trunks, Satchels, Valises.

Fraser, Fraser & Co., - Foster's Corner, 40 and 42 King Street, St. John, N. B.

sent to St. Helena, we would be justified in considering British prisoners to the lowest depths of the Johannesburg mines."

THE BOER POSITION. LONDON, April 9.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times telegraphing Friday, says: "The Boers now stretch in a thin line from Sannas Post, on the south, to a point east of Jagersfontein. The railway stations are amply protected, but their defence necessitates heavy patrolling work."

BOERS THREATEN THE RAILWAY. BLOEMFONTEIN, Saturday, April 7.—The Boers are reported in force to the south, devastating the railway, which, however, is strongly protected. British pickets at Springfield, eight miles distant, were attacked today by Boer advance from the waterworks.

Remounts are rapidly arriving. The British are in high spirits and anxious to advance. MADE A PLUCKY STAND. BETHANY, Orange Free State, Thursday, April 6.—The five companies of British infantry, which were surprised by the Reddersburg commando, while marching across the country via Dewet's Dorp, made a plucky stand, but as the Boers had three field guns and the British none, the latter were compelled to surrender. Gen. Gatacre arrived too late. Reddersburg was already re-occupied then by the Boers and the enemy are now threatening the lines to the south.

NO TRACE OF THE ILL-FATED COLUMN. BETHANY, Saturday, April 7.—Gen. Gatacre's force returned here without having found any trace of the ill-fated British column captured by the Reddersburg commando. It is impossible to estimate the British losses, but as the men fought stubbornly, it is probable that these were large.

ANOTHER OF STEYN'S BROTHERS CAPTURED. BLOEMFONTEIN, Saturday, April 7.—Another of Mr. Steyn's brothers was captured near Kares Siding yesterday, and arrived here today.

AMERICAN SCOUT ESCAPED. BLOEMFONTEIN, April 6.—P. R. Burnham, the American scout, who is serving with the Boers, was captured by the Boers near the Bloemfontein waterworks, but he escaped from his captors when they were ten miles from Windburg, to which place the Boers were hastening, as they expected that attempt would be made to re-capture their prisoners. The Boers had 400 prisoners, including twenty officers, and the prisoners were well treated.

They suffered, however, from the speed of the enemy's movements, they marching with remarkable rapidity. Teams of eight ponies each moved two big creosote guns across the veldt. The Boers were well managed and relief was sent to them. The Boers captured 5,000 men following Col. Broadwood, but only 1,500 of them were engaged in the fighting at Korn Spruit. Four hundred men were concealed in the bed of the spruit when the unfortunate British attempted to cross it. There was no sign of success. The Boers' force, which once numbered only 3,000 men, now comprises 8,000, many of whom were banished from their homes in the north.

The prisoners taken at the waterworks reached Windburg Wednesday.

REMGUNTS ARRIVING. BLOEMFONTEIN, April 7.—A large number of remounts for the cavalry and mounted infantry have arrived here. Seven hundred of the horses came by way of Norval's Pont and were being made ready for transport. They were escorted by Hussars and the animals grazed on the veldt. They are in good condition. Gen. Roberts will inspect them tomorrow. Some Boers fired a few consecutive shots at the Hussars as they were moving north with the horses. Wednesday the ninth division (Gen. Colville) was sent to Rietfontein, yesterday it having been reported that a conference of leaders would be held there. The Boers learned of the advance of the British and the meeting was abandoned. The British force saw the retreating Boers. The field artillery threw several shells into the enemy's

columns, with what effect is not known, as the Boers succeeded in making their escape.

Longman's hospital is occupying the Ramlie's club, which has spacious and attractive grounds attached to it. There are fifty beds for medical patients in the gymnasium and theatre, surgical tents are stretched in the adjoining playground.

TROOPS ALL IN GOOD SPIRITS. LONDON, April 8.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in a despatch dated Friday, says: "All is quiet here. Remounts and reinforcements are arriving, and preparations are being made to deal with the enemy. Last Tuesday many of the historic regiments, like the Scots Greys, the Inniskilling Dragoons, and the Lancos, could not muster a hundred mounted men, while artillery horses were scarce."

"The enemy have been entirely cleared out from the position they lately occupied north of Glen, and the British force there is being considerably augmented. Lord Kitchener commands the railway to the south and our positions are secure against interruption. The troops are all in good spirits, though badly in need of clothing and boots."

BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS. BOSHOFF, Orange Free State, April 6.—The prisoners captured by the British yesterday and brought in today, include many Frenchmen. They present a wet and bedraggled appearance.

Lord Methuen has complimented his men on their behavior. Captains Boyle and Williams of the Yeomanry and Gen. De Villebois Mareuil were buried today with military honors.

TROUBLE IN SWAZILAND. LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Friday, April 6.—A runner who has just arrived here from Sobobo's Kraal, Swaziland, says Sobobo has been killed and his women have been tied up with ropes. Unrest is increasing in the country, which is in a most unsettled state, bordering on a reign of terror, the presence of "white man's law." Many natives have been threatened, and in one district they have been completely killed off.

A messenger from Bismersdorp, Swaziland, says that soldiers are making parties to the kraal and are seeking parties to pass through Swaziland armed.

It is believed that the famous old Swazi chief and two women of his household with their infants have all been assigned at M'Queen's kraal. The kraal was sacked and burned and the chief's son captured. Numerous bands are marching about and marauding in every direction. The independent found M'Queen's son in charge of two natives, who admitted the killing of the chief, but said they had followed the orders of the Swazi queen.

FIGHTING AT FOURTEEN STREAMS. WARRENTOWN, Cape Colony, April 6.—The Boer trenches at Fourteen Streams were shelled with 17-pound shells. The Boers took refuge in the bush. Their fire on the Post picket was temporarily silenced, but it was impossible to shell them.

FOUGHT FOR THIRTY HOURS. BLOEMFONTEIN, Thursday, April 6.—(Delayed in transmission.) The Royal Irish Rifles had been marching in the eastern part of the Free State, collecting arms, and were returning to Bethany yesterday, when they were intercepted by a Boer commando, which had placed three guns in position. The Irish entrenchment while the mounted infantry scouted along both banks, only to find escape impossible. The Boers captured with gun and rifle fire. The British replied sparingly with rifle fire, but the Boers were firing with great accuracy. They fired intermittently during Tuesday night but did not attempt to rush the British position until Wednesday, when the Irishmen, who had fought tenaciously, were suffering severely from want of food and water. By this time also the rifles had expended their last cartridges. Finding that there was no sign of success, they surrendered, having fought for nearly 30 hours. They lost ten killed and many wounded. Among the captured is Captain Conant, Gen. Gatacre's chief intelligence officer.

MARINE MATTERS. Sch. Chas. L. Jeffrey, from Pensacola for Ponce, which put into Key West March 8, leaving, etc., has proceeded for destination. The following charters are reported: Sch. Mystery, New York to Guadaloupe and Basse Terre, general cargo, P. L. Keating, 100 tons, to Halifax, molasses, \$2.00 and sugar, 15 cents; Francis A. Rice, Ponce to St. John, molasses, \$2.00, sugar, 15 cents; At. Windsor a few days ago Major Curry presented, Capt. S. M. Masters, of the barkentine Avola, with a handsome binocular glass, which was awarded by the government of Canada in recognition of humane services to the shipwrecked crew of the Hatfield May, of Halifax, Capt. Vance, of October. This glass came through the department of marine and fisheries and at the suggestion of Allen Haley, M. P., was sent to Major Curry for presentation.

A steamer has arrived at Swansea and reports March 7, lat. 1 S., lon. 31 W., spoke four-masted ship, supposed MWBO (British), Dunstaffnage, standing to the westward, under small canvas. Being too far off could not make out rest of the signals she hoisted. Bark Dunstaffnage (H.), from Philadelphia for Hogo, before reported damaged by collision, was previously reported spoken March 8, lat. 2 N., lon. 29, making for Barbadoes.

The "Furber" CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP. (ANTI-FREEZING).

It is claimed for wood pumps that, being non-conductors of heat and cold, the water is delivered at same temperature as at supply. The "Furber" Wood Pumps are made of the best wood for deep and shallow wells. We keep standard lengths in stock, plain unlined and porcelain lined. Have iron cover and iron spout, threaded for iron pipe or hose; frost slide, which in winter can be raised to let the water below frost line, to be closed before pumping again.

WRITE FOR PRICES. W. H. THORNE & CO. (Limited) MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN.

FREE! In order to introduce our assorted STEEL PENS we are giving away our choice of Rings, Bracelets, Books, Chains, Brooches, Purse, Jack Knives, Skates, Guard Chains and many other useful premiums for selling 15 packages at 10c per package. For selling 25 packages we are giving away your choice of Boys' Watches and Chains, Cameras, Sleds, Chairs, Cloth Bound Books, Clocks, Games, Air Rifles and a variety of other premiums. Ladies, boys and girls, send in your full name and address and we will forward you the number of packages wanted to sell among your neighbors and friends. When sold remit us amount \$10 and we will forward premium you have selected from our mammoth catalogue, which we mail with goods. Address today STANDARD WATCH AND NOVELTY CO., Dept. B., St. John, N. B.

Ottawa Letters.

Much Talk on Government Side, But Little Business Progress

Hon. Mr. Paterson's Statistics Imperfectly Connected With His British Preference Argument.

McClure of Colchester Twists Conservatives With Being Foolish Enough to Believe the Liberals Would Carry Out Their Tariff Pledges.

OTTAWA, March 31.—That this house is of opinion that a system of mutual trade preference between Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies would greatly stimulate commerce between these countries and would thus promote and maintain the unity of the empire, and that nothing which falls short of the complete realization of such a policy should be considered as final and satisfactory.

This is the question before the house. Sir Charles Tupper moves it as an amendment to ways and means, and his party stands by it. The mutual preferential trade policy, as Sir Charles Tupper showed in his able presentation of the case yesterday, is not new and several have been a proposition from Canada, and other colonies during British people to tax themselves for the benefit of Great Britain.

Sir Charles Tupper set these facts forth with copious quotations and proofs at every step. That part of his speech is well worth a careful study on the part of any one who wants to get at the bottom of the question. He closed with a motion which showed that in his opinion the question is not dead yet. So long as the present government remains in power, and the weariness of the Cobden Club medal has not faded, it is not likely that the right to speak for the Canadian people, there is probably not much more to be done. But if the position can be reversed as it was when Mr. Chamberlain made his address, when the chambers of commerce considered the question, when the colonial conference accepted the imperial preference policy, and when a Canadian government backed by a Canadian parliament was prepared to throw its whole influence in that direction, we shall again have an opportunity to obtain this great advantage to ourselves and to the empire.

Never was there an imperial movement which made such progress even in England in so short a time. Though it was opposed by the Cobden Club, it was regarded as one of the problems of the time by the ruling statesmen of England. To say that the British people would never consent to tax their provisions in the interests of an arrangement in which they were to be benefited, and which they would not blankly refuse to impose a tax on foreign grain, meat, sugar and wool if by so doing they could establish such a Zollverein as a preference in the British market, is no human being ever was such a fool as to say that the Duke of Devonshire made such an offer. The Duke of Devonshire is not a government. He was not authorized to offer tariff policies, seeing that he had no authority over the tariff policy of his own country. What he did was to bring the matter to the attention of the colonial premiers, and to tell them that now was the time to consider the whole imperial and colonial trade question. It was not an offer of a preference, it was an invitation for offers from the colonies. It was the opportunity that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would have prayed for if he had been disposed to keep the promise that he made in Canada, for it gave him an opportunity to propose the scheme which he pledged himself to promote. Of those who heard the Duke of Devonshire, one Australian premier replied that his colony would be willing to consider and assist in arranging any fair system of trade between the premier of New Zealand spoke in the same sense. But in view of the active interest that Canada had taken, and in view of the fact that the colony of Canada contains more people than the whole of the Australasian continent, and ranks first among the self-governing dominions, it was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's place to go ahead in the matter. More than any other delegates, he had power to assist. Alone of all the delegates he had power to kill the movement for the time.

And he killed it. After Sir Wilfrid Laurier told the other premiers and the imperial ministers that Canada desired no preference and that, Canada wished the home government to adhere to the free trade policy, and refuse to tax foreign articles, there was nothing more to say. As soon as Canada had thrown her influence against a mutual preference system, the whole discussion of trade relations came to a end. The Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain, who had invited the colonies to say something, dropped the whole matter. All that the imperial statesmen had suggested came to absolutely nothing. Not a thing was settled. The whole affair turned to a parade of premiers and an anniversary celebration, and the business part of the great imperial gathering was brought to an abrupt close.

Since then the statement of Great Britain has allowed the question to lapse. Chamberlain will not touch it with a pair of tongs. Why should they talk about imperial trade arrangements, when the leading colony has declared that they want no arrangement except such concessions on their own part? The British statesmen who spoke a few years ago of an imperial Zollverein as the question of the future, have nothing more to say about it. If the colonial desire to have a one-sided Zollverein in upon them they are not unwilling to allow it. They certainly cannot be expected to give a preference to a colony whose premier declares that the colony does not want it.

Go Sir Wilfrid came home without the preference that he pledged himself to ask for, and which he did ask the British government not to give. He came home without that "great boon" which he had so commended in Canada, but he brought with him two other commodities which perhaps had greater attraction for him in London. He brought a knighthood and a Cobden Club medal, having received the latter on the ground stated by the giver and accepted by the receiver, that Canada had not given Britain a preference over foreign countries and had not desired in England a preference over foreign countries. That was the position of the tariff of 1847 which placed Britain on a level with the other countries of Europe.

the bill do not represent the people, and is wailing till the people are heard from to see about that. Meanwhile it happens that the gentleman who had charge of the bill is himself the rejected of Bothwell, and that among those who voted for the bill, Senator Templeman, the rejected at Victoria, Senator Ker, repeatedly rejected by his constituency; Senator Watson, who has just been turned out of power in Manitoba; Senator Young, rejected the other day by his constituency; and Senator Burpee, who was defeated on his last appeal to the people of Sanbury; Senator Carmichael, rejected by the people of Pictou, and various other senators who are in the house with Mr. Mills, because, like him, they could not get in the other. What one reads that the senators who throw the bill out are old and decrepit, one remembers that the oldest of them all voted for the measure and that the only three men appointed to the senate after they were eighty years old have been called by the present government and are supporters of the government policy.

EVERY MOTHER SHOULD

Have it in the House

To cure the common ailments that may occur in every family as long as life has woes.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Is strictly a family remedy for internal as much as external use. To cure Colds, Croup, Coughs, Catarrhs, Cramps and Colic it acts promptly.

There is not a medicine in use which possesses the confidence of the public to a greater extent than Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Especially the premier and Mr. Blair developed into strong promoters of the company seeking incorporation. They were sorry for the creditors, but really couldn't see what could be done for them. Finally after some hours discussion when Mr. LeBlanc, who was supposed to have the bill in charge, appeared on the scene and expressed a willingness to allow the matter to stand over for two days, the premier and Mr. Blair at once took their revenge on Mr. McClure by ordering Sir Wilfrid and his supporters to the railway hall to stand over with the other. Now the Restigouche and Western railway bill has no possible connection with the Gaspé charter. It deals with a bridge over the St. John river in Victoria county, on the United States frontier. A whole province lies between them. Nor is there any objection to the McClure bill. So when Mr. Blair and the premier backed the two together, to make the success of one depend upon the fortunes of the other, it was a piece of hostile strategy worthy of the late Mr. Joubert.

Yesterday Mr. Fielding, perhaps without intending to do so, administered a well deserved rebuke to his leader. After the failure of the Ville Marie Bank when a deputation of the creditors waited upon the government for relief, Sir Wilfrid Laurier distinctly threw the blame of the whole affair on Mr. Foster. He told them that so long ago as 1892 the bank was in difficulties, and Mr. Courtney recommended that it should be closed up. The premier went on to explain that party friends of the late government used their influence and Mr. Foster allowed the bank to go on, with the result that the people were ruined.

It was afterwards suggested by some of Mr. Foster's friends that if the bank was insolvent in 1892, and had been going down hill ever since, Mr. Fielding must have been still more to blame in allowing it to remain in operation three or four years under the management of the government. The \$200,000 over issue of notes has taken place in Mr. Fielding's time. In his time the directors and officers have gambled away or stolen what remained of the assets, and yet Mr. Fielding did nothing.

But if Sir Wilfrid was right and the finance minister was responsible, then Mr. Monk of Jacques Cartier had some ground for the claim he advanced yesterday that the government should now come to the relief of the sufferers. It seems that after the leading merchants, financiers and the other banks refused to do business with the Ville Marie, poor people still carried their savings there, so that the losses fall on thousands of families who can least afford it. Mr. Monk pressed the case very strongly across the floor of the house, and Mr. Fielding in his reply made what appeared to be a fair statement of the case.

The finance minister says that the government does not guarantee the obligations of the banks. It provides a kind of supervision and causes the bank to make returns. But there is no reason for guaranteeing the correctness of the return, nor does the government take any responsibility for the statement. Mr. Fielding does not believe that the government, either in his time or in that of Mr. Foster, was negligent or acted improperly. He frankly states that Mr. Foster had no reason to act otherwise than as he did. He had no power to close the bank nor did Mr. Courtney ask him to do so. What Mr. Courtney meant was that the government account in the bank should be closed. Mr. Foster went as far as he could when he took care that the bank capital should be reduced to the amount actually paid in, and when he ordered the government account to be withdrawn, Mr. Fielding himself had done all that he had a right to do, and Mr. Foster was not to be blamed. Mr. Foster was not to be blamed for the legal or moral, on the part of the government toward the sufferers.

This statement is doubtless correct. It is a vindication of Mr. Foster from the attack of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose words were quoted in condemnation of Mr. Foster by the government press from one end of Canada to the other. The ex-finance minister might have vindicated himself earlier, but he had been willing to bide his time. Now it is Sir Wilfrid Laurier's turn to apologise, not only to the ex-finance minister, whose reputation he thought to injure, but to the unfortunate people whose words were calculated to mislead.

It is a question whether combinations in restraint of trade shall be allowed to go on, or whether the prohibition shall only apply to combinations which "unduly" restrain trade. Dr. Spruille does not like the word "unduly," as he thinks it unduly restrains the restraint. So when the senate put the word "unduly" where Mr. Foster did not have it, the commonsense was induced to take it out again. The matter passed back and forward, the senators clinging to the unduly, and the commonsense dispensing with it.

Finally the senate gave up the matter and allowed the trade by combinations became unlawful, whether it was undue or not. But this year the government is amending the criminal code, as it does every year, and yesterday the minister of justice quietly slipped the "unduly" once more in

Advertisement for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, featuring an illustration of a woman and child, and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

OTTAWA, April 2.—We have now entered upon the third month of the session, and as yet only five speeches have been made in the budget debate, while the estimates are practically untouched. The only measure of importance that have passed the commonsense are the gerrymander bill, and the bill to provide for the South Africa contingent expenses. Neither of these was debated at any great length on the opposition side. The only amendments which have been moved to supply came from the government side and occasioned the principal debate of the session. The motions were moved for party purposes and discussed at greater length by the government than by the opposition. In the whole session so far the government side has done more than its share of the talking, and the opposition has suggested only a charge of obstruction.

The house has before it the main estimates for the year beginning in next July, the supplementary estimates for the year now current, and the estimates for the year beginning in July. There is the budget debate to complete; and Mr. Fitzpatrick's bill amending that unfortunate, expensive and inefficient franchise law which he and his friends have got on the statute book, has only now appeared on the notice paper. Moreover, the government will have to face a number of resolutions from the opposition side, including one on the West Huron and Brookville seat stealing operations, and the government's estimate of the production and distribution of which has passed into the hands of the Standard Oil Company, to the great loss of the consumers. We shall probably also have another Yukon committee. The public accounts committee ought to get down to work this week; and there are several disputes impending over railway legislation.

Mr. Patterson's speech as published in Hansard is heavily statistical. But the figures he gives appear to be imperfectly connected with his argument. He is easily able to show that we have sold under preferential tariff an enormously increased value of goods to Great Britain and have sold scarcely any additional to the United States. That is to say, the United States buy from us no more than they did before, and Great Britain buys a great deal more. We know, of course, that Great Britain would have bought just as much without the preference as with it. This is proved by the fact that Britain has increased by over one hundred million dollars her purchases from the United States in the same time. If Great Britain increased by so much the importation from the United States while the United States increased by the same amount, the United States buy from us more than they did before, and Great Britain buys a great deal more. We know, of course, that Great Britain would have bought just as much without the preference as with it. This is proved by the fact that Britain has increased by over one hundred million dollars her purchases from the United States in the same time. If Great Britain increased by so much the importation from the United States while the United States increased by the same amount, the United States buy from us more than they did before, and Great Britain buys a great deal more.

But what Mr. Patterson dwells upon more is the fact that while England bought thirty-two million dollars more from us in 1899 than in 1898 we only increased by four millions our purchases from Great Britain, while at the same time we increased by over thirty millions our imports for consumption from the United States. Mr. Patterson's argument would suggest that the preferential tariff has caused England to buy more from us while we have turned to the United States to buy our goods without any corresponding sales

the Gaspé company includes two London investors, Mr. Jones, a former member of parliament, and two or three local men. It has the good fortune to have secured Mr. Wm. Pugsley for its solicitor, and is naturally expected to be in the running for subsidies. Now it happens that the Gaspé railway which the new company might want to buy is heavily involved in debt. Laboring men who and sailors who furnished supplies are growing sick with hopes deferred. There remains for them only the railway and its possible subsidies for their protection. If, now, a new company takes over the old line and allows all the future subsidies, where do the claimants come in for their share?

That is what Mr. McClure wants to know. It is a question which he has a right to ask, seeing that in his own county of Restigouche and in his own town there are poor men who have invested their labor and their savings in

Advertisement for Surprise Soap, featuring an illustration of a woman and child, and text describing its benefits for laundry.

the combination class; and there it stands at the request of the government.

There was quite an exodus from the county today, about a dozen early young men from Shinliston and other places, leaving by the C. P. R. for Boston. The liberal policy has not stopped the exodus, as the leaders of that party promised it should.

A large number of our young people are leaving for the States now in almost every train. On Saturday last (morning express) a car had to be put on at this station to accommodate them. It is not quite time for the Doughboys and Gallions to arrive yet, who are replacing our own citizens, who are going to help populate the United States. It is a fine exchange. By the way, how our friends who now hold the reins of power, but who were in opposition then, used to howl at this "exodus," as they used to call it. We don't hear a word now about it, although it is going on just the same. The Doughboys and Gallions are not due, we believe, until later in the season, so that we may keep them over the winter and have them nice and fat in the spring.

To a spectator on the wharves of the two Becton Loats on Wednesday evening it was apparent that that odious thing known as the "exodus" has begun.—Yarmouth Times.

Quite a number of persons from Dundee left by the express on Tuesday morning for New Wharton, Wash. In the party were Geo. Wright and family, Geo. Kerr and D. Woods. Smith Malcolm went to Vancouver with the party.—Restigouche Telephone.

On the evening of March 20th John McVie, John Macdonald and Harry Macdonald were presented with an address and banquetted at the Forester House, Crapaud, P. E. I., on the eve of their departure for Seattle, Washington.—Summerside Journal.

Advertisement for Surprise Soap, featuring an illustration of a woman and child, and text describing its benefits for laundry.

On the evening of March 20th John McVie, John Macdonald and Harry Macdonald were presented with an address and banquetted at the Forester House, Crapaud, P. E. I., on the eve of their departure for Seattle, Washington.—Summerside Journal.

On the evening of March 20th John McVie, John Macdonald and Harry Macdonald were presented with an address and banquetted at the Forester House, Crapaud, P. E. I., on the eve of their departure for Seattle, Washington.—Summerside Journal.

On the evening of March 20th John McVie, John Macdonald and Harry Macdonald were presented with an address and banquetted at the Forester House, Crapaud, P. E. I., on the eve of their departure for Seattle, Washington.—Summerside Journal.

On the evening of March 20th John McVie, John Macdonald and Harry Macdonald were presented with an address and banquetted at the Forester House, Crapaud, P. E. I., on the eve of their departure for Seattle, Washington.—Summerside Journal.

On the evening of March 20th John McVie, John Macdonald and Harry Macdonald were presented with an address and banquetted at the Forester House, Crapaud, P. E. I., on the eve of their departure for Seattle, Washington.—Summerside Journal.

On the evening of March 20th John McVie, John Macdonald and Harry Macdonald were presented with an address and banquetted at the Forester House, Crapaud, P. E. I., on the eve of their departure for Seattle, Washington.—Summerside Journal.

PARL... McAllister's Gaspé Rail... Polemical Discu... Bounties a... Senate Adjourns... nor General As... Bills—Rural Mo... OTTAWA, A... vate members' bill taken up... the Gaspé... Mr. Lemieux... sent, and... gouché asked... till he came... referred to the... Gaspé board... The proposed... Causapual, o... Gaspé, nam... names close... line. Mr. McAl... objections rais... for persons o... 'The bill provid... ing company... Chateaus relat... peloac, and th... and Lake Sup... Mr. McAlliste... by Mr. Foster... put in a plea... contractors an... Basis des Cha... said that man... and Exvanti... and Supplies w... this transfer t... amendment to... that the comp... party would c... claims of the... Laurier, but... reported the bill... Bergeron sugg... have the effect... the Balle des... in under an... their own res... After recess... He suggested... ed and the... edment an... were found... It was, how... committee rep... The premier... ed to be muc... ure of the bill... present statu... The next or... tee stage of... specting the... rail railway, bridge across... When it was... after con... called out: "o... other." So Mr... as a sort of... bill. By the way... Mr. P. is in... the Gaspé co... After dinner... Hon. Mr. Bla... had been sp... and \$5,000,00... It. The gover... it is complet... Sir Wilfrid... Governor Mc... dismissal of... had not yet... governor tele... pared. The... prompt state... Laurier sta... had settled... in the only... removing it... The premi... official report... of Bill de... deburg, was... The premi... that no succ... to succeed... dent Brown... the inspecto... Mr. Monk... brought up... Marie Bank... suffering ca... that would... the deposito... ple. He put... the govern... worse than... had called o... Mr. Chauv... Mr. Foster... "closed up"... Foster oug... which the... the power... that he sho... men's acco... ter had the... account sho... order was... time, so th... place the... money then... see how... more than... have than... than his... amendments... take some... against... had taken... Mrs. K... Kingsmill... the Toronto... ly at an ea... feared an... in the night... quaine, et... by mistake... later.

PARLIAMENT.

McAllister's Efforts to Protect Gaspé Railway Creditors.

Polemical Discussions on Beet Sugar Bounties and Canals Versus Railways.

Senate Adjourns Till After Easter—Governor General Assents to Two Important Bills—Rural Mounted Infantry.

OTTAWA, April 2.—This was private members' day. The first private bill taken up was one to incorporate the Gaspé Short Line Railway Co. Mr. Lemieux, the promoter, was absent, and he asked that the bill stand over till he came back to explain. He referred to the resolutions passed by the Gaspé board of trade against the bill. The proposed railway will run from Capuspaon, on the Intercolonial, to Gaspé, running parallel to the distance between the Baie des Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr. McAllister pointed out the objections raised and asked for time for persons concerned to be heard. The bill provides that the incorporating company acquire the Baie des Chaleurs railway as extended to Restigouche and the rights of the Atlantic and Lakes Superior Co. in the railway. Mr. McAllister, who was supported by Mr. Foster and other members, put in a plea for the unpaid laborers, contractors and other creditors of the Baie des Chaleurs. Mr. McAllister said that many persons in his county had adventures which would lose if this transfer took place. He moved in amendment to the purchase clause that the company acquiring the property would become liable for the claims of these creditors. Mr. Laurier, Sutherland and Blair supported the bill as it stood, while Mr. Bergeron suggested that the bill would have the effect of allowing some of the Baie des Chaleurs people to come in under another name and purchase the railway. Mr. Lemieux, who had charge of the Gaspé bill, was present. He suggested that the bill be reported and the minister move an amendment on the third reading, if it were found necessary. It was, however, decided that the committee report progress. The premier and Mr. Blair appeared to be much annoyed over the failure of the bill to get through in its present shape. The next order was for the committee stage of Mr. McAllister's bill respecting the Restigouche and Western railway, giving power to build a bridge across the St. John river. When it was called, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after consulting with Mr. Blair, called out "Let it stand with the other." So Mr. McAllister's bill was "held up" as a sort of hostage for the Gaspé bill. By the way, Hon. Dr. Wm. Pugsley, M. P., is described as solicitor for the Gaspé company. After dinner, replying to a question, Hon. Mr. Blair stated that \$2,400,000 had been spent on the Trent canal and \$5,000,000 would be needed to finish it. The government intended to push it to completion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that Governor Macdonald's report as to the dismissal of the Senlin government had not yet been received, but the governor telegraphed that he had prepared it. He has been asked for a prompt statement. Laurier stated that the government had settled the Manitoba school case in the court way it could be settled, by removing it from federal politics. The premier stated that Col. Otter's official report of the 19th ult., giving names of killed and wounded at Paardeburg, was never received. The premier also had been appointed to succeed Railway Mail Superintendent Browne. The government was waiting for a recommendation from the inspector. Mr. Monk of Jacques Cartier brought up the question of the Ville Marie Bank. He pointed out the great suffering caused by the collapse of that rotten concern and showed that the depositors were mostly poor people. He put in a plea for relief from the government. The disaster was worse than many calamities which had befallen other banks. Mr. Chauvin supported the proposition. Hon. Mr. Fielding said that if an appeal were made to the suspension of parliament he would not discuss it now, but he took strong exception to the view that because the government demanded returns from the banks therefore it in some way guaranteed the obligations to depositors. He would not admit that the government, either in Foster's time or his own, had been guilty of neglect in the matter. Mr. Courtney's recommendation to Mr. Foster that the affair ought to be "closed up," did not mean that Mr. Foster ought to close up the bank, which the finance minister had not the power or right to do. It meant that he should close out the government's account at the bank. Mr. Foster had thereupon ordered that the account should be reduced, and this order was carried out from time to time, so that when the smash took place the government had little or no money there. Mr. Fielding could not see how Mr. Foster could have done more than he did, and he did not believe that he himself had done less than his duty. He intended in his amendments to the banking act to take some further means to provide against such events as that which had taken place.

OTTAWA, April 2.—This was private members' day. The first private bill taken up was one to incorporate the Gaspé Short Line Railway Co. Mr. Lemieux, the promoter, was absent, and he asked that the bill stand over till he came back to explain. He referred to the resolutions passed by the Gaspé board of trade against the bill. The proposed railway will run from Capuspaon, on the Intercolonial, to Gaspé, running parallel to the distance between the Baie des Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr. McAllister pointed out the objections raised and asked for time for persons concerned to be heard. The bill provides that the incorporating company acquire the Baie des Chaleurs railway as extended to Restigouche and the rights of the Atlantic and Lakes Superior Co. in the railway. Mr. McAllister, who was supported by Mr. Foster and other members, put in a plea for the unpaid laborers, contractors and other creditors of the Baie des Chaleurs. Mr. McAllister said that many persons in his county had adventures which would lose if this transfer took place. He moved in amendment to the purchase clause that the company acquiring the property would become liable for the claims of these creditors. Mr. Laurier, Sutherland and Blair supported the bill as it stood, while Mr. Bergeron suggested that the bill would have the effect of allowing some of the Baie des Chaleurs people to come in under another name and purchase the railway. Mr. Lemieux, who had charge of the Gaspé bill, was present. He suggested that the bill be reported and the minister move an amendment on the third reading, if it were found necessary. It was, however, decided that the committee report progress. The premier and Mr. Blair appeared to be much annoyed over the failure of the bill to get through in its present shape. The next order was for the committee stage of Mr. McAllister's bill respecting the Restigouche and Western railway, giving power to build a bridge across the St. John river. When it was called, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after consulting with Mr. Blair, called out "Let it stand with the other." So Mr. McAllister's bill was "held up" as a sort of hostage for the Gaspé bill. By the way, Hon. Dr. Wm. Pugsley, M. P., is described as solicitor for the Gaspé company. After dinner, replying to a question, Hon. Mr. Blair stated that \$2,400,000 had been spent on the Trent canal and \$5,000,000 would be needed to finish it. The government intended to push it to completion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that Governor Macdonald's report as to the dismissal of the Senlin government had not yet been received, but the governor telegraphed that he had prepared it. He has been asked for a prompt statement. Laurier stated that the government had settled the Manitoba school case in the court way it could be settled, by removing it from federal politics. The premier stated that Col. Otter's official report of the 19th ult., giving names of killed and wounded at Paardeburg, was never received. The premier also had been appointed to succeed Railway Mail Superintendent Browne. The government was waiting for a recommendation from the inspector. Mr. Monk of Jacques Cartier brought up the question of the Ville Marie Bank. He pointed out the great suffering caused by the collapse of that rotten concern and showed that the depositors were mostly poor people. He put in a plea for relief from the government. The disaster was worse than many calamities which had befallen other banks. Mr. Chauvin supported the proposition. Hon. Mr. Fielding said that if an appeal were made to the suspension of parliament he would not discuss it now, but he took strong exception to the view that because the government demanded returns from the banks therefore it in some way guaranteed the obligations to depositors. He would not admit that the government, either in Foster's time or his own, had been guilty of neglect in the matter. Mr. Courtney's recommendation to Mr. Foster that the affair ought to be "closed up," did not mean that Mr. Foster ought to close up the bank, which the finance minister had not the power or right to do. It meant that he should close out the government's account at the bank. Mr. Foster had thereupon ordered that the account should be reduced, and this order was carried out from time to time, so that when the smash took place the government had little or no money there. Mr. Fielding could not see how Mr. Foster could have done more than he did, and he did not believe that he himself had done less than his duty. He intended in his amendments to the banking act to take some further means to provide against such events as that which had taken place.

OTTAWA, April 2.—This was private members' day. The first private bill taken up was one to incorporate the Gaspé Short Line Railway Co. Mr. Lemieux, the promoter, was absent, and he asked that the bill stand over till he came back to explain. He referred to the resolutions passed by the Gaspé board of trade against the bill. The proposed railway will run from Capuspaon, on the Intercolonial, to Gaspé, running parallel to the distance between the Baie des Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr. McAllister pointed out the objections raised and asked for time for persons concerned to be heard. The bill provides that the incorporating company acquire the Baie des Chaleurs railway as extended to Restigouche and the rights of the Atlantic and Lakes Superior Co. in the railway. Mr. McAllister, who was supported by Mr. Foster and other members, put in a plea for the unpaid laborers, contractors and other creditors of the Baie des Chaleurs. Mr. McAllister said that many persons in his county had adventures which would lose if this transfer took place. He moved in amendment to the purchase clause that the company acquiring the property would become liable for the claims of these creditors. Mr. Laurier, Sutherland and Blair supported the bill as it stood, while Mr. Bergeron suggested that the bill would have the effect of allowing some of the Baie des Chaleurs people to come in under another name and purchase the railway. Mr. Lemieux, who had charge of the Gaspé bill, was present. He suggested that the bill be reported and the minister move an amendment on the third reading, if it were found necessary. It was, however, decided that the committee report progress. The premier and Mr. Blair appeared to be much annoyed over the failure of the bill to get through in its present shape. The next order was for the committee stage of Mr. McAllister's bill respecting the Restigouche and Western railway, giving power to build a bridge across the St. John river. When it was called, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after consulting with Mr. Blair, called out "Let it stand with the other." So Mr. McAllister's bill was "held up" as a sort of hostage for the Gaspé bill. By the way, Hon. Dr. Wm. Pugsley, M. P., is described as solicitor for the Gaspé company. After dinner, replying to a question, Hon. Mr. Blair stated that \$2,400,000 had been spent on the Trent canal and \$5,000,000 would be needed to finish it. The government intended to push it to completion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that Governor Macdonald's report as to the dismissal of the Senlin government had not yet been received, but the governor telegraphed that he had prepared it. He has been asked for a prompt statement. Laurier stated that the government had settled the Manitoba school case in the court way it could be settled, by removing it from federal politics. The premier stated that Col. Otter's official report of the 19th ult., giving names of killed and wounded at Paardeburg, was never received. The premier also had been appointed to succeed Railway Mail Superintendent Browne. The government was waiting for a recommendation from the inspector. Mr. Monk of Jacques Cartier brought up the question of the Ville Marie Bank. He pointed out the great suffering caused by the collapse of that rotten concern and showed that the depositors were mostly poor people. He put in a plea for relief from the government. The disaster was worse than many calamities which had befallen other banks. Mr. Chauvin supported the proposition. Hon. Mr. Fielding said that if an appeal were made to the suspension of parliament he would not discuss it now, but he took strong exception to the view that because the government demanded returns from the banks therefore it in some way guaranteed the obligations to depositors. He would not admit that the government, either in Foster's time or his own, had been guilty of neglect in the matter. Mr. Courtney's recommendation to Mr. Foster that the affair ought to be "closed up," did not mean that Mr. Foster ought to close up the bank, which the finance minister had not the power or right to do. It meant that he should close out the government's account at the bank. Mr. Foster had thereupon ordered that the account should be reduced, and this order was carried out from time to time, so that when the smash took place the government had little or no money there. Mr. Fielding could not see how Mr. Foster could have done more than he did, and he did not believe that he himself had done less than his duty. He intended in his amendments to the banking act to take some further means to provide against such events as that which had taken place.

OTTAWA, April 2.—This was private members' day. The first private bill taken up was one to incorporate the Gaspé Short Line Railway Co. Mr. Lemieux, the promoter, was absent, and he asked that the bill stand over till he came back to explain. He referred to the resolutions passed by the Gaspé board of trade against the bill. The proposed railway will run from Capuspaon, on the Intercolonial, to Gaspé, running parallel to the distance between the Baie des Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr. McAllister pointed out the objections raised and asked for time for persons concerned to be heard. The bill provides that the incorporating company acquire the Baie des Chaleurs railway as extended to Restigouche and the rights of the Atlantic and Lakes Superior Co. in the railway. Mr. McAllister, who was supported by Mr. Foster and other members, put in a plea for the unpaid laborers, contractors and other creditors of the Baie des Chaleurs. Mr. McAllister said that many persons in his county had adventures which would lose if this transfer took place. He moved in amendment to the purchase clause that the company acquiring the property would become liable for the claims of these creditors. Mr. Laurier, Sutherland and Blair supported the bill as it stood, while Mr. Bergeron suggested that the bill would have the effect of allowing some of the Baie des Chaleurs people to come in under another name and purchase the railway. Mr. Lemieux, who had charge of the Gaspé bill, was present. He suggested that the bill be reported and the minister move an amendment on the third reading, if it were found necessary. It was, however, decided that the committee report progress. The premier and Mr. Blair appeared to be much annoyed over the failure of the bill to get through in its present shape. The next order was for the committee stage of Mr. McAllister's bill respecting the Restigouche and Western railway, giving power to build a bridge across the St. John river. When it was called, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after consulting with Mr. Blair, called out "Let it stand with the other." So Mr. McAllister's bill was "held up" as a sort of hostage for the Gaspé bill. By the way, Hon. Dr. Wm. Pugsley, M. P., is described as solicitor for the Gaspé company. After dinner, replying to a question, Hon. Mr. Blair stated that \$2,400,000 had been spent on the Trent canal and \$5,000,000 would be needed to finish it. The government intended to push it to completion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that Governor Macdonald's report as to the dismissal of the Senlin government had not yet been received, but the governor telegraphed that he had prepared it. He has been asked for a prompt statement. Laurier stated that the government had settled the Manitoba school case in the court way it could be settled, by removing it from federal politics. The premier stated that Col. Otter's official report of the 19th ult., giving names of killed and wounded at Paardeburg, was never received. The premier also had been appointed to succeed Railway Mail Superintendent Browne. The government was waiting for a recommendation from the inspector. Mr. Monk of Jacques Cartier brought up the question of the Ville Marie Bank. He pointed out the great suffering caused by the collapse of that rotten concern and showed that the depositors were mostly poor people. He put in a plea for relief from the government. The disaster was worse than many calamities which had befallen other banks. Mr. Chauvin supported the proposition. Hon. Mr. Fielding said that if an appeal were made to the suspension of parliament he would not discuss it now, but he took strong exception to the view that because the government demanded returns from the banks therefore it in some way guaranteed the obligations to depositors. He would not admit that the government, either in Foster's time or his own, had been guilty of neglect in the matter. Mr. Courtney's recommendation to Mr. Foster that the affair ought to be "closed up," did not mean that Mr. Foster ought to close up the bank, which the finance minister had not the power or right to do. It meant that he should close out the government's account at the bank. Mr. Foster had thereupon ordered that the account should be reduced, and this order was carried out from time to time, so that when the smash took place the government had little or no money there. Mr. Fielding could not see how Mr. Foster could have done more than he did, and he did not believe that he himself had done less than his duty. He intended in his amendments to the banking act to take some further means to provide against such events as that which had taken place.

OTTAWA, April 2.—This was private members' day. The first private bill taken up was one to incorporate the Gaspé Short Line Railway Co. Mr. Lemieux, the promoter, was absent, and he asked that the bill stand over till he came back to explain. He referred to the resolutions passed by the Gaspé board of trade against the bill. The proposed railway will run from Capuspaon, on the Intercolonial, to Gaspé, running parallel to the distance between the Baie des Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr. McAllister pointed out the objections raised and asked for time for persons concerned to be heard. The bill provides that the incorporating company acquire the Baie des Chaleurs railway as extended to Restigouche and the rights of the Atlantic and Lakes Superior Co. in the railway. Mr. McAllister, who was supported by Mr. Foster and other members, put in a plea for the unpaid laborers, contractors and other creditors of the Baie des Chaleurs. Mr. McAllister said that many persons in his county had adventures which would lose if this transfer took place. He moved in amendment to the purchase clause that the company acquiring the property would become liable for the claims of these creditors. Mr. Laurier, Sutherland and Blair supported the bill as it stood, while Mr. Bergeron suggested that the bill would have the effect of allowing some of the Baie des Chaleurs people to come in under another name and purchase the railway. Mr. Lemieux, who had charge of the Gaspé bill, was present. He suggested that the bill be reported and the minister move an amendment on the third reading, if it were found necessary. It was, however, decided that the committee report progress. The premier and Mr. Blair appeared to be much annoyed over the failure of the bill to get through in its present shape. The next order was for the committee stage of Mr. McAllister's bill respecting the Restigouche and Western railway, giving power to build a bridge across the St. John river. When it was called, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after consulting with Mr. Blair, called out "Let it stand with the other." So Mr. McAllister's bill was "held up" as a sort of hostage for the Gaspé bill. By the way, Hon. Dr. Wm. Pugsley, M. P., is described as solicitor for the Gaspé company. After dinner, replying to a question, Hon. Mr. Blair stated that \$2,400,000 had been spent on the Trent canal and \$5,000,000 would be needed to finish it. The government intended to push it to completion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that Governor Macdonald's report as to the dismissal of the Senlin government had not yet been received, but the governor telegraphed that he had prepared it. He has been asked for a prompt statement. Laurier stated that the government had settled the Manitoba school case in the court way it could be settled, by removing it from federal politics. The premier stated that Col. Otter's official report of the 19th ult., giving names of killed and wounded at Paardeburg, was never received. The premier also had been appointed to succeed Railway Mail Superintendent Browne. The government was waiting for a recommendation from the inspector. Mr. Monk of Jacques Cartier brought up the question of the Ville Marie Bank. He pointed out the great suffering caused by the collapse of that rotten concern and showed that the depositors were mostly poor people. He put in a plea for relief from the government. The disaster was worse than many calamities which had befallen other banks. Mr. Chauvin supported the proposition. Hon. Mr. Fielding said that if an appeal were made to the suspension of parliament he would not discuss it now, but he took strong exception to the view that because the government demanded returns from the banks therefore it in some way guaranteed the obligations to depositors. He would not admit that the government, either in Foster's time or his own, had been guilty of neglect in the matter. Mr. Courtney's recommendation to Mr. Foster that the affair ought to be "closed up," did not mean that Mr. Foster ought to close up the bank, which the finance minister had not the power or right to do. It meant that he should close out the government's account at the bank. Mr. Foster had thereupon ordered that the account should be reduced, and this order was carried out from time to time, so that when the smash took place the government had little or no money there. Mr. Fielding could not see how Mr. Foster could have done more than he did, and he did not believe that he himself had done less than his duty. He intended in his amendments to the banking act to take some further means to provide against such events as that which had taken place.

OTTAWA, April 2.—This was private members' day. The first private bill taken up was one to incorporate the Gaspé Short Line Railway Co. Mr. Lemieux, the promoter, was absent, and he asked that the bill stand over till he came back to explain. He referred to the resolutions passed by the Gaspé board of trade against the bill. The proposed railway will run from Capuspaon, on the Intercolonial, to Gaspé, running parallel to the distance between the Baie des Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr. McAllister pointed out the objections raised and asked for time for persons concerned to be heard. The bill provides that the incorporating company acquire the Baie des Chaleurs railway as extended to Restigouche and the rights of the Atlantic and Lakes Superior Co. in the railway. Mr. McAllister, who was supported by Mr. Foster and other members, put in a plea for the unpaid laborers, contractors and other creditors of the Baie des Chaleurs. Mr. McAllister said that many persons in his county had adventures which would lose if this transfer took place. He moved in amendment to the purchase clause that the company acquiring the property would become liable for the claims of these creditors. Mr. Laurier, Sutherland and Blair supported the bill as it stood, while Mr. Bergeron suggested that the bill would have the effect of allowing some of the Baie des Chaleurs people to come in under another name and purchase the railway. Mr. Lemieux, who had charge of the Gaspé bill, was present. He suggested that the bill be reported and the minister move an amendment on the third reading, if it were found necessary. It was, however, decided that the committee report progress. The premier and Mr. Blair appeared to be much annoyed over the failure of the bill to get through in its present shape. The next order was for the committee stage of Mr. McAllister's bill respecting the Restigouche and Western railway, giving power to build a bridge across the St. John river. When it was called, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after consulting with Mr. Blair, called out "Let it stand with the other." So Mr. McAllister's bill was "held up" as a sort of hostage for the Gaspé bill. By the way, Hon. Dr. Wm. Pugsley, M. P., is described as solicitor for the Gaspé company. After dinner, replying to a question, Hon. Mr. Blair stated that \$2,400,000 had been spent on the Trent canal and \$5,000,000 would be needed to finish it. The government intended to push it to completion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that Governor Macdonald's report as to the dismissal of the Senlin government had not yet been received, but the governor telegraphed that he had prepared it. He has been asked for a prompt statement. Laurier stated that the government had settled the Manitoba school case in the court way it could be settled, by removing it from federal politics. The premier stated that Col. Otter's official report of the 19th ult., giving names of killed and wounded at Paardeburg, was never received. The premier also had been appointed to succeed Railway Mail Superintendent Browne. The government was waiting for a recommendation from the inspector. Mr. Monk of Jacques Cartier brought up the question of the Ville Marie Bank. He pointed out the great suffering caused by the collapse of that rotten concern and showed that the depositors were mostly poor people. He put in a plea for relief from the government. The disaster was worse than many calamities which had befallen other banks. Mr. Chauvin supported the proposition. Hon. Mr. Fielding said that if an appeal were made to the suspension of parliament he would not discuss it now, but he took strong exception to the view that because the government demanded returns from the banks therefore it in some way guaranteed the obligations to depositors. He would not admit that the government, either in Foster's time or his own, had been guilty of neglect in the matter. Mr. Courtney's recommendation to Mr. Foster that the affair ought to be "closed up," did not mean that Mr. Foster ought to close up the bank, which the finance minister had not the power or right to do. It meant that he should close out the government's account at the bank. Mr. Foster had thereupon ordered that the account should be reduced, and this order was carried out from time to time, so that when the smash took place the government had little or no money there. Mr. Fielding could not see how Mr. Foster could have done more than he did, and he did not believe that he himself had done less than his duty. He intended in his amendments to the banking act to take some further means to provide against such events as that which had taken place.

OTTAWA, April 2.—This was private members' day. The first private bill taken up was one to incorporate the Gaspé Short Line Railway Co. Mr. Lemieux, the promoter, was absent, and he asked that the bill stand over till he came back to explain. He referred to the resolutions passed by the Gaspé board of trade against the bill. The proposed railway will run from Capuspaon, on the Intercolonial, to Gaspé, running parallel to the distance between the Baie des Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr. McAllister pointed out the objections raised and asked for time for persons concerned to be heard. The bill provides that the incorporating company acquire the Baie des Chaleurs railway as extended to Restigouche and the rights of the Atlantic and Lakes Superior Co. in the railway. Mr. McAllister, who was supported by Mr. Foster and other members, put in a plea for the unpaid laborers, contractors and other creditors of the Baie des Chaleurs. Mr. McAllister said that many persons in his county had adventures which would lose if this transfer took place. He moved in amendment to the purchase clause that the company acquiring the property would become liable for the claims of these creditors. Mr. Laurier, Sutherland and Blair supported the bill as it stood, while Mr. Bergeron suggested that the bill would have the effect of allowing some of the Baie des Chaleurs people to come in under another name and purchase the railway. Mr. Lemieux, who had charge of the Gaspé bill, was present. He suggested that the bill be reported and the minister move an amendment on the third reading, if it were found necessary. It was, however, decided that the committee report progress. The premier and Mr. Blair appeared to be much annoyed over the failure of the bill to get through in its present shape. The next order was for the committee stage of Mr. McAllister's bill respecting the Restigouche and Western railway, giving power to build a bridge across the St. John river. When it was called, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after consulting with Mr. Blair, called out "Let it stand with the other." So Mr. McAllister's bill was "held up" as a sort of hostage for the Gaspé bill. By the way, Hon. Dr. Wm. Pugsley, M. P., is described as solicitor for the Gaspé company. After dinner, replying to a question, Hon. Mr. Blair stated that \$2,400,000 had been spent on the Trent canal and \$5,000,000 would be needed to finish it. The government intended to push it to completion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that Governor Macdonald's report as to the dismissal of the Senlin government had not yet been received, but the governor telegraphed that he had prepared it. He has been asked for a prompt statement. Laurier stated that the government had settled the Manitoba school case in the court way it could be settled, by removing it from federal politics. The premier stated that Col. Otter's official report of the 19th ult., giving names of killed and wounded at Paardeburg, was never received. The premier also had been appointed to succeed Railway Mail Superintendent Browne. The government was waiting for a recommendation from the inspector. Mr. Monk of Jacques Cartier brought up the question of the Ville Marie Bank. He pointed out the great suffering caused by the collapse of that rotten concern and showed that the depositors were mostly poor people. He put in a plea for relief from the government. The disaster was worse than many calamities which had befallen other banks. Mr. Chauvin supported the proposition. Hon. Mr. Fielding said that if an appeal were made to the suspension of parliament he would not discuss it now, but he took strong exception to the view that because the government demanded returns from the banks therefore it in some way guaranteed the obligations to depositors. He would not admit that the government, either in Foster's time or his own, had been guilty of neglect in the matter. Mr. Courtney's recommendation to Mr. Foster that the affair ought to be "closed up," did not mean that Mr. Foster ought to close up the bank, which the finance minister had not the power or right to do. It meant that he should close out the government's account at the bank. Mr. Foster had thereupon ordered that the account should be reduced, and this order was carried out from time to time, so that when the smash took place the government had little or no money there. Mr. Fielding could not see how Mr. Foster could have done more than he did, and he did not believe that he himself had done less than his duty. He intended in his amendments to the banking act to take some further means to provide against such events as that which had taken place.

OTTAWA, April 2.—This was private members' day. The first private bill taken up was one to incorporate the Gaspé Short Line Railway Co. Mr. Lemieux, the promoter, was absent, and he asked that the bill stand over till he came back to explain. He referred to the resolutions passed by the Gaspé board of trade against the bill. The proposed railway will run from Capuspaon, on the Intercolonial, to Gaspé, running parallel to the distance between the Baie des Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr. McAllister pointed out the objections raised and asked for time for persons concerned to be heard. The bill provides that the incorporating company acquire the Baie des Chaleurs railway as extended to Restigouche and the rights of the Atlantic and Lakes Superior Co. in the railway. Mr. McAllister, who was supported by Mr. Foster and other members, put in a plea for the unpaid laborers, contractors and other creditors of the Baie des Chaleurs. Mr. McAllister said that many persons in his county had adventures which would lose if this transfer took place. He moved in amendment to the purchase clause that the company acquiring the property would become liable for the claims of these creditors. Mr. Laurier, Sutherland and Blair supported the bill as it stood, while Mr. Bergeron suggested that the bill would have the effect of allowing some of the Baie des Chaleurs people to come in under another name and purchase the railway. Mr. Lemieux, who had charge of the Gaspé bill, was present. He suggested that the bill be reported and the minister move an amendment on the third reading, if it were found necessary. It was, however, decided that the committee report progress. The premier and Mr. Blair appeared to be much annoyed over the failure of the bill to get through in its present shape. The next order was for the committee stage of Mr. McAllister's bill respecting the Restigouche and Western railway, giving power to build a bridge across the St. John river. When it was called, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after consulting with Mr. Blair, called out "Let it stand with the other." So Mr. McAllister's bill was "held up" as a sort of hostage for the Gaspé bill. By the way, Hon. Dr. Wm. Pugsley, M. P., is described as solicitor for the Gaspé company. After dinner, replying to a question, Hon. Mr. Blair stated that \$2,400,000 had been spent on the Trent canal and \$5,000,000 would be needed to finish it. The government intended to push it to completion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that Governor Macdonald's report as to the dismissal of the Senlin government had not yet been received, but the governor telegraphed that he had prepared it. He has been asked for a prompt statement. Laurier stated that the government had settled the Manitoba school case in the court way it could be settled, by removing it from federal politics. The premier stated that Col. Otter's official report of the 19th ult., giving names of killed and wounded at Paardeburg, was never received. The premier also had been appointed to succeed Railway Mail Superintendent Browne. The government was waiting for a recommendation from the inspector. Mr. Monk of Jacques Cartier brought up the question of the Ville Marie Bank. He pointed out the great suffering caused by the collapse of that rotten concern and showed that the depositors were mostly poor people. He put in a plea for relief from the government. The disaster was worse than many calamities which had befallen other banks. Mr. Chauvin supported the proposition. Hon. Mr. Fielding said that if an appeal were made to the suspension of parliament he would not discuss it now, but he took strong exception to the view that because the government demanded returns from the banks therefore it in some way guaranteed the obligations to depositors. He would not admit that the government, either in Foster's time or his own, had been guilty of neglect in the matter. Mr. Courtney's recommendation to Mr. Foster that the affair ought to be "closed up," did not mean that Mr. Foster ought to close up the bank, which the finance minister had not the power or right to do. It meant that he should close out the government's account at the bank. Mr. Foster had thereupon ordered that the account should be reduced, and this order was carried out from time to time, so that when the smash took place the government had little or no money there. Mr. Fielding could not see how Mr. Foster could have done more than he did, and he did not believe that he himself had done less than his duty. He intended in his amendments to the banking act to take some further means to provide against such events as that which had taken place.

OTTAWA, April 2.—This was private members' day. The first private bill taken up was one to incorporate the Gaspé Short Line Railway Co. Mr. Lemieux, the promoter, was absent, and he asked that the bill stand over till he came back to explain. He referred to the resolutions passed by the Gaspé board of trade against the bill. The proposed railway will run from Capuspaon, on the Intercolonial, to Gaspé, running parallel to the distance between the Baie des Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr. McAllister pointed out the objections raised and asked for time for persons concerned to be heard. The bill provides that the incorporating company acquire the Baie des Chaleurs railway as extended to Restigouche and the rights of the Atlantic and Lakes Superior Co. in the railway. Mr. McAllister, who was supported by Mr. Foster and other members, put in a plea for the unpaid laborers, contractors and other creditors of the Baie des Chaleurs. Mr. McAllister said that many persons in his county had adventures which would lose if this transfer took place. He moved in amendment to the purchase clause that the company acquiring the property would become liable for the claims of these creditors. Mr. Laurier, Sutherland and Blair supported the bill as it stood, while Mr. Bergeron suggested that the bill would have the effect of allowing some of the Baie des Chaleurs people to come in under another name and purchase the railway. Mr. Lemieux, who had charge of the Gaspé bill, was present. He suggested that the bill be reported and the minister move an amendment on the third reading, if it were found necessary. It was, however, decided that the committee report progress. The premier and Mr. Blair appeared to be much annoyed over the failure of the bill to get through in its present shape. The next order was for the committee stage of Mr. McAllister's bill respecting the Restigouche and Western railway, giving power to build a bridge across the St. John river. When it was called, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after consulting with Mr. Blair, called out "Let it stand with the other." So Mr. McAllister's bill was "held up" as a sort of hostage for the Gaspé bill. By the way, Hon. Dr. Wm. Pugsley, M. P., is described as solicitor for the Gaspé company. After dinner, replying to a question, Hon. Mr. Blair stated that \$2,400,000 had been spent on the Trent canal and \$5,000,000 would be needed to finish it. The government intended to push it to completion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that Governor Macdonald's report as to the dismissal of the Senlin government had not yet been received, but the governor telegraphed that he had prepared it. He has been asked for a prompt statement. Laurier stated that the government had settled the Manitoba school case in the court way it could be settled, by removing it from federal politics. The premier stated that Col. Otter's official report of the 19th ult., giving names of killed and wounded at Paardeburg, was never received. The premier also had been appointed to succeed Railway Mail Superintendent Browne. The government was waiting for a recommendation from the inspector. Mr. Monk of Jacques Cartier brought up the question of the Ville Marie Bank. He pointed out the great suffering caused by the collapse of that rotten concern and showed that the depositors were mostly poor people. He put in a plea for relief from the government. The disaster was worse than many calamities which had befallen other banks. Mr. Chauvin supported the proposition. Hon. Mr. Fielding said that if an appeal were made to the suspension of parliament he would not discuss it now, but he took strong exception to the view that because the government demanded returns from the banks therefore it in some way guaranteed the obligations to depositors. He would not admit that the government, either in Foster's time or his own, had been guilty of neglect in the matter. Mr. Courtney's recommendation to Mr. Foster that the affair ought to be "closed up," did not mean that Mr. Foster ought to close up the bank, which the finance minister had not the power or right to do. It meant that he should close out the government's account at the bank. Mr. Foster had thereupon ordered that the account should be reduced, and this order was carried out from time to time, so that when the smash took place the government had little or no money there. Mr. Fielding could not see how Mr. Foster could have done more than he did, and he did not believe that he himself had done less than his duty. He intended in his amendments to the banking act to take some further means to provide against such events as that which had taken place.

the day, Hon. Mr. McAllister of Cape Breton brought up the question of Mr. Blair's proposal of better train accommodation in Eastern Nova Scotia. The minister said the matter was under consideration and he had no doubt everything would be made satisfactory.

Col. Foster brought up the case of Col. White of Guelph, who was appointed by General Hutton to take a special staff course. After he was notified and ordered to report for service, the minister cancelled the appointment. The story has already been given in the notification from Staff Officer Foster to Col. White that the minister cancelled the appointment because of White's activity in politics on the opposition side, and how the minister afterwards declared that he never authorized this letter, and had ordered that Col. White was past the age on the retired list, and maintained. Today it was disclosed that White lost the missing fingers when he was sixteen years old and has served without them ever since, and is a great shot and good horseman. Also, that among the men whose appointments were not cancelled was one who had been on the retired list for months, and that Col. White was not on the retired list at all, his time having been extended.

Col. White's resignation and Tyrwhitt spoke highly of Col. White's efficiency and it was shown that Gen. Hutton chose him after personal observation of his work.

The question of venery between Hutton and Eorden had not been cleared up at 4 o'clock, the minister said in his statement that Col. Foster, prompted by Gen. Hutton, had given a false reason for the minister's action. He was disposed to be lenient with Col. Foster, because Gen. Hutton had so terrorized the men under him that they dared not act independently. Hon. Mr. Borden stated that Gen. Hutton had ordered his subordinates, Aylmer and Foster, not to communicate with the minister without first obtaining permission from him, and always to report to him afterwards what he had required; him also to send papers to the ministers without first consulting him.

Col. Tyrwhitt accounts for this by suggesting that Gen. Hutton soon learned that Dr. Borden did not know enough to communicate with the military branch through the chief officer.

After dinner, Mr. Foster said it was peculiar that two officers not acquainted with Canadian party politics should have invented the reason of party politics for the removal of Col. White and Vince. These officers were fresh from the British military organization and it was remarkable that they should have hit upon this false reason and that it should fit in with the fact that White and Vince were both conservatives. The minister gives the reason that White and Vince were over the age and that the men whom the minister approved were over 35, while one was older than Vince. One of the officers Dr. Borden accepted was on the retired list, while White was not. There was no more capable and enthusiastic military man in Canada than Vince. Gen. Hutton knew this and selected him on his merits. After saying that there was no politics, Dr. Borden had gone on to say that Vince had been dismissed from the position of postmaster for partisanship, which the postmaster said was not true. Mr. Foster charged that Dr. Borden was plunging the department further into the party patronage and spoil system than ever before. The minister had disclosed a state of facts which showed that a graft had been opened between him and Gen. Hutton, in that the minister was shown to have communicated with Gen. Hutton's subordinates over the head of the commander-in-chief. Mr. Foster wanted to know how Dr. Borden would like it if the premier showed his communication with the militia department, not through the minister, but some subordinate.

Sir Louis Davies contended that Gen. Hutton was under the minister and had no right to do anything except as ordered by the ministers. This was now understood for the first time.

After further remarks by Davies and McNeill, Hon. Mr. Sutherland, acting minister of the interior, said that he would stand by the statement made by him before that Gen. Hutton had caused the false message to be sent for the express purpose of injuring the minister. Dr. Borden could not be responsible for Gen. Hutton if he acted without orders. All he could do was what he did, to turn him out. That was his proper punishment.

After further discussion the subject was dropped and Clarke Wallace resumed the budget debate. He began by criticizing Hon. Mr. Patterson's claim that settlers were rapidly coming into this country, by showing that there were five hundred immigrants agents, including "Hug the Machine" Preston, and the average value of settlers' effects imported was less in the last three years than in the three last years of tory rule. He then passed on to demolish Patterson's percentage trade statistics.

Mr. Wallace, after speaking till near midnight, moved the adjournment of the debate.

Hon. Mr. Fisher moved the second reading of the San Jose Act, which provides greater facility for importing nursery stock from the United States. The measure proposes that stock may be imported at particular points where fumigation establishments will be treated with hydrocyanic acid gas.

The bill went through committee and the house adjourned at midnight.

NOTES. A militia order announces that the order of the 28th ult. as to assignment of imperial commissions is cancelled.

OTTAWA, April 4.—Dr. Montague, in moving for correspondence concerning beet sugar bounties, said he favored the establishment of this industry in Canada, which, he said, would have a great future. As to the need of a bounty, Dr. Montague quoted the member for Richmond dwell upon the inconvenience to Sydney passengers, growing out of the custom of sending the train to North Sydney and back on the way to and from Sydney. He charged that Mr. Blair

had given a bounty for beet sugar, but the development had been so rapid that if the bounty had been continued to new factories the state would have been bankrupt. The industry, however, continued to expand. Mr. Charlton contended that the manufacturer would make a net profit of 15 per cent. No industry in this country was so profitable as this one, therefore a bounty was unnecessary.

Dr. Sproule held that beet sugar had almost entirely crowded the product of the cane out of the country. We get most of our sugar from Germany. There was no sign that investors would come to Canada, and make sugar without a bounty, when they build their factory across the border and get one cent per pound bounty.

McNeill, in whose county of Bruce a beet root industry is established, strongly advocated the bounty. In the hour for private bills, the Gaspé Short Line railway was called on and the house went into committee.

McAllister's amendment to provide that persons who had claims for labor and supplies for the Baie des Chaleurs railway should be protected in case of transfer of its line to the government side. After some discussion, Mr. Lemieux offered to go half way to meet Mr. McAllister, and offered this substitute in his amendment: "The company upon its acquiring the railway (The Baie des Chaleurs) shall forthwith become liable to pay and satisfy the claims of all persons who have heretofore performed, furnished or supplied labor, goods or material to the Baie des Chaleurs railway in connection with the working of its railway."

McAllister, Cassin and Foster objected that this ruled out persons who had contributed to the construction of the railway, whose claims were as good as that of those who operated the road. Finally Mr. McAllister secured the addition of the words, "construction and" before "working," and the hour expired.

The house then took up Mr. Bennett's transportation motion, which has been before the house at odd times for a month. After Bennett, Mr. Chariton had spoken, Mr. Ellis said that he had heard the whole discussion and had gained no light from it. The speeches were so mixed up with politics and local interests that nothing was arrived at. He would point out that the speaker had not paid much attention to the fact that the wheat trade became a considerable wheat shipping port.

Mr. Powell expressed the opinion that canal transportation was becoming a tradition, and that railways would be the grain routes of the future. Land transportation was the future, and the perfection of the problem of the future was to provide the best land routes, to cut down the cost by preventing duplication and securing this consolidation of railway companies and providing for time a protection against monopoly.





PROVINCIAL NEWS

HOPEWELL HILL, April 4.—The following officers of Golden Rule division, No. 51, S. of T., have been elected for the ensuing quarter: Fred G. Moore, W. P. H. L. Brewster, W. A. Mary Archibald, R. S. E. Lois Peck, A. R. S. G. Warren Peck, E. R. G. Peck, treasurer, Mrs. Luther Archibald, chap.; Laura Tingley, cod.; Mariner Smith, A. C.; Dora Reynolds, L.S.; Maria Reynolds, O. S.; Geo. W. Newcomb, P. W. P.

Vessels began moving in the bay last week. The river coasters have not started yet, but probably hand off next week. There is little or no ice.

M. M. Tingley is hauling his deals to Saw-mill Creek for shipment. The amount of deals piled along the river and creeks, and on the line of railway, from this side of the bay will be larger probably, than any previous season. The portable mills have been cutting all winter, and are still at work. The large grange mills will all start shortly.

Two boys arrived at Lower Cape recently, one at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Moore, and one at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Moley Turner.

Miss John Ward died at her home at the Cape last week.

Miss Amy Peck returned this week to her school at Chatham Road, which was closed for three weeks on account of the prevalence of whooping cough among the children. J. W. Peck, representative of the Currie Business college, returned to St. John today after a week's visit to his home here. There are six or more students from this county now attending the Currie Institution.

Mr. Newton Rogers is dangerously ill. Dr. S. C. Murray is in attendance. Rev. Mr. Davidson, pastor of the Hopewell Baptist church, completed sixteen years in the ministry on last Sunday, April 1st. During that period of labor the reverend gentleman has officiated at 358 baptisms and 144 funerals.

BOLESTOWN, Northumberland Co., March 31.—Jas. D. MacMillan has returned from the woods, bringing with him a set of moose horns, which he has set up in his house. The horns are said to be the finest that ever has been obtained on the Miramichi, is 64 inches spread, 17 points on one side and 14 on the other. Henry Brathwaite, the well known guide, pronounces it the best set he has ever known to be obtained in the Miramichi.

Fredrick Duffy has gone to Boston. The lumbermen expect driving to begin about April 15th. An unusual late in large quantities of logs will come down this spring. There is still plenty of snow, about five feet being the average.

YOUNG'S COVE, Queens Co., April 4.—Rev. Mr. Watson's daughter is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia. Miss Sarah and Margaret Woodgrass are out after a few weeks' sickness of the grippe.

Peter Jeffery, an aged resident of Bagdad, died last week and was buried in the Episcopal cemetery here. Rev. Mr. Warnford of Johnston attended the funeral.

Mrs. H. Elkin and son, who have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lipsett, and other friends the past week, returned to her home on Friday. Miss Nellie Wiggins, who has spent several weeks here, returned to St. John Monday, accompanied by her sister, Miss Effie Wiggins.

At Wednesday evening prayer meeting at Andrew Lipsett's Miss Gale, Miss MacDonald and Levi A. Smith were appointed a committee to visit the sick in this vicinity, and have carried up their new duties.

John Zies died at the Victoria hospital this morning. Deceased, who was seventy-five years old, had been in failing health for several months. He leaves four sons and one daughter, all of whom, excepting one son, are now living in the United States. Mrs. Arthur Limerick is a sister of the deceased.

WOODSTOCK, April 7.—Last evening the wife of Mr. MacPherson, James E. and Mary A. Fraser were out from 9.45 till midnight last night, and then reported that it would be impossible for them to agree on a verdict.

John Zies died at the Victoria hospital this morning. Deceased, who was seventy-five years old, had been in failing health for several months. He leaves four sons and one daughter, all of whom, excepting one son, are now living in the United States. Mrs. Arthur Limerick is a sister of the deceased.

WOODSTOCK, April 7.—Last evening the wife of Mr. MacPherson, James E. and Mary A. Fraser were out from 9.45 till midnight last night, and then reported that it would be impossible for them to agree on a verdict.

John Zies died at the Victoria hospital this morning. Deceased, who was seventy-five years old, had been in failing health for several months. He leaves four sons and one daughter, all of whom, excepting one son, are now living in the United States. Mrs. Arthur Limerick is a sister of the deceased.

WOODSTOCK, April 7.—Last evening the wife of Mr. MacPherson, James E. and Mary A. Fraser were out from 9.45 till midnight last night, and then reported that it would be impossible for them to agree on a verdict.

John Zies died at the Victoria hospital this morning. Deceased, who was seventy-five years old, had been in failing health for several months. He leaves four sons and one daughter, all of whom, excepting one son, are now living in the United States. Mrs. Arthur Limerick is a sister of the deceased.

WOODSTOCK, April 7.—Last evening the wife of Mr. MacPherson, James E. and Mary A. Fraser were out from 9.45 till midnight last night, and then reported that it would be impossible for them to agree on a verdict.

John Zies died at the Victoria hospital this morning. Deceased, who was seventy-five years old, had been in failing health for several months. He leaves four sons and one daughter, all of whom, excepting one son, are now living in the United States. Mrs. Arthur Limerick is a sister of the deceased.

WOODSTOCK, April 7.—Last evening the wife of Mr. MacPherson, James E. and Mary A. Fraser were out from 9.45 till midnight last night, and then reported that it would be impossible for them to agree on a verdict.

John Zies died at the Victoria hospital this morning. Deceased, who was seventy-five years old, had been in failing health for several months. He leaves four sons and one daughter, all of whom, excepting one son, are now living in the United States. Mrs. Arthur Limerick is a sister of the deceased.

WOODSTOCK, April 7.—Last evening the wife of Mr. MacPherson, James E. and Mary A. Fraser were out from 9.45 till midnight last night, and then reported that it would be impossible for them to agree on a verdict.

John Zies died at the Victoria hospital this morning. Deceased, who was seventy-five years old, had been in failing health for several months. He leaves four sons and one daughter, all of whom, excepting one son, are now living in the United States. Mrs. Arthur Limerick is a sister of the deceased.

Why Beauty Fades so Early.

The American "look" is largely responsible for the evanescence of American female beauty. Ignorance of the laws of health, and carelessness in the use of the hair, have caused them to lose their beauty.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

It is a well known fact that the hair is the life of the face. It is the life of the face, and the face is the life of the body. It is the life of the body, and the body is the life of the soul.

THE PEOPLE'S CASH

Hon. Mr. Tweedle Believes in Liberal Travelling Expenses.

Auditor General Beek, in a Statement in His Own Defence,

Denies That He Saw or Audited the Bridge Accounts—The Chief Commissioner Has a Free Hand.

FREDERICTON, April 7.—The accounts committee at Friday night's session again took up the question of expenditure. Inquiry into the accounts was asked for by Messrs. Humphrey and Melancon.

Regarding his personal travelling expenses, Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

THE PEOPLE'S CASH

Hon. Mr. Tweedle Believes in Liberal Travelling Expenses.

Auditor General Beek, in a Statement in His Own Defence,

Denies That He Saw or Audited the Bridge Accounts—The Chief Commissioner Has a Free Hand.

FREDERICTON, April 7.—The accounts committee at Friday night's session again took up the question of expenditure. Inquiry into the accounts was asked for by Messrs. Humphrey and Melancon.

Regarding his personal travelling expenses, Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Mr. Tweedle said that as near as he could estimate his expenses while travelling, amount to \$5 per day, and he travels a great deal of the time. He also said that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner, during the past year, and Mr. Emmerson and Mr. White once or twice, upon business for the province.

Horse Goods

Driving Harness, Working Harness, Team Collars, Bicycles, Riding Saddles, Whips, Brushes, Curry Combs, Lap Rugs, Harness Oil.

Our extensive facilities for supplying everything in Horse Goods will insure your satisfaction with every article you purchase, in price and quality.

H. HORTON & SON, 11 Market Square, St. John, N. B.

The Semi-Weekly Sun

ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.20.

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

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

THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN is the best newspaper a Maritime farmer can take. It is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, eight large pages every issue, containing all the provincial as well as foreign news. It has

THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE of any paper in Eastern Canada, and its frequency of issue makes it of special interest during the strife in South Africa.

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

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET. Butter is easier than a week ago. Eggs are firm and rather scarce. In vegetables carrots and turnips are higher. Turkey sold as high as 20c per lb wholesale on Saturday. Meats are steady. Maple sugar and candy are quoted.

Best (butcher's), per carload, 07 00. Medium, per lb (per carcass), 06 00. Fat, per lb, 06 00. Pork, fresh, per lb, 06 00. Shoulders, per lb, 06 00. Lard, per lb, 06 00. Butter (tub), 06 00. Butter (lump), 06 00. Beans, per bush, 12 00. Corn, per bush, 10 00. Oats, per bush, 10 00. Hay, per ton, 15 00. Straw, per ton, 10 00. Potatoes, per bush, 10 00. Apples, per bush, 10 00. Peaches, per bush, 10 00. Plums, per bush, 10 00. Cherries, per bush, 10 00. Raspberries, per bush, 10 00. Blackberries, per bush, 10 00. Currants, per bush, 10 00. Grapes, per bush, 10 00. Figs, per bush, 10 00. Dates, per bush, 10 00. Prunes, per bush, 10 00. Walnuts, per bush, 10 00. Almonds, per bush, 10 00. Pistachios, per bush, 10 00. Cashews, per bush, 10 00. Pecans, per bush, 10 00. Macadamia nuts, per bush, 10 00. Brazil nuts, per bush, 10 00. Pine nuts, per bush, 10 00. Sunflower seeds, per bush, 10 00. Cottonseed oil, per bush, 10 00. Linseed oil, per bush, 10 00. Olive oil, per bush, 10 00. Coconut oil, per bush, 10 00. Castor oil, per bush, 10 00. Kerosene, per bush, 10 00. Gasoline, per bush, 10 00. Turpentine, per bush, 10 00. Rosin, per bush, 10 00. Shellac, per bush, 10 00. Resin, per bush, 10 00. Gum, per bush, 10 00. Sugar, per bush, 10 00. Molasses, per bush, 10 00. Honey, per bush, 10 00. Maple sugar, per bush, 10 00. Candy, per bush, 10 00. Soap, per bush, 10 00. Paper, per bush, 10 00. Cloth, per bush, 10 00. Shoes, per bush, 10 00. Hats, per bush, 10 00. Coats, per bush, 10 00. Suits, per bush, 10 00. Dresses, per bush, 10 00. Skirts, per bush, 10 00. Blouses, per bush, 10 00. Corsets, per bush, 10 00. Underwear, per bush, 10 00. Hosiery, per bush, 10 00. Socks, per bush, 10 00. Gloves, per bush, 10 00. Mittens, per bush, 10 00. Scarves, per bush, 10 00. Handkerchiefs, per bush, 10 00. Towels, per bush, 10 00. Napkins, per bush, 10 00. Linens, per bush, 10 00. Cottons, per bush, 10 00. Silks, per bush, 10 00. Wools, per bush, 10 00. Furs, per bush, 10 00. Feathers, per bush, 10 00. Bones, per bush, 10 00. Horns, per bush, 10 00. Hooves, per bush, 10 00. Tails, per bush, 10 00. Skins, per bush, 10 00. Hides, per bush, 10 00. Bones, per bush, 10 00. Horns, per bush, 10 00. Hooves, per bush, 10 00. Tails, per bush, 10 00. Skins, per bush, 10 00. Hides, per bush, 10 00.

There is no change in this list. Oats, Ontario, car lots, 07 1/2. Beans (Canadian), lb, 10. Beans (Ontario), lb, 10. Beans, yellow eye, 10. Split peas, 10. Green dried peas,

PAARDEBERG.

Full Text of Lt. Col. Otter's Official Report

Of the Part Taken by the Canadians in That Battle.

They Behaved With Perfect Coolness and There Were Many Instances of Individual Bravery.

OTTAWA, April 6.—In the house today Dr. Braden, minister of militia, on request of Sir Charles Tupper, read the following report from Lieut. Col. Otter, the officer commanding 2nd Batt. Royal Canadian Regiment, the report having been received today:

The Chief Staff Officer of Militia, Canada:

PAARDEBERG DRIFT, Feb. 26.

Sir—I have the honor to report upon the part taken by the battalion under my command in the engagement at Paardeberg on the 18th instant.

The battalion arrived near Paardeberg Drift with the 19th brigade at 8 a.m. of the 18th instant, having formed the rear guard to the brigade in its march during the night, from Klip Drift, a distance of 21 miles.

Within half an hour of the arrival of the battalion orders were received to be ready to parade at 7 a.m., and at 7.20 a.m. the battalion moved out to support the artillery, about a mile away. The men of the meantime had a biscuit and a cup of tea.

Hardly had the battalion reached the place designated than it was ordered to move to the drift and cross the river. This was done, and the crossing began at about 8.30 a.m. The current ran 9 miles an hour, while the water was sufficiently deep to reach up to the men's armpits. Two crossings were used about 50 yards apart, over one of which a rope was stretched, by which the men passed across by holding on to it, and at the other the men passed over in fours with linked arms. The companies as they crossed were pushed forward, and at 9.30 a.m. "A" and "C" companies were in the firing line at about 500 yards from the enemy, who occupied the woods along the near edge of the river, but were actually hidden from view. They actually occupied a series of dongas enfilading our left flank, but this was not discovered until towards afternoon, when they disclosed themselves, although they were quietly "sniping" from that direction all day.

"D" and "E" companies formed the support, while as "B," "F," "G" and "H" came up they formed the reserve. The remainder of the brigade was dispersed as under the D. of C. L. I. on our right, the Gordon's and Shrop's L. I. on our left in the order named, but on the other side of the hill, on our left and behind the artillery. The battalion, however, was practically alone, and during the whole day received no orders or instructions from any one until about 4 p.m., as noted later on.

In addition to the 19th brigade, the 3rd (Highland) brigade was engaged on the south side of the river, besides artillery and mounted infantry. Firing began at about 9.30 a.m. from the enemy's front towards the centre, from the front towards the enemy. The advance of the battalion took place over perfectly open ground, somewhat undulating, and with no cover save the inequalities of the ground, and a few ant-hills. The firing line attained a position from the enemy varying from 400 yards on the right to 800 yards on the left, where it remained until late in the afternoon.

After the establishment of the firing line, the enemy's fire was for some time severe, and Capt. Bell, who at that time was doing excellent service, was mortally wounded, and many others hit.

During this time three or four men in the reserve ("H" Co.) were wounded at a distance of over 800 yards. At about noon "D" Co. reinforced the firing line, and shortly afterwards "E" and part of "B" Co. also reinforced, the remainder of "B," "F" and "G" companies becoming supports, with "H" still in reserve. Only one Maxim gun could be used, and that was soon got into position by Capt. Bell on the rising ground to the left, at a distance of some 1,000 yards, where it did most excellent service during the day, being in a position to keep down the fire of the enemy, who occupied the dongas on our left. A battery of field artillery occupied the hill on our left rear and shelled the enemy's lines at intervals during the day. The fire discipline of the several companies engaged was excellent and perfect coolness as well as accurate shooting was maintained throughout.

Throughout the day the fire was maintained, at times being comparatively slack, and then severe. The enemy evidently had the largest number of men as their fire at certain prominent places was so accurate as to render them almost untenable by us. Interruption to our fire was occasioned several times during the day by the cry from beyond the right of our line to "stop firing on the left," as men in that part were being hit from the fire from our left. The fire complained of was, I am satisfied, from the dongas occupied by the enemy on our left, and not from our own men.

At about 4 p.m. three companies of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, under Lt. Col. Allworth, came up, and this officer informed us that "he had been sent to finish this business," and "proposed doing so with the bayonets"; he then asked for information respecting our position and that of the enemy, which I gave him.

One company of the Cornwall's was at once sent into the firing line, followed in half an hour by the other two, this reinforcement being received by a very heavy fire from the whole length of the enemy's front.

The loss to both the corps taking part in the charge was very severe. Lt. Col. Allworth was killed. The position gained was, however, held and a continuous heavy fire maintained until darkness set in about 7 p.m., when I gave the order to collect the dead and wounded and withdraw the bivouac at the drift. The enemy also withdrew from their position at the same time to the Boer laager, some two miles up the river, leaving a few men in the dongas on our left who continued "sniping" our collecting parties until 10 p.m.

Many instances of individual bravery were displayed, as for example the case of No. 3119, Pte. Kennedy, who led one of the ammunition mules right up to the firing line, where it was instantly killed. The company stretcher bearers exhibited great pluck, and five of them were among the wounded. Three were wounded in conveying Capt. Arnold from the firing line, the stretcher upon which he was being made a special object of attention by the Boer marksmen. In connection with this incident I must note the courage displayed by Surgeon Captain Fleet, who, when the stretcher upon which Capt. Arnold was being brought to the rear, was stopped a short distance from the firing line by the wounding of one of the bearers, went forward and attended to save Capt. Arnold and subsequently assisted in conveying him to the rear. Captain Fleet also attended to many others wounded under fire during the day. (Cheers.)

Lt. Col. Buchanan was in charge of the firing line, which he directed and controlled in the coolest and most effective manner, while my acting adjutant, Lieut. Ogilvy, rendered excellent service in carrying my orders about the field. The following N. C. officers and men distinguished themselves during the day, viz:

No. 4559, Sergt. Utton; No. 7117, Pte. Andrews; No. 7040, Pte. Dickson; No. 7043, Pte. Duncafe; No. 7376, Pte. Page; and No. 7306, Pte. Murphy. The collection of the dead and wounded of both our battalion and those of the D. C. L. I. was made by parties of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and continued all night. The duty was a most onerous one and too much credit cannot be given to those who were engaged in it. By 7 a.m. of the 19th inst. all the dead of the battalion were buried, beside many of those of the D. C. L. I., and the wounded sent to the rear. I must here place on record the great services rendered by the R. C. M. P. chaplain of the battalion, the Rev. Father O'Leary, who was present in the field all day, and towards the end in the firing line, while during the night he was prominent in the search for the wounded, as well as officiating in the burial of the dead.

Several of the officers accompanied these parties up to midnight, while No. 685, Q. M. Sergt. Reading; No. 7304, Sergt. Ramage; No. 7332, Sergt. Middleton; and No. 2758, Pte. Whingate, were out all night on this duty. Another incident of coolness and pluck was that of No. 7347, Pte. Hornbrook, who at daylight in the morning of the 19th instant was thrown into the extreme right of the lines occupied by the enemy the previous day. He was unarmed and came suddenly upon an armed Boer looking for a stray horse. With great presence of mind, Hornbrook pretended to be armed with a revolver, and reached for the imaginary pistol, at the same time demanding the man's surrender. The Boer at once submitted, and on being brought in proved to be one of General Cronje's adjutants and a most important officer.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed), W. D. OTTER, Lt. Col. Commanding Royal Canadian Regiment, 2nd Battalion.

The second report from Col. Otter mentions that the wounded are being taken care of.

The third, dated March 2d, describes the action of Feb. 27, resulting in the surrender of Cronje. The colonel says the battalion was disposed before action, placed in order from "C" to "H," beginning on the left in a trench running north from the river, the trench being 240 yards long, the right of it where "G" and "H" companies lay, being nearest the river and nearest the enemy, and "H" company 500 yards from the nearest river trench. The force in trench was 500 "A" company remained on the south side of the river and "B" in reserve. The wagons were 1,000 yards to the rear. The continuation of the trench was occupied by 200 Gordons and the Shropshires were a mile to the left.

The plan of attack was for six companies on the main trench to go forward at three in the morning to the Boer trenches, the front rank with fixed bayonets, with orders not to fire until fired upon, the rear rank with revolvers and pistols to entrench when the advance could go no further, the engineers on the right to give a base.

At 2.15 a.m. the six companies with engineers moved forward, ranged in peace apart, and men one pace apart. The brigade was on the right, Colonel Buchanan and Major Pelletier being in charge of the attack, the former on the left, the latter on the right, the officer commanding being in rear on the left. The line advanced without interruption 400 yards, when it was met by a terrific fire. The premature discharge of a couple of shots just before the general fusillade served as a warning to many of our men, who instantly threw themselves on the ground. The effect of the fire was disastrous.

"H" company, being in the trench, did not suffer, but "F" and "G," in the open, lost heavily, the former having 4 killed and 12 wounded, the latter 2 killed and 9 wounded. "G" company was within 65 yards of actual measures of the advanced trench of the enemy when the fire opened, "B," "D" and "C" being 75 to 100 yards distant from subsidiary trench in prolongation of the enemy's line. Receiving the enemy's fire, the line at once lay down and returned it, while the rear rank entrenched. It was three o'clock. The trench on the right was 100 yards from the enemy's nearest trench, and covered by "G" and "H" companies, made rapid progress, and began to return fire, and after the battalion had been twenty minutes under fire, was unknown called in authoritative tone, "retire and bring back your wounded," in consequence of which

the 4th companies failed to establish themselves in new trenches and retired on the old ones, leaving "G" and "H" holding the ground on the right. Daylight found "G" and "H" still entrenched, with Engineers still pushing work on.

Firing continued till 5.15 a.m., when the enemy in the advanced trenches made a proposal to surrender. Our men, being doubtful of the seriousness of the proposition, continued their work and firing for nearly an hour. At six o'clock the enemy advanced with a white flag, when firing ceased and the enemy began to come in by batches to the number of 300. After describing the surrender of Cronje to Colville, Otter proceeds:

"Captain Staffs and Macdonald deserve great credit for pertinacity in holding on as they did, the result of which undoubtedly had a material effect in hastening a final result. The wounded were brought in before daylight, and sent back to the collecting station by our men and bearers of N. S. W. Beaver company and naval brigade bearers.

"The dead were buried where they fell 7 to 12 in by Rev. Father O'Leary, R. C. chaplain. "That the duty entailed on the Canadian regiment was most difficult and dangerous no one will deny, and though the advance was not so successful at all points as was hoped for, yet the final result was a complete success, and credit may fairly be claimed by the battalion, as it was practically acting alone.

"The night was starlight with moon in last quarter. (Signed) OTTER."

MT. ALLISON.

Several changes to be made in the Conservatory Staff.

SACKVILLE, N. B., April 2.—Several changes will take place next year in the Conservatory staff of the local College. Miss Williams, who has long acceptably filled her post, intends taking a year off for study in Germany; Miss Golder, the popular vocal teacher, thinks of doing likewise. The head of the violin department will be taken by Raymond Archibald, for whom the position has been kept open the last two years. Since taking the arts degree at Mt. Allison, Mr. Archibald has been under the best violin teachers in Boston, Berlin and Strasbourg. The M. A. course at Harvard and advanced studies abroad will be of great benefit to him as an instructor. When on the staff of Mt. Allison, Mr. Archibald proved himself an excellent and tactful teacher. His Berlin harmony and music theory position teacher, Dr. Bales, says he is "wonderfully thorough" and one of the most brilliant pupils he ever had.

Friday evening an interesting lecture was given in Music Hall by Rev. C. A. Eaton, pastor of Boer street Baptist church, Toronto. The subject, Anglo-Saxonism, was well handled. There was a good attendance.

Tuesday evening last the young ladies of Mt. Allison held a concert in Beethoven Hall. The affair was very timely got up by the students and was extremely well done. The young ladies received valuable assistance from the young men. The tableaux were especially good. The proceeds, something over \$50, were given to the patriotic fund.

Mrs. B. C. Borden and daughter are expected from Bermuda this week. A regular exodus takes place next week among the students for the Easter holidays.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Yuk.—A. B. Atherton, M. D., to be a member and chairman of the Board of School Trustees for the city of Fredrickton, in room of George E. Coulthard, M. D., deceased.

Gloucester.—The following persons to be revisors under Act of Assembly 62 Victoria, chapter 24, intituled "An Act in amendment of the Act of Assembly of 1899, and acts in amendment thereto: John T. Boudreau, for Beresford; Felix E. Peirce, for New Pandon; Joseph E. Lantaigne, for Caraqueet; William Branch, for Paquetville; Alexander R. Young, for Saint Isidore.

George McConnell, for Inkerman; John DeLaGarde, for Shippegan; William Coodin, for Saumarez; Bert M. Lanagan, for Bathurst.

Albert J. H. Stewart of Bathurst, to be a member and chairman of the board of liquor license commissioners, in room of James Ferguson, resigned. Ptdanau Boudreau of Beresford, to be a member of the board of liquor license commissioners, in room of John F. Doucet.

Joseph Louis Hache, to be a member of the board of liquor license commissioners, in room of Peter P. Hache. Hubert Arsenault, Sylvain Arsenault, John Welsh, George Ferguson, Charles Egan, Joseph C. Coughlan, Maurice DesBrisay, John F. Boudreau, Edward P. Frenette, Wm. Auby, Dominick N. Theriault, Charles C. Poirier, Joseph X. Doucet, Stanislaus P. Hache, Hon. J. B. Blanchard, to be justices of the peace.

Alexis Lardry, to be a commissioner of the parish of Inkerman civil court, in room of James Hayden, deceased. Joseph A. Poirier, to be a commissioner of the parish of Paquetville civil court.

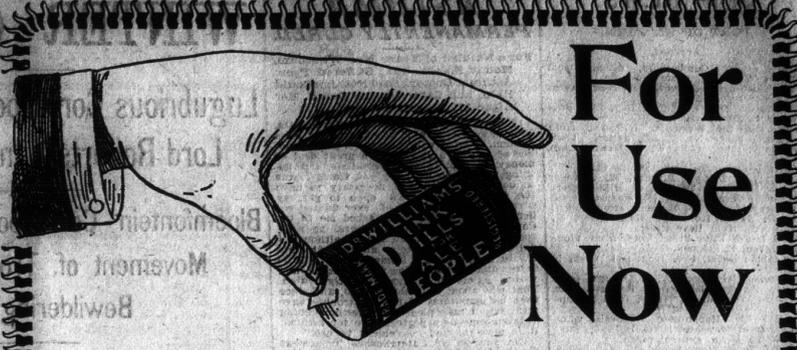
FOR THE SOLDIERS. Mayor Sears has received from Miss Annde J. Gilliland, Westfield, the following self-explanatory letter: "Collected by Annie J. Gilliland, Westfield, for the 25 cent N. B. contingent fund."

The undersigned subscribers heartily approve of Mayor Sears's efforts to raise money for the New Brunswick boys who have joined the British forces in South Africa: "W. M. Jordan, E. Jordan, Jessie R. Gilliland, J. A. Gilliland, Annie J. Gilliland, E. J. Gilliland, John McCordick, J. McCordick, H. W. Jones, Mrs. Steveson, R. J. Ballentine, Mrs. R. J. Ballentine, F. F. Lane, Mrs. F. F. Lane, J. S. Buchanan, W. B. Lyon, W. S. Stephenson, W. Baxter, E. E. Stephenson, Mac."

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

ST. MARTIN'S NOT BEHIND. At St. Martin's Thursday evening, April 5, in Seminary hall, a patriotic concert was very beautifully attended. The large program was largely decorated with a variety of flags and potted plants.

At 8 o'clock Rev. Mr. Barcham took the chair. Among those who took part in the programme were Mrs. Barcham, Miss Davies, Miss Robb, Mrs. Skillen, Miss Smith, Miss Bradshaw, Mrs.



For Use Now

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

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

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

FOR PALE PEOPLE

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

GREATLY RUN DOWN.

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

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

TRADE NOTES.

There has been a further advance in the price of lard, and nearly all the Canadian packers are over sold. A city firm could only get a quotation from one packer yesterday on a car lot, and he asked 8-3/8c. for tallow, 8-5/8c. for lard, and 8-7/8c. for tallow, cash down; delivered at St. John.

An American importing house, writing about molasses, says: "A member of our firm returned yesterday from Porto Rico, and personally corroborates the unusual condition of the P. R. market, the scarcity of goods and the high prices that will positively prevail."

Writing to a St. John firm on March 26th a Porto Rico house says: "Everywhere on the island the demand has continued as strong as ever, and there is as yet not the slightest indication that prices will give away. On the contrary, in several instances higher prices have been paid than ever, and it becomes evident that over two-thirds of the crop has been sold already. Contracts comprise almost all molasses, which can be delivered in April, and after that month very little of really good grades is to come forward. The crop is sure to fall short about one-half against last year's crop. The market closes very firm and active."

DEATH OF MRS. SAMUEL TAYLOR. (Amherst Press.) The death of Mrs. Rosannah Taylor occurred Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. Campbell of Salem, at the age of 82 years. The deceased was a daughter of the late Thomas Logan, for thirty years the principal crown land surveyor of the county. She was twice married, her first husband being the late Wm. Fowler, by whom she had a family of seven, two sons and five daughters. Fred Fowler of Truro, and Walter Fowler, with Ches. Fawcett of Sackville, are the sons. The daughters are Mrs. Goodspeed, the wife of Dr. Goodspeed of Toronto University; Mrs. W. T. James of Bermuda, Mrs. Bancroft of Springhill, Mrs. H. Starratt of Paradise, Mrs. Jas. Baird of Leoston, and Miss Lucy Fowler of Toronto. Her second husband was twice married, her first husband being the late Wm. Fowler, by whom she had a family of seven, two sons and five daughters. Fred Fowler of Truro, and Walter Fowler, with Ches. Fawcett of Sackville, are the sons. The daughters are Mrs. Goodspeed, the wife of Dr. Goodspeed of Toronto University; Mrs. W. T. James of Bermuda, Mrs. Bancroft of Springhill, Mrs. H. Starratt of Paradise, Mrs. Jas. Baird of Leoston, and Miss Lucy Fowler of Toronto. Her second husband was twice married, her first husband being the late Wm. Fowler, by whom she had a family of seven, two sons and five daughters. Fred Fowler of Truro, and Walter Fowler, with Ches. Fawcett of Sackville, are the sons. The daughters are Mrs. Goodspeed, the wife of Dr. Goodspeed of Toronto University; Mrs. W. T. James of Bermuda, Mrs. Bancroft of Springhill, Mrs. H. Starratt of Paradise, Mrs. Jas. Baird of Leoston, and Miss Lucy Fowler of Toronto.

A RICH MAN.

(Halifax Chronicle.) The late Michael Dwyer paid taxes on about \$3,500 worth of real estate in the city. The business premises were assessed at \$57,000; residence, Brookside, Spring Garden road, \$22,000; property on Jubilee road, \$3,500, and a property on South street, \$1,000. Mr. Dwyer has been generally rated as worth \$400,000 or \$500,000, so that with \$60,000 life insurance, which is held by the Mutual of New York, his estate will be worth about half a million dollars.

HARTLAND BRIDGE.

The cribwork for the fourth of the bridge pier was successfully placed and secured the past week. Work still continues and will continue until the structure is completed except for a week or two pending the arrival of the superstructure material. It is hoped that the bridge can be completed before the end of the year. About 125,000 feet of lumber will be used in the construction of the superstructure. A good deal of this will be of Georgia pine, and it has long since been ordered from the south. It will come to St. John by schooner and be shipped here by rail.—Advertiser.

Mrs. J. N. E. Kerr, who died in Amherst on Friday, was 91 years old.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MOST PERFECT MADE.

HIGHEST HONORS

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

CHICAGO-ILL. 1893

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. April 8—Str Cumberland, Allen, from Boston, W. L. ... Sch Thistle, 123 Steves, from New Haven, Peeter McIntyre, bail.

CANADIAN PORTS.

At Yarmouth, prior to April 4, sch Clayola, from New York. Sch Louisa, from St. John, Strathorn, Taylor, from Fayal for St. John.

BRITISH PORTS.

At Belfast, April 5, s s Dunmore Head, Burns, from St. John. At Glasgow, April 5, s s Concordia, from St. John.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Portland, Me, April 5, bark Gazette, from Boston. At Providence, R. I., April 4, sch Gypsum King, Harvey, from Turku Island.

ARRIVED.

At Perth Amboy, April 7, sch Sarah Potter, Haind, from New York. At Manila, Feb 18, bark E A O'Brien, Pratt, from Manila.

WE CURE CANCER

Of the FACE, TONGUE, BREAST, EYE, LIP, NOSE, STOMACH, BOWELS, WOMEN. Our constitutional treatment does away with the pain of knife and plaster.

ASTHMA PERMANENTLY CURED.

For a Number of Years Mrs. Whitham, Mount Forest, Ont., Suffered From Asthma. Doctors Said Nothing Could Be Done, but Catarrhones Cured Her After All Else Had Failed.

Complete outfit, consisting of beautifully polished hard rubber inhaler and sufficient liquid for six weeks' use, \$12.00. Twenty-five cent trial size for 10c in stamps.

Depot, for Gloucester, Mass: Maria Stella, Grandmas, for Halifax. From Parahyba, Feb 28, sch Severn, Kerr, for "Manilla".

Ship Arsanmurchan, Common, from Hamburg for Santa Rosa, March 2, lat 12 S, long 34 W.

Notice to Mariners. Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about April 5, 1900, the following buoys in the Delaware River will be removed.

REPORTS. BOSTON, April 8—The Allan line steamer Californian, which grounded in Portland harbor Feb 24 and was damaged a week ago, was brought here today.

What the changes are for an advance to Pretoria may be judged from the fact that only from six to ten thousand head horses are on their way to the Cape.

HALLOW NORTH, Monday, April 9.—Small bodies of the enemy have been seen across the river near the town of Smithfield for Wepener. The ferry has been destroyed.

WINTER CAMPAIGN.

Lugubrious Correspondent Intimates That Lord Roberts is in for a Long Fight.

Bloemfontein Correspondents Say That the Movement of Troops Continue With Bewildering Frequency.

Part of the Eighth Division Has Arrived at Cape Town—Boers Reported in Considerable Strength at the Southeastern Part of the Free State.

LONDON, April 10.—Part of the eighth division, which had just arrived from England, landed at Cape Town Sunday. The remainder were sent to Port Elizabeth, but these troops have been recalled to Cape Town, and will land there.

RE-ANNEXED TO CAPE COLONY. CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony, April 9.—Kinhardt was formally re-annexed to Cape Colony, April 1, amidst the cheers of the assembled troops.

SECURITIES HAVE DISAPPEARED. LONDON, April 10.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says: "I have received information to the effect that negotiable securities of the value of £130,000, which were lodged by law with the Free State government by foreign insurance companies, have disappeared."

BECOMING VERY DARING. LONDON, April 10.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Sunday, says: "The railway and telegraph are working well. Works and trenches have been prepared in suitable positions around Bloemfontein. The greatest vigilance is exercised. Some of the troops sleep in the trenches."

THE WORK OF RUFFIANS. LONDON, April 10.—The correspondent of the Times at Lourenco Marques gives details of a peculiar treason trial which has been proceeding at Johannesburg. Three men were charged with deceiving State Engineer Munik to a house at the city and suburban line with the intention of holding him as a hostage against a destruction of the mining property.

WILL RAISE NO DIFFICULTY. LONDON, April 10.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "It is asserted in diplomatic circles that Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy will raise no difficulty about England sending troops by the Beira route and that France and Russia, despite the violent language of the French and Russian press, will content themselves with making platonic observations to Portugal."

UNFAVORABLE TO THE BRITISH. BERLIN, April 9.—The latest developments of the military situation in South Africa are interpreted here as very unfavorable to the British. The Kreuz Zeitung's military writer says: "Evidently, Lord Roberts' troops have lost greatly in their fighting successes. Moreover, the enormous loss of horses renders the case desperate, since the Boers will evidently prevent reinforcements reaching Bloemfontein."

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF Chas. H. Fletcher APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

PRO-BOER MEETING. LONDON, April 10.—Henry Mayers Hyndman, the socialist leader, and others, held a pro-Boer meeting last evening at the Shorefield Town Hall, London.

BIRTHS. DE VEEBE—At Woodstock, on April 7th, to the wife of W. H. de Veebe, a son.

MARRIAGES. ADAMS-STARBETT—On April 1st, at the residence of the bridegroom's uncle, Rev. J. W. Clarke, George Adams to Miss Elizabeth Starbett, both of Woodstock.

DEATHS. BETTINGTON—On the 7th inst., at Bay Shore (W. E.), Fenwick, beloved son of Ann and the late James Bettington, aged 23 years and 8 months, leaving a mother, three children and three brothers to mourn their sad loss.

BRITISH LUMBER MARKET. Spruce deals ex s.s. Cebrana from St. John sold recently in London at 29 1/2.

WINTER PORT ITEMS. Str. Glen Head left Adrossan for this port Saturday. She will load for Belfast.

STILL EXCITED. LONDON, April 10.—The Russian and French papers are still excitedly protesting against Great Britain's use of the Beira route in transporting troops to Rhodesia.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY AT PENOBSCUIS. Mr. and Mrs. Alkan Hall of Penobscuis entertained a large number of friends and relatives at their home on the evening of March 31st, the occasion being the 30th anniversary of their marriage.

WINTER PORT ITEMS. Str. Glen Head left Adrossan for this port Saturday. She will load for Belfast.

Buy Muralo THE Newest, Greatest and Best Wall Finish Known. A. M. ROWAN, Agent, 331 Main Street.

WOL... M... His Fo... Major D... Boer Pea... B... FIVE TI... BLOEMFO... Remounts... but compel... that the... the British... must be ca... 5,000. THE ME... TORONTO... gram's spec... Coman... De... Free State... war corres... describes the... Royal Cana... he says, an... the instr... grim, cold... and wear... shoulder st... grade is g... adians lea... THE ME... gram's spec... Coman... De... Free State... war corres... describes the... Royal Cana... he says, an... the instr... grim, cold... and wear... shoulder st... grade is g... adians lea... THE ME... gram's spec... Coman... De... Free State... war corres... describes the... Royal Cana... he says, an... the instr... grim, cold... and wear... shoulder st... grade is g... adians lea...