

SOUTH AFRICA.

Col. Sam Hughes Flatly Contradicts London Times' Story

That Canadian Soldiers Carried Away the Two Nails of Dead Boers as Souvenirs.

LONDON, April 3.—The Morning Leader publishes the alleged story of the crimes which led to the court-martial and execution of two Australian officers in South Africa, which is just now exciting keen indignation in Australia.

The Morning Leader asserts that several officers of this particular irregular corps shot native Boer rabbits, and that they are even suspected of murdering men of their own command against whom they had grudges. The incident which led to their court-martial was the cold-blooded "execution" by these officers of ten Boers who were journeying to Pietersburg with the object of surrendering. It was supposed that these Boers had £20,000 with them. Actuated by cupidity, the Australians stopped the Boers, tried them by mock court-martial, and ordered all to be shot. This was done by a squadron of the soldiers after some of the non-commissioned officers had refused to carry out the death sentence. The officers then ransacked the Boer wagon and were disgusted upon finding that the £20,000 was in Transvaal paper money.

Continuing, the Morning Leader says a German missionary a few miles distant from the scene of the "execution" heard of the affair. Lieut. Hancock, one of the Australians concerned, fearing he would divulge his information, shot the missionary dead. This shooting eventually led to a complaint by the German consul to Lord Kitchener, who proceeded to court-martial the Australians.

OTTAWA, April 3.—In the house of commons at 3 p. m., when the orders of the day were called, Col. Sam Hughes rose to protest against and to contradict a statement made by a correspondent of the London Times, to the effect that a party of Canadians in South Africa had robbed dead Boers of their boots and carried away their toe nails for souvenirs. Col. Sam said that paragraph could only apply to the 1st Battalion, Canadian Artillery. The fact was that at Faber's Spruit the Boers took off their own boots in order that they might steal noiselessly up on the British. Col. Hughes says he was there himself and that the Canadians behaved correctly.

The total number of Canadians who have died in South Africa since the commencement of the war is 207. It would appear from the detail that the first contingent suffered a heavier loss from death than any of the other contingents. The first Canadian contingent of infantry lost 83 men from wounds and disease. The second contingent, consisting of Mounted Rifles, Dragoons and Artillery, lost 47; Strathcona Horse, 30; Canadian Scouts, 10; South African Constabulary, 45; Second Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, 10; Canadian Engineers, 10; and the 1st Battalion, Canadian Artillery, 207.

It is understood that the militia department will offer the services of about half a dozen dental surgeons to the imperial war office. The department has been besieged with applications from young dentists, who are anxious to get experience and serve with the British army. There is little doubt but that these men can be profitably used at the base hospitals and in the general hospitals along the line of communication.

PRETORIA, Wednesday, April 2.—Communications have passed between President Steyn and the Transvaal mission at Kroonstad, but nothing is yet known of the result. The majority of the military men and civilians here expect more from the continual pressure of the troops than from the present negotiations. It is pointed out that, once before, when hard pressed, the Transvaalers showed a desire for peace, but this was promptly overruled by President Steyn. Nothing in the present situation so far as known indicates that President Steyn is less irreconcilable than previously. Indeed, the known facts seem to point to a greater determination to continue the struggle.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—The attorneys for the Boer General Pearson announced today that they would withdraw from the United States circuit court the suit which the general brought against Arthur VanSittart, the British consul at this port, for \$50,000 damages for libel. VanSittart was quoted in the papers at the time as having intimated that General Pearson was concerned in the attempt to blow up the mile transport Mechanician. "We are getting after higher game," was the only explanation given by the attorneys for their action.

KROONSTAD, Orange River Colony, April 3.—Acting President Schalk-Burger has opened negotiations with President Steyn, who has been located with Delarey and Kemp, but the whereabouts of the party has not been ascertained. De Wet has been located near Beesbos.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR

Still Repeating on the Round Reef—Wreckers Here Looking After a Job.

The steamer Lake Superior, ashore at the Round Reef, remained in about the same position last night as on the previous night. The removal of her cargo has been stopped, as it was found impossible to proceed further with that work with anything like satisfactory results. It is estimated that between 200 and 300 tons were taken out. This was chiefly dry goods. What remains in the ship is a class of goods which will not suffer materially by remaining in her, provided she is floated and taken to a berth at which she can discharge it.

Troop & Son, the agents here, are in receipt of telegrams from Ottawa, stating that while the government are inclined to do everything possible for the purpose of floating the ship, the interests of Canadian concerns engaged in wrecking must be considered. No definite answer had been received up to a late hour last night from Ottawa, as to the request for the admission free of duty of pumps and other apparatus from the United States.

The representatives of wrecking concerns have begun to arrive. Yesterday Capt. Haley of Boston, representing the Red Star Towboat Company, came here. Captain Haley went down to the ship to see what could be done there and spent most of the day, or as far as can be learned, the whole night on board. Gentlemen who talked with Capt. Haley on the Superior say he expressed the opinion that no difficulty would be experienced in floating her.

Campbell and Baisley of Halifax also visited her. Late yesterday afternoon Messrs. McEherson and Barry of Halifax, who have been prominently in this line of business in Nova Scotia, reached here. They will have a look at the Superior today.

Wm. Riley, the Montreal insurance man, is also here in connection with the wrecking of the ship. Men who made yesterday a careful examination of the ship, say that it looks as if there was only one hole in her bottom, that being under the engine room amidships. The reason the water appeared in the other holds was that the doors of the various compartments were open. These doors were closed yesterday at low tide, and the result went very far to indicate that this conclusion is correct.

HAMPTON NOTES.—In the probate court of Kings Co., yesterday, before Judge Gilbert, Simeon E. White, administrator, etc., of the estate of the late George Jeffrey, petitioned to pass accounts, and a citation was ordered, returnable Thursday, May 1st; L. Allison, proctor.

Fred E. Sharpe of Belleisle will be a candidate for election to the seat at the municipal council vacated by the death of the late Councillor Gilbert Crandall.

Mrs. Joshua N. Smith, wife of Dr. Smith, is seriously ill. The services of Dr. Burnett have been called in.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 3.—W. J. Carton, 62 years of age, said to be a wealthy merchant of Utes, N. Y., and who was been stopping at the Astoria in this city, lost control of a team which he was driving today and was thrown out of the buggy and killed.

PARLIAMENT.

The Budget Debate Resumed Yesterday Afternoon.

OTTAWA, April 1.—In the house this afternoon the budget debate was continued by Porter, conservative, of West Hastings, and Dr. Kendall, liberal, of Cape Breton. Dr. Kendall objects to retaliation against the United States, as that country might do us great injury in return. For example, the United States might shut out their hard coal from Canada by an export duty. His reply was to show that the free trade had been a great benefit to England and would not be abandoned. Dr. Kendall advocated the deepening of the St. Lawrence, the construction of the Georgian Bay canal, and was rather fervid in his praise of Tarte, Fisher and other ministers.

OTTAWA, April 1.—In the evening Dr. Kendall of Cape Breton propounded the theory that free trade and direct taxation would be the right policy for Canada, but he did not think that the time had yet come for a customs tariff would for a time be necessary to allow the industries of the country to become more firmly established. When that time arrived, he would suggest a tax on incomes over \$100, a tax on the value of land, and a tariff on coal by the coal barons of Nova Scotia, and suggested that the government take control of coal production and sale.

Mr. Rosemond, conservative of Lunenburg, spoke briefly, beginning with the remark that the success of the present government in the management of the Intercolonial was not such as to make it desirable that ministers should extend their operations to coal mines. Mr. Rosemond's speech was followed by Cartwright's statements that though our population had not increased greatly there had been a large gain in our commerce. He contended that this state of affairs was due to the fact that we were buying inferior goods that we should be making at home. That explained the fact that the population in the eastern provinces of Canada did not increase and that Canadian artisans went abroad to produce in foreign lands goods for Canadian consumption.

Mr. Holmes, liberal of West Huron, made the closing speech for the day, and Mr. Lennox, conservative of Simcoe, moved the adjournment of the debate.

Col. Tucker, in response to a request from St. John, has asked Hon. Mr. Sutherland to arrange for an inquiry into the grounding of the steamship Lake Superior.

J. N. Armstrong and D. D. MacKenzie, M. P. P. for Cape Breton, are here asking for better railway facilities for North Sydney.

OTTAWA, April 2.—Answering Mr. Fowler, Hon. Mr. Mulock said no change had been made in regard to carrying down Round Hill to Armstrong's Corner.

Hon. Mr. Fisher stated that he had no official information in regard to imperial purchase of horses in the Northwest, but understood that Col. Deery was going to buy horses there.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick announced that the government proposes to settle the question of the exemption of C. P. R. land from local taxes by a test case in the name of some local municipalities.

Mr. Pringle (conservative) of Cornwall, resumed the budget debate, making a strong protective speech. He was followed by Mr. Turgeon (liberal) of Gloucester, N.B., who spoke in French, enthusiastically commending the management of the intercolonial and explaining away the intercolonial deficits.

This evening the house was very thin on account of the ball at government house. After private bills, Mr. Turgeon finished his address, and Lavelle (conservative) of Leeds and Grenville, continued the discussion in a thoughtful and argumentative speech with a strong imperial ring, though he came out squarely against imperial preference. Mr. Lavelle contended that Canada should contribute directly to imperial defence. He strongly condemned the course of the government, which was willing to send Canadians to fight and die in Africa, but could not pay for their outfit, transportation or maintenance, while there was plenty of money to build wharves on the private property of members of parliament, and to provide post offices in friendly villages.

Mr. McLaren (liberal) of Huntingdon, followed.

NOTES.—In the railway committee this morning Mr. Lancaster's bill concerning railway cattle guards, which has occupied attention four mornings, was laid over for the session. The minister of railways recommended this action, promising to study the question and introduce legislation next year. Petitions bearing hundreds of signatures from several counties in Nova Scotia were presented today asking for a grant towards the erection of a port of refuge between Digby Gut and the head of the Bay of Fundy. Many reasons were advanced why a grant should be given.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 3.—A bad freight wreck is reported to have occurred in the Sierra on the Southern Pacific railroad. Two freight trains came together in the canon, which is on the western slope of the Sierra, and the result was a badly that traffic probably will be stopped for 24 hours. Several members of the train crew are reported killed or injured.

WOODSTOCK.

Sudden Death of George Clarke From Heart Disease—Death of Miss Belle Gillett of Hartland.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., April 2.—A sad affair occurred here last night in the sudden death of George Clarke, a young man of this town, formerly of West Hastings. For the past two years or so he had been employed in the Woodstock woodworking factory, the mechanical manager, with whom he boarded. James Astle, being a relative of deceased. For the past few weeks Mr. Clarke had been in poor health and had not been able to work. However no one anticipated his death. Last evening he paid a visit to the house of a friend at the lower corner, and very shortly after entering the house was taken seriously ill. Drs. Sprague and Hayward were summoned and did everything that could be done, but to no avail, and the young man soon expired. The cause of death is said to have been heart disease. This afternoon the brother of deceased arrived and will take the remains by the early train tomorrow to Newcomb, where the funeral will take place. Mr. Clarke was about 24 years of age. Since he has been in Woodstock he has made a number of friends and his untimely death is deplored.

Miss Belle Gillett, daughter of Chas. Gillett of Hartford, died yesterday afternoon at the age of a year or more from consumption.

FREDERICTON.

Projected Big Railway Ralids on Provincial Treasury.

Public Accounts Committee Investigating the Hickman Hand Book Expenditure—Mont Wiley Goes to Halifax—Wedding Bells.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 2.—In the public accounts committee today items relating to immigration were gone into. W. A. Hickman's item of \$5,500 was taken up. The auditor general explained that this account extended over a period of three years. Mr. Humphrey asked for the auditor general's authority for paying the same, and the vouchers. The auditor general said it was ordered to be paid by the government, but he had no vouchers for the same other than the drafts which had been made by Mr. Hickman and paid.

Mr. Melanson said it was only fair to know what authority Mr. Hickman had to make drafts. The auditor general said that he had explained in this connection, but he had been called home by his brother's illness.

A statement of Mr. Hickman's showing money received from the government and how expended, and the drafts accepted from Hickman were also presented. The other information will be asked for when the surveyor general returns from St. John.

Mr. Humphrey said the hand book was a paper of errors and what was inspected it. The provincial secretary said he understood Mr. Dunn inspected the book before it was printed. Mr. Humphrey said if the province had such a book printed it should be done in such a manner as would be creditable to the province. A good deal of money was expended on the book and it was not a credit to the province.

In regard to the lunatic asylum accounts, a letter was read from Mr. Deery, who says that he has furnished a statement of the paying patients after he had submitted the matter to the commissioners. Mr. Humphrey said he would like to have a statement to show what had been done. Mr. Quinlan was present, but no question arose which required an explanation from him and he was dismissed. The committee thanked him for his attention and for the manner in which he furnished the information, and he in turn thanked the committee for their consideration.

Several city bills, including the St. John library bill, were before the municipality committee. No important amendments were made.

Mabel A. second daughter of Prof. John Brittain of the Normal School, was married at noon to Rev. Frank H. Bigelow, Anglican, of Natick, Mass. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Canon Roberts at St. Ann's church. After luncheon at the home of the bride, the couple left by the C. P. R. for their future home at Natick.

Mont. M. Wiley, teller of the Royal Bank of Canada here, and a very popular young man was ordered today to report at the head office in Halifax, and leaves on the evening train. It is presumed he is to enter the head office.

Great quantities of ice and logs are running today. The water came up four inches last night. The council of the Board of Trade tonight, after hearing Geo. W. Allen, M. P. P. for York, on the scheme for government guarantee bonds of the Canada Eastern Railway, passed a resolution favoring the project. Thomas Malcolm of Edmundston has been here several days and it is understood purposes asking the legislature for assistance to the Restigouche and Western Railway, similar to that now talked of in connection with the Canada Eastern. Gilmore Brown has a project of building a railway from Chipman, Queens Co., to Kent Junction, 40 miles, and wants a provincial subsidy of \$2,000 per mile for the proposed line.

Sch. Georgia, now at this port, goes to Machias to load for Grenada. After that she comes to Jacksonville to bring lumber to Dorchester.

BENNETT REMANDED

Until the 11th Inst to Enable the Crown

To Take up the Case on its Merits—B. L. E. Tweedie's Charges Against the Star's Hampton Reporter Turned Down.

(From the Sun's Own Correspondent.) HAMPTON, Kings Co., April 3.—This morning Robert W. Bennett was brought before Magistrate J. W. Smith on remand from last Saturday. B. L. E. Tweedie, K. C., appeared for the prisoner and Philip Palmer for the complainant. There were also two witnesses present of those subpoenaed, namely, Mrs. Bennett, mother of complainant, and Harry Dempsey, a young man who was present in Bennett's house at or immediately before the alleged commission of the offence charged.

Before the opening of the case Mr. Tweedie read from the St. John Daily Sun of Tuesday, April 2nd, what he regarded as a very wrong and injurious statement to his client. It was the boast of every British subject that his country's laws declare every man innocent until proved to be guilty, but in this paper the case is forejudged and charges made of spiriting away the complainant and providing funds for her conveyance to some other place, together with a sister, who is said to be prepared to make other charges against his client. He denied this, either he or the prisoner had anything to do with the movements of these persons, and asked the magistrate to ensure the reporter and caution him to his report of the present proceedings. If this were not done, he would ask to have the court cleared of all persons except those immediately interested in the examination.

Philip Palmer replied that he saw nothing in the reports of the press to complain of, but that on the contrary the statements were mild and reticent in view of all the facts which had come under his knowledge. The complainant had undoubtedly been spirited off, but he did not charge either the prisoner or his attorney with that offence. However, the circumstances had become so changed that although he had two witnesses present who he intended to examine, he felt it his duty to remit the case at its present stage to the crown officers, and to assume the position of an important witness for the prosecution. He therefore asked that the prisoner be remanded to jail until Friday week, April 11th.

Magistrate Smith said that the matter referred to in the paper complained of were public property. In so far as the reports of the proceedings were concerned, they were a faithful record of what actually occurred. As to the statements in the paper, he was satisfied within his own knowledge, the statements having been made personally to him when the information was laid. He therefore had no word of censure to say to the reporter or the editors of the paper.

Mr. Tweedie at once asked that the reporter and all other persons be excluded from the court, save the parties personally concerned.

The magistrate said that was a matter to be decided, and at present he saw no reason why the request should be complied with.

Mr. Tweedie then took the position that nothing had been produced before the court to show that the prosecuting attorney had taken any steps to have the case proceeded with, such as subpoenaing witnesses and hearing their evidence, nor was any affidavit offered as a ground for a further remand.

Mr. Palmer said all had been done that was necessary, but he was not called on to prove at this stage. He had shown reasonable grounds for his demand for a remand.

Mr. Tweedie intimated that Mr. Palmer seemed to be "running" the court, to which Magistrate Smith replied that he did not propose that Tweedie, Palmer or anybody else should "run" any court over which he presided. He cautioned the attorney not to repeat any such insinuation or he would deal with it in another manner.

The magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail until Friday at 10 a. m.

LORD DUNDONALD

Of Ladysmith Fame Will Assume Command of the Canadian Militia.

MONTREAL, April 3.—The Star's London cable says: I have authority to state that Lord Dundonald of Ladysmith fame will assume command of the Canadian militia at the termination of General O'Grady-Haly's term of office. Lord Dundonald is now at Aspet awaiting the gazeteting of his appointment. In view of Lord Dundonald's selection, I have turned up recent expressions of his views. He has a tremendous belief in the citizen-soldier as an increasingly important element in the defence of the empire, the state providing freely everything to secure his efficiency. He points to his experiences in Natal in the dark days of 1899-1900 as proof of the splendid work in the field civilian-soldiers were capable of doing when formed into regiments under good regimental officers. He says that on the true recognition of the citizen-soldier depends the solution of one of the gravest political problems before our race. He dwells on the paramount importance of good shooting to make the empire safe. Such are the changed conditions of warfare, we must be a match for any enemy at a thousand yards or more away. This is only to be attained by constant practice at rifle shooting.

Lord Dundonald anticipates his work in Canada with the keenest interest. He fully appreciates the conditions of

Canadian life, which must guide him if possible to avoid the pitfalls of his predecessors.

Lord Dundonald sends me this message for publication: "Canadians who served under me in South Africa were men from the tops of their heads to the soles of their feet, or to be more explicit, there are persons with rifles, and men with rifles. When a general has men under him with rifles, he knows what he can do and what risks he can take."

CLARKE-BLAIR

Marriage at Ottawa Yesterday of Miss Marlow Blair.

OTTAWA, April 2.—The marriage of Miss Marlow Blair, eldest daughter of Hon. A. G. Blair, to C. Walter Clarke of St. John, N. B., took place at two o'clock this afternoon in St. Andrew's Church. The edifice was beautifully decorated with white and yellow flowers, daisies, white lilies and daffodils being lavishly used. Rev. D. H. Brown officiated. There were about fifty people invited to witness the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her father, was gowned in white crepe de chine, with heavy pearl trimmings and veil of lace. She carried a bouquet of white roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Arnes Blair, as bridesmaid, the latter's gown being of white-velvet, with touches of black. A black hat completed the costume, and violets were carried. The best man was Rev. C. D. Schofield of Hampton, N. B. At the reception following the ceremony, Mrs. Blair wore dotted voile, trimmed with Irish lace, Miss Randolph wearing black over white; Miss Audrey Blair in black and white, Mrs. Sisson Thompson of Chicago, was among the guests staying in the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke left on the four o'clock train for New York. The bride's going-away gown was of black, strapped with silk and velvet and trimmed with steel passementerie. The last she wore was of black.

Among the presents received was a silver jewel casket, the gift of their excellencies the Governor General and Countess of Minto.

Among the invited guests were Lord and Lady Minto, ministers of the crown and their wives, Sir Louis and Lady Davies, Mr. and Mrs. A. George Blair of St. John, Lady Ritchie, the Misses Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Randolph, Fredericton, Sir O. C. and Miss Mowat, Mr. and Mrs. George McAvity, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thompson and the Misses Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Clarke, Rev. Chas. D. Schofield, Miss Margaret F. Patton, Miss Keaton, Miss Chappell, Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Piddington, Dr. and Mrs. Stewart Skinner, Alex. McMillan, James G. Harrison, St. John, N. B.; Hon. Fred Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Whitehead, Miss Myra Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Slipp, Fredericton, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Litchman, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Brewin, London, England; Rev. F. H. Brewin, Brighton.

HALIFAX STRIKERS FIRM.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 2.—The strike of the longshoremen is on as tight as ever. Nothing is being done tonight on three steamers at the I. C. R. pier, and when the Silvia, bound for New York, came in from Newfoundland tonight, only four non-union men turned up to look after her. The Allan liner Sardinian still has in her hold 75 tons of the 300 to be landed here, but she has not been called today for Boston, but will not be able to get away till tomorrow night at the earliest. Her crew is worked all day in place of the striking longshoremen.

The Trades and Labor Council met tonight to discuss sympathetic measures, but nothing was given out of what was done. A representative of the International Longshoremen's Association is expected here tomorrow. Meanwhile the strikers and the steamship men both express confidence in the outcome. The employers talk of bringing men from Boston and the strikers say they feel sure that no sufficient number of non-union men to do the work can be obtained in this city or outside of it.

The demands of the strikers are as follows: (1) That none but union men be employed, when available; (2) That the day scale of wages be 25c. per hour; (3) That the day begin at 7 a. m. and end at 6 p. m.; (4) That the night scale of wages be 30c. per hour; (5) That the night begin at 11 p. m. and end at 7 a. m.; (6) That 50c. per hour be paid from 7 p. m. Saturday until 7 a. m. Monday; (7) That work on stranded or wrecked vessels be 25c. per hour. All time to court from the time the men leave the wharf until return to same, board included; (8) That when men are ordered out to work between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m., all time shall count as regular hours; (9) That meal hours be 7 to 8 a. m., 12 to 1, noon; 6 to 7 p. m., 12 to 1, midnight; (10) That all meal hours be double time; and all succeeding hours, until sent home; (11) That we recognize the following as holidays of the year: 21st June, "Thanksgiving"; Christmas Day and Labour Day; (12) That double time be paid from 7 p. m. of the eve of a holiday, until 7 a. m. after holiday.

The agents of the steamships, lines all express themselves as being able to get along without conceding to the men's demands, as they say freight rates never so poor as at present.

O. J. McCULLY, M. D.

FRACILE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. 103 BERNARD STREET. Office Hours—10 to 12; 2 to 4; 7 to 8

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up in one-size bottles only. It is not a placebo or promise that it will do you good, but a fact that you get C-4-S-T-O-B-I-A.

Mr. Longley, assured them that they would amend the bill, and the other of mines in his address was not a question whether it was good or bad, it was a question of the existence of the government. This was a practical admission that the contract could not be its merits. In this exigency, want a fair railway contract, a fair price have their own to the legislative council, the government has hoped to abolish, with the hope will justify their continued by giving a proof of being in stand party pressure and and wiles of Mackenzie and

MASSACHUSETTS MURDERERS. (Portland Press.) Toppin, the Massachusetts man, was accused of committing seven murders by means of poison. He was reported, being admitted in an insane asylum, and will be committed to the insane asylum. The experts at the insanity test is not so clear as in this state. Neither, appears public opinion demand that he be put to death. The jury in the Toppin case was divided 7 to 7 on the issue of insanity. Miss Toppin, like Brainin, appeared rational enough to observe, and recite the details of his crime. There is anything the matter with her. The experts are confident in insanity, and the prosecution will accept the opinion and commit her to the insane asylum. Evidently in Massachusetts the insanity test is not so clear as in this state. Neither, appears public opinion demand that he be put to death. The jury in the Toppin case was divided 7 to 7 on the issue of insanity. 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PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SUSSEX, April 1.—Mrs. Fred Smith has sold the property at Sussex Corner...

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Price of Hartford arrived in Sussex today on their wedding tour.

Rev. Mr. Cornwall preached his farewell sermon on Easter Sunday. In the morning his discourse was particularly addressed to the church members...

The members of the Roman Catholic church held a very successful pie social last evening in the Masonic hall.

The sad drowning accident at Salmon River a few days ago, whereby Aubrey Roy, a young man respected by all who knew him...

On the 23rd a heavy rain raised the streams to the spring freshet, and now the fields are entirely bare...

Service was held in the Episcopal church on Good Friday and Easter Sunday. The holiday was not observed as the stores and business places were all open to the public.

Byron Alexander, who has been in Wisconsin for five years, has returned home for a visit. He expects to go back in a few days.

The season for sap has been fairly good, but few engaged in the work. The price of sugar and honey is so high it is only to be used as a luxury.

Miss May White, who has spent the winter in Maine, arrived home last week. The change of air has renewed her health.

The young people had a dance and oyster supper in the Opera House on Easter Monday. Mr. Hoyt has erected a blacksmith shop on the lower street near his own place.

At the meeting of the partitioners of all Saints church, held Easter Monday, the following named were elected: W. D. Forster, J. Davidson, Grimmer, Nathan Treadwell, G. D. Grimmer, E. A. Cockburn, F. H. Grimmer, G. H. Stickney, H. Owen, J. Sydney McMaster, Nathan Treadwell, substitutes. George H. Stickney, vestry clerk.

There was displayed on Tuesday in the meat market of the Ottawa horse aggregating one ton and a half. They were raised and fattened on Sir W. C. Van

Immediately before the formal opening of the county court of Kings county opened this morning at 11 o'clock at the court house, Judge Wedderburn on the bench.

Mr. McIntyre, barrister, read the commission under the provincial seal of March 7th, 1902, appointing him to the position of clerk of the county court of Kings county, and also the declaration that he had taken the oath of office on March 12th before his honor James Gordon Forbes, judge of the county court of St. John.

Mr. Fowler's absence at Ottawa made it necessary to adjourn the court to the second Tuesday in May next at 10 a. m.

Last evening Lakeside division, Sons of Temperance, No. 429, elected the following officers: James Sproule, W. F. Macgregor, Brean, W. A. F. W. W. Fowler, rec. sec.; Hattie L. M. Lodge, asst. rec. sec.; Fenwick W. Crawford, fin. sec.; Hattie MacMurray, treas.; Rev. W. W. Lodge, chap.; Harlan F. Smith, con.; George Bell, asst. con.; Thos. Perkins, th. sen.; Edward Bell, O. sen.; Florence Pritchard, supt. Y. P. W.; F. E. J. Pritchard and Lent

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(White) LINIMENT

In your family you know its value. If not get a bottle TO-DAY. There is a BEST Liniment. The best is Kendrick's. Useful in a hundred ways—in the household and stable.

Kendrick's Is King.

Your dealer keeps it so do all Wholesale Druggists in St. John and Halifax.

THE BAIRD COMPANY, Limited, Woodstock, N. B.

Crawford, captain. The instalment will take place next Monday, April 7th, when the grand worthy patriarch is expected to be present.

The remains of Mrs. Kelsoe, mother of Mrs. J. Wm. Smith, were taken to Barnstable today for interment. Rev. Mr. Thompson of St. John conducting the service.

This has been a true April day, clouded at times, like the azure eyes of beauty in tears, but with heaven's own blue peeping through, and the light of a smile to cheer and brighten.

ST. ANDREWS, April 2.—On Tuesday morning a very interesting ceremony took place at the Church of St. Andrew in connection with the unveiling of the altar.

The statue, a life sized representation of the patron saint of the church, St. Andrew, is of copper. It was unveiled by the Rev. Mr. W. A. Holt, Rector, after the sermon the rev. fathers proceeded outside the church, where Father Lavery blessed the statue, after which Mr. Treadwell unveiled it.

On March 26th, Mrs. Henry Smith of St. John, passed to her reward, at the age of 82 years. She was born in Scotland on the estate of the Earl of Breadalbane, and came to this country with her father in the year 1816.

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DR. SPROULE'S TRIBUTE TO WOMAN.

Wherever liberty has unfurled her flag of peace, freedom raised her song of joy, man has sinned and reformed, fallen and risen again, toiled and reaped, ventured and crossed the face of sorrow, the hand of love stroked the brow of grief and word of lovelessness ever fallen upon the human world, there has stood in all her beauty and her...

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T. W. BOYD & SON, MONTREAL, P. Q.

COLONIAL WIT.

Towards the end of last month, says a writer in Today, the Railway Pioneer Register (a volunteer force composed of mining and mechanical engineers from the Rand) were engaged in constructing a "deviation" line at one of the many drifts where the West had huddled himself in converting the bridge into scrap-iron. Close by the river was a large "surprisingly clean" Boer farm house, which was promptly occupied by the commanding officer, an utter stranger, whose yearly salary at Johannesburg in ante-bellum days ran into thousands of Rand's sovereigns. A whisper as to his comparatively luxurious quarters reached, in an evil moment, over-crowded and comfortable Bloemfontein, and before many hours the colonel was favored with a service telegram which read: "The D. O. R. wants your house." The erstwhile Randie, puzzled beyond measure, handed the cryptic message to his adjutant, who, after much searching of a fortunately available Army List, gave as his version that "the director of railways, Colonel Girouard, is going to commandeer our house." "Will he?" said the indignant Anglo-Afrikaner; "no bully 'blue-nose' is going to turn us out on the veldt. If he can sling round a bucketful of capital letters, so can I. Just telegraph back 'The D. O. R. can G. T. H.'" The next day he received another communication from the Orange Colony's capital, ordering him to present himself before a board of inquiry. At it he was requested to explain what he meant by forwarding such a grossly insulting message to an imperial officer of high rank. "There must be surely some terrible error in transmission," said the innocent person from the Golden City; "I hope I am incapable of insulting any brother officer, and (with an infinitesimal contraction of his last eyelid) 'best of all a bronzed colonial.'" "But," quickly the president of the board, "your wire runs, 'The D. O. R. can G. T. H.'" "Now, telling anybody to go to the region means in the service a court martial." "Quite so," responded the colonial, "but you see the message meant, 'The Director of Railways can Get the House.'" Tableau.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 2.—The Great Northern lifted its blockade early today, bringing in its overland train from the Pacific coast in three sections. The Northern Pacific blockade from the floods was nearly as long as its recent snow blockade, which lasted one week. The interruption of traffic was the longest the system has ever sustained. In the meantime the Canadian Pacific has been running as usual.

A ST. JOHN MAN'S SUCCESS.

The many friends in this city of James W. Gerow, for years captain of the late ship Minnie H. Gerow, and son of George W. Gerow, autoneer, will be pleased to hear that he has been appointed manager of the United Cigarette Machine Co., Ltd., an English concern with a capital of £750,000, with headquarters at Lynchburg, Virginia. The Lynchburg News of March 27th says in its report of the annual meeting: "A dividend of 5 per cent. was declared. The audited accounts showed that after the payment of this dividend there will be left on the net earnings an undivided surplus of something over 20,000 pounds sterling. . . . At a board meeting held immediately after the adjournment of the shareholders' meeting, Captain J. W. Gerow was elected chairman of the company for the ensuing year." This is pretty quick promotion, and speaks volumes for Mr. Gerow's ability. He went with the company last July, in three months was made superintendent of the machine shops; a little later an American secretary; a month ago was elected a director of the company, and is now its chairman, or president.

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SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

A copy of illustrated booklet "Weekly Expenses Reduced" sent free to your address by writing to LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

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Advertisement for GOLD CURE ASTHMA. Do you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt, Sweet Alice whose hair was so brown? Who went with delight if you gave her a smile And trembled with fear at your frown? In the corner obscure and alone They have fitted a slab of the granite so gray. And sweet Alice lies under the stone.

Advertisement for Pain-Killer. From Capt. J. Loy, Police Station No. 6, Montreal: "I've been using FRANK DAVIE'S PAIN-KILLER for pains in the stomach, rheumatism, sciatica, frost bites, chilblains, cramps, and all ailments which afflict men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that FRANK DAVIE'S is the best remedy I have ever used." Used Internally and Externally. Two Sizes, 50c. and 60c. bottles.

Advertisement for Steele-Briggs Seeds. YOU can judge the value of an animal and most articles in commerce by appearance and price. With Seeds it is different. Any seed must be valued by what it will grow and not by a "cheap" price. For Seeds are of uncertain growth and product—they are as valuable as broken-down milk. It is extravagant waste to use them. Cheap Seeds will give greater profit to the seller but the user the loser. "GOOD QUALITY" in Seeds is the foundation of worth—it is the result from selecting and improving strains, together with care and intelligence in growing and means success to the user.

Advertisement for Steele-Briggs Seeds. Buy your Seeds from dealers who sell and insist upon having them. If you send for them from a local merchant send your order direct. Refuse substitutes or "just as good." Send for catalogue if you have not received it.

Advertisement for The Steele-Briggs Seed Co., Limited, Toronto. "CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE."

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Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Dr. J. C. Carter.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

GUARE SICK HEADACHE.

OTTAWA

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And Who Tory A Notor and

Shut Their Dredging Jobs, the Yark Seandals Affair, the Way Con Seats, et

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OTTAWA LETTER.

Men Who Paint Present Government a Model of Purity,

And Who Assert That Preceding Tory Administrations Were Notorious for Corrupt and Crooked Dealings.

Shut Their Eyes to Tarte and Blair's Dredging Contracts and Railway Jobs, the Soulages Canal Infamy, the Yukon and Emergency Food Scandals, the Crow's Nest Railway Affair, the Attempted Yukon Railway Contract, the Sale of Senate Seats, etc.

OTTAWA, March 25.—The budget debate has continued for more than a week, and after Wednesday it will be postponed until the week following Easter. Should it continue all that week it will be shorter than the average budget debate of old times. A number of members have no other opportunity to make a speech for debate except on the budget question.

Mr. Bell of Pictou is one of the good speakers at this parliament and usually adds something to a discussion. It was rather expected that he would poke some fun at Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Charlton, in connection with their latest difference of opinion. But Mr. Bell was serious, and his speech was in the main a quiet and dignified argument. His analysis of political history goes to show that the first real differences of policy on party lines in Canada arose over the question of the tariff. Before that there was the union and confederation, and a new line of division over the Pacific scandal, both temporary questions. On the fiscal policy the two parties first joined issue in support of fixed principles. For twenty years this was the line of division.

Today it is certain that the conservative party is still protectionist. The liberal party has abandoned the tariff platform of 1881. It is not so clear what its present policy is. Mr. Bell remarked that every man but two who had spoken on the government side advocated protection on certain lines and on industries carried on in his constituency. The time had come when the government party as an organization should make a declaration of faith. Sir Wilfrid and his ministers should have declared policy. What that policy would be no one could tell, for there was no agreement in the speeches of ministers. Sir Richard Cartwright says he has not changed his views, and he still re-echoes the views which he formerly condemned most vigorously as embodied in the present tariff with his authority. Mr. Tarte openly declares himself a protectionist and professes to be sowing the seeds of protection in the ministerial ranks. Mr. Fielding suggests more protection next year. It would be honest and straightforward for the ministers to declare what they believed and what they intend to do. In the meantime Mr. Bell argues strongly in favor of a further advance in the direction of the tariff policy. He joins those who desire the control of our own markets, and especially deprecate the transfer of that control to the United States.

The member for Pictou is strenuous in his plea for closer relations with Newfoundland and the British West Indies. He maintains that Newfoundland naturally belongs to the Canadian confederation, and that every reasonable inducement should be held out to that colony to join us. He cannot see that the dominion is taking any steps toward that object and sees great danger in the present policy of drift, which necessarily throws Newfoundland into closer sympathy with the United States.

Nor is there any sign that the government is seeking closer connection with our sister colonies to the south. These islands contain a market naturally calling for Canadian goods. They supply products that we want. We should take advantage of this time when the West Indian subjects of the King are troubled over their own future, hampered by the competition of other countries and courted by United States emissaries. We should hold out the hand of comradeship and offer them a welcome to our own brotherhood.

From Mr. Bell and Dr. Sproule, who spoke later in the evening, Sir Richard Cartwright heard a number of unpleasant truths. They confronted him with a number of false quotations, and incorrect citations which he has been using to support his charges against the late census and the late government. His own argument that the last five years have shown a larger increase of population than the previous five has been badly demolished. It is, in fact, not sustained by any statistics that can be produced. There ought to be some ground for the contention, since we have had a succession of fine crops, large developments in the Yukon, the Kootenay and New Ontario, and the beginning of considerable enterprises in Cape Breton. But, as opposed to that, it has been a time of great prosperity in the United States, where the industries have called for more artisans, and Canada has furnished them in considerable quantities. The census returns of the New England states, the customs returns of the transfer of settlers' effects, Mr. Cote's parish circulars, the registration re-

turns for elections, the school statistics, and other sources of information have been ransacked, and they all go to show the Canadian population is more numerous in the last five years than in the previous five.

Sir Richard has to hear some of his old speeches reread, and they sound a little absurd in the light of present events. His eager assertion that reciprocity could be had by an intelligent government in a few months, his fine scorn of the uselessness of the department of trade and commerce, which has become still more useless since he occupied it, his furious denunciation of an expenditure many millions less than it is now, his horror of intercolonial deficits, his attacks on petty extravagances and acts of jobbery that are trifling compared with those that are daily exposed, in the record of at least three of his colleagues, his satirical reference to nepotism considered in the light of the fact that he has now few near relatives that are not in the public service, are all very interesting and perhaps more agreeable to Sir Richard. However, he endures it, and looks as pleasant as possible, reminding one of the remark of the venerable Samuel Pepys, who, attending the execution of some of the regicides, had taken their opponents' advice and stayed out of that country. Nor is there much to be claimed for the present government in the development of the dairy industry in Prince Edward Island since that was set on foot by the previous ministry. This government, while spending half as much again as the previous ministry, has not opened up for Canada or Canadian farm products a single new market on the face of the world, though it has had something to do with the closing of oil-cans. It had started out on some undertakings, but they had all failed, and even the simple and necessary enterprise of providing transportation for Prince Edward Island products to the British market had been inefficient.

Mr. Johnston of Cape Breton accepted the challenge to declare his economic creed. He remarked, no doubt with great frankness, that his creed was a belief that the government would do what is right in the matter, which seems to mean that whatever the government may choose to do will be satisfactory to Mr. Johnston. Most of his budget speech was a commendation of Mr. Fielding and of the statesmanship which created the Dominion Coal Co. Whatever may be said as to that, it hardly needs to be argued that such legislation would hardly be possible or successful without the coal which Mr. Fielding and the other ministers now in office, always excepting Mr. Tarte, denigrate but which they have humbly accepted and outlived. The Dominion Iron and Steel Co. would also be impossible had not this government adopted the system of iron and steel bounties which every minister of the government, Mr. Johnston's manager in quiet and easiness, and there is nothing offensive, though there is much that is inaccurate, in his presentation of the case. At the end he was led astray by a preceding speaker, and quoted the statement of Sir Charles Tupper when Mr. Fielding brought down his tariff of 1897. Sir Charles declared that this tariff would destroy many Canadian industries and cripple the industrial machinery of the dominion. Mr. Johnston observes that this prediction has not been carried out, but he did not remember that it was which Mr. Fielding brought down in his budget of 1897, was abandoned and utterly demolished by Mr. Fielding himself before it was a month old. When he took it into committee he suggested that there were some changes to be made, and submitted a new tariff with an entirely different scale of duties, restoring in part the protection which the first tariff had taken away. These corrections changed half the items on which the duties had been changed in the original bill. Following in a party line, Sir Charles Tupper had put in his protest.

Article Budget. Corrected. Tariff. Surgical instruments Free 15 p.c. Mining machinery Free 25 p.c. Wire for electrical purposes 25 p.c. 30 p.c. Barber's belt 25 p.c. 30 p.c. Silvered glass 20 p.c. 25 p.c. Lenses 20 p.c. 25 p.c. Newspaper outside 20 p.c. 25 p.c. Cut nails 20 p.c. 25 p.c. Bolts and nuts 20 p.c. 25 p.c. Wire nails 20 p.c. 25 p.c. Buttons (special) 20 p.c. 25 p.c. Twines and spruce 20 p.c. 25 p.c. Worsteds yarn 20 p.c. 25 p.c.

These are some of the increases. The decreases included cotton and silk manufactures, steel tubes for factories, steel for tool makers, scrap iron, scrap steel, structural iron and steel, wood veneers, glycerine for factories, and grindstones. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, March 26.—The little dispute between Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Borden and Mr. Bell is chargeable to the Knight. It grows out of the fact that the Canadian Year Book deals slightly in estimates. The same is true of the trade and navigation tables issued by Mr. Paterson and the tables of trade and commerce sent out by Sir Richard himself. The census is taken only once in ten years, and the government statisticians have thought it necessary to publish the amount of taxation revenue, expenditure and so on per head of the population. To make up the figures for it is necessary to estimate a population for each year, and this is done by assuming an annual increment proportionate to the gains of the ten years recorded in the previous census. When the next census is taken, these figures may be found wrong, as happened in 1891 and 1901. In late editions of the Year Book the population figures, as estimated for the previous years, were revised, and the table covering previous years is now based on the returns of late censuses.

Mr. Borden quoted correctly from this revised edition, which is therefore as accurate as any figures can be. Sir Richard assumed that Mr. Borden was taking the uncorrected statement, and amid the hurrahs of his followers pointed out that these figures had been contradicted by later censuses. Mr. Bell, who spoke after Sir Richard, showed the difference between the figures the knight had quoted and the figures actually found in the book used by Mr. Borden. It was a clear case of falsification on the part of Sir Richard, though it was probably unintentional. When Sir Richard rose to a question of privilege, supporting his quotation by reproducing the book which Mr. Borden had used, he showed unmistakable signs of an anger. Mr. Bell will probably attend to the minister when he comes back. Meantime Mr. Borden explained that for his part he had simply used the figures authorized by the present gov-

ernment. The public money had paid for these returns, and Mr. Borden thought the might be excused as a young man for glancing at the uncorrected statement. But Sir Richard insisted that the returns issued by himself and his colleagues were untrustworthy, Mr. Borden would accept this statement. He only reminded Sir Richard that it was the minister himself who was falsifying the government's record.

The budget debate yesterday was mostly in the hands of new members. Mr. Hackett of Prince Edward Island is a veteran and is able to recall his own avowal in supporting the extension of the Dominion to the Northwest and the Pacific Railway contract, but the other four members for Prince Edward Island are now in their first parliament. Mr. Hackett is therefore able to give them and their friends some information. For instance, he can remind them that there would not be the match occasion for government boasting over the large trade produced from western crops and western minerals. Mr. Hackett's party had taken their opponents' advice and stayed out of that country. Nor is there much to be claimed for the present government in the development of the dairy industry in Prince Edward Island since that was set on foot by the previous ministry. This government, while spending half as much again as the previous ministry, has not opened up for Canada or Canadian farm products a single new market on the face of the world, though it has had something to do with the closing of oil-cans. It had started out on some undertakings, but they had all failed, and even the simple and necessary enterprise of providing transportation for Prince Edward Island products to the British market had been inefficient.

Mr. Kemp of Toronto made a speech which has already been quite fully reported. It was a strong imperial declaration, and was warmly applauded on the opposition side of the house. Col. Denison or George Parkin would have been delighted both with the speech and its inception if the message had been as welcome to the government as it was warmly applauded on the opposition side of the house. Mr. Kemp has no sympathy with the statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that there is nothing left to be reformed. He says: "There is the question of the duties, the question of defence, the question of foreign trade, the question of the question of purchasing supplies and doing public works by tender, the question of economical administration, the question of freight rates on farm and other products, the building up of our foreign trade in ratio to that of the United States, of improving our transportation facilities so that our produce may go out via Canadian instead of United States ports. There is a question of inducing Germany to stop discriminating against us in our exports, and of framing our trade policy to give more employment to our own people. We require a definite policy based upon the necessities of the country, and we should endeavor to frame a policy that will be of benefit to the people based upon reciprocal trade preference which will bring us into closer touch with its 400,000,000 inhabitants and render us more independent in trade matters than we are now."

Mr. Bourassa does not agree with Mr. Kemp. He says he is a protectionist because Canada has to be protectionist, but on this point he is an opportunist, believing that we are not to be understood as giving other principles. Free trade may be good for Great Britain and protection good for the United States. If so, both are justified and Canada should take the policy that is good for Canada. But Mr. Bourassa does not believe in imperial preference. The original preference which gave good terms to countries that give good terms to us suited Mr. Bourassa, but the government abandoned that, and is no longer content to quote Rindhead Kipling's words:

"I favor those who favor me, I said our Lady of the Snows."

There is a good deal of horse sense in Bourassa's discussion of the trade situation. He says that Britain gives us the same terms as it gives other countries, and therefore we owe Britain no special tariff rates. A country which should give Canada a 30 per cent. tariff and other countries 40 per cent. might deserve a return in kind as a trade policy. It gives other countries goods free and does the same with all foreign countries is no particular friend of ours so far as trade conditions go. Therefore he claims that Germany has only acted as a reasonable trade country in applying its highest tariff to our goods and its lowest tariff to those of the United States. There is a fallacy in Mr. Bourassa's contention about Germany since it ignores altogether our imperial preference, but there is no fallacy in his contention that we get no corresponding return from Britain for our preference.

Mr. Bourassa rather laughs at the idea of Sir Richard that protection and corruption go together. If it were so there would be enough protection in the present tariff to make it dangerous. The member for Labelle points out that the charge of corruption against the late government referred mostly to the construction of public works and according to Sir Richard's argument we should abandon these enterprises. Mr. Bourassa rather hinted that stated that a contrary course had been adopted, and that the element of corruption was not wanting. He rather chaffed Sir Richard at his want of confidence in the virtue of his own government, and offered his services as a counsel to defend the morality of the ministry against the attack of the senior minister.

Mr. Bourassa claims that France is the most advanced country in the world in the prosperity in the protection of her argument for the protection of her fact. The prosperity of France is shown partly in its trade, but far more in the fact that it is a country where capital, industry and energy are shown equally in all parts of the country, urban and rural. Everywhere wealth is distributed with more equality than in other countries. It is the only place in the world where a government requiring a national loan is able to obtain money from servant

strife, small traders, farmers, artisans and all classes of the people. Even in the dark days following the German war the immense public loan required was subscribed by the common people.

Mr. Bourassa claims that the preferential tariff is protective, but it is the British and German manufacturer whom it protects against the Canadian. Most of the gains go to middlemen in England, and no benefit comes to Canada.

After this Mr. Bourassa got on his old theme, his opposition to imperialism and what he called "sentimentalism" will not last very long, and by and by we shall be determined not to repeat the experiment of interfering in British wars. He has studied recent history with a strong anti-English bias, and has raked up a great catalogue of injuries which England has done us. Only Sir Richard Cartwright has been able to equal this record, for it will be remembered that he once produced the same array of charges, coupled with the statement that "we owe England nothing but forgiveness."

Mr. Bourassa seems to think we hardly owe her that much. He accuses England, meaning of course Great Britain, of neglecting our interests in the matter of the Alaskan boundary. He charges that imperial statesmen have selfishly refused to respond to our invitation to give us a trade preference. He says that England has compelled Canada to pay for five-eighths of the cost of an imperial cable that will not benefit us at all, but is solely for imperial purposes. England having secured our pledge, has gone on to isolate her own empire by a cable arrangement with a rival cable enterprise. He represents Chamberlain as asking for soldiers from Canada and at the same time refusing even to consider a question of reciprocal trade with Canada. He accuses him of taking young men from the country who should be developing Canada, and causing their blood to be split in Africa, and at the same time refusing to encourage emigration to this country rather than to the United States.

Mr. Bourassa scolds Mr. Chamberlain and the London Times and several other culprits for their allegation that Canada is a cold country, disagreeable to settlers who are accustomed to a temperate latitude, and unsuitable to Welsh folk now settled in Patagonia.

Mr. Bourassa is a type of one class of Quebec politicians. He ventures to say in English in his speech, and in French to their compatriots. But Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Tarte have certainly no right to find fault with Mr. Chamberlain or British statesmen who decline to offer Canada reciprocal trade. They may be unwise and narrow, but at least Canadian supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier have no right to condemn them. Mr. Chamberlain is doing exactly what Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked him to do. He is adhering to the policy which he has always declared of our premier, who told him that the Canadian preference was a free gift and that no return was expected or desired for it, and who advised the British government not to impose a duty on breadstuffs or establish any system of protection. Sir Wilfrid went still farther, and told the home government that the imperial preference and the Canadian tariff was not the last word from Canada, but was the first step towards a policy of complete free trade such as England had found so advantageous in the past. The Canadian preference was his reward for the above declaration. If Mr. Chamberlain should conclude without direct authority that Sir Wilfrid was deceiving him and really desired a return of preference for preference. That would be a great incivility to the Canadian government. Mr. Bourassa has forgotten the Jubilee.

Hamilton McCarthy, the sculptor who executed the soldiers' monument at Halifax, has now on exhibition at his studio here two works of art that are much admired. They are intended to commemorate the part taken in the South Africa war by the citizens of Ottawa and Prince Edward Island. The Ottawa figure represents a Canadian soldier dressed in khaki, waving his hat at the moment of victory. The attitude and expression are heroic and striking. The Prince Edward Island figure is that of a Canadian soldier, also clad in khaki, in the act of using his bayonet to defend a sun over which he stands. Every muscle of face and body is set for his work. That he has a dangerous job on hand is settled not only by his evident determination, but from the fact that his sleeve is hanging in shreds from the effect of a shell explosion. These figures are to be reproduced in bronze and mounted on suitable pedestals. The site for the Ottawa monument has, I believe, not been selected, but it is understood that the Charlottetown memorial figure will face the Queen's square gardens of that city, and will bear an inscription of the names of the members of the Prince Edward Island contingent who fell in South Africa. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, March 27.—The day before Easter adjournment is generally dull enough in the house. Yesterday, even the sparkling invective of Mr. Bourassa and the radiant humor of Mr. Fraser were not enough to draw the attention of the house to the task of dispelling the solemnity. Mr. Bourassa went on with his bill of charges against the imperial government. Mostly his complaint was over the refusal of the imperial minister to consider the request of Canada for a reciprocal tariff. He told how Mr. Chamberlain had determined to maintain the traditional trade policy of the kingdom, how Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had declared free trade to be a permanent policy, and generally how the policy should have been exposed to the claim of Canada. Only fine compliments and numerous expressions of gratitude came to us in exchange for our tariff preference, and our gift of blood to the Empire.

Mr. Bourassa admitted incidentally that the government at Westminster was strictly following the advice of the premier of Canada. Mr. Chamberlain was doing what Sir Wilfrid Laurier begged him to do. But then, according to Mr. Bourassa, the minister has changed. He did not state in what way the change had come or what it was. Sir Wilfrid's statement at London shuts out a possibility of change. If we have sent troops to Africa, Sir Wilfrid offered them at the Jubilee, though he reported the offer after the fact. His free trade advice was not a temporary counsel. He urged the home government to adhere to free trade forevermore. He offered on behalf of Canada comradeship on the journey. He explained that we were a nation, but were coming to free trade as it was in England, and the preference was the first step. How could any change of time or circumstance affect this counsel and declaration?

Moreover, if the imperial government ever thought of returning preference for preference, it must have been conferred with the consent of the Canadian parliament. On every occasion when the house here divided on the subject the majority has declared against an imperial preference, and all our ministers have voted against it. Mr. Bourassa has voted with them. Why should he expect Mr. Chamberlain to thrust a responsive preference upon Canada against the last advice received from the Canadian premier in the face of successive votes of the Canadian parliament?

Mr. Fraser addressed a thinner speech. He was not very serious in his mode of discussing the subject of the budget, and was not taken too seriously. But if any minister is greedy of praise, or if the whole government together desires a hearty and wholehearted expression of implicit, abiding and childlike confidence and admiration, Mr. Fraser's speech fills the bill. If there is anything in the gift of this government which is due to unwavering loyalty, and outspoken and impetuous devotion, Mr. Fraser ought to have it. He explained that under the beneficent regime of Sir Wilfrid Laurier the sun is shining more benignly on all the fields have yielded a larger increase, property abounds on every hand, and the last winter the Nova Scotia robbers were terrified by the amiable climate to remain instead of seeking their southern haunts. Going into details, Mr. Fraser told of a steel company whose securities or stock had risen in value from 20 cents to 35. He did not explain what the government had done to improve the business of making steel, but it was easily inferred from his argument. Mr. Fielding might have carried out his promise and reduced the duty or abolished the duty. He retained both duty and bounty, as they were before. In short, the Fielding policy has saved the life of the steel industry the way pins have saved the lives of many people, that is by not sticking in them.

The bottom seems to have fallen out of Mr. McKinnon's claim that he has rescued the province of Prince Edward Island from a loss of \$4,000 a year reduction in subsidy. Or he saves the credit he makes a strong reflection on the vigilance of the attorney general and the premier of the province. It turns out that the subsidy has been paid right along on the old basis, so that McKinnon loses nothing to this day. The government of Ontario had not intended to make a reduction on account of the loss of population, but the auditor general threw out a suggestion that a reduction ought to be made. The finance department asked the premier what he thought about it, and that Ontario had not take the trouble to answer. Thus the matter stood when Mr. McKinnon and the minister of justice had their discussion, and the minister of justice decided that a province which suffered a loss of population was not required on that account to give up part of the subsidy. Mr. Fitzpatrick would probably have reached that conclusion if he had not seen Mr. McKinnon. He would have had to decide the matter one way or the other, and it may be assumed that he would give a correct interpretation. Still he was entitled to some reply and argument from the government of Prince Edward Island, which seems to be too much engaged in rescuing its friends from the penalties of corruption to be able to attend to the interests of the public.

After a year the correspondence between Mr. Mulock and the Australian premier has been produced. As the late Mr. Pope would have observed, there isn't nothing to it. Mr. Mulock threw out various suggestions about a mutual preference and an enlarged free list, but Mr. Barton is having his own time over trade questions and declined to complicate the problem already sufficiently involved. The Australian government will have something to say about it at coronation time, if one may judge from the debates which are reported in the Sydney and Melbourne papers, there is very little prospect of Australia going far. The last journals received here are dated toward the end of February, and show that the tariff question in Australia is the most difficult problem that confronts the new commonwealth. It is going in for protection on advanced lines, but there is a very strong anti-protection party and a great number of sectional protectionist parties. The states have not yet learned to work well together, and each locality has its own set of industries affected by tariff legislation.

We are not to have Mr. Bergeron with us this session. Twice he has been defeated since the general election last year, and he has a hard job at each time he has undertaken to capture a seat and has cut down the majority to one-half. The St. James division of Montreal will soon be open again through the exposure of the ballot stuffing operations by which Mr. Bergeron was defeated. Possibly he may attack that seat once more and attempt to destroy the other half of the government majority. His opponent in Beauharnois owes his election to the electors of Valleyfield, the largest town and centre of a great cotton textile industry. Mr. Bergeron has always stated that he saved these cotton mills by preventing the government from reducing the tariff. At all events the government is in power and the Valleyfield Cotton Company took the pre-

caution to retain the sympathy of Mr. Tarte by supporting his candidature. Outside of Valleyfield Mr. Bergeron had a good majority. Of course there was a discussion on race and religious lines. On one side the people were asked to vote for a compatriot as their candidate; on the other they were exhorted to vote for compatriots as their premier and minister of public works. Mr. Tarte went to Valleyfield and canvassed from house to house. The minister of inland revenue put in most of his time there during the campaign. Mr. Carroll, the new solicitor general, labored in the riding with diligence, and the minister of agriculture put in his word. Mr. Tarte's party conspicuously reminded the people of Valleyfield that they were asking for important public works, and told them that if they expected to get any consideration they must support Mr. Tarte's candidature. La Patrie opened out a furious attack on Mr. Monk, who addressed a meeting at St. Estienne. The paper charged that Mr. Monk had been accused of wearing European clothes and said that he sought to prove the contrary by indecently exhibiting his overcoat made of the skins of bears which he himself had shot, showed that his coat was made in Montreal, and proceeded to disclose in order to convince the audience that he wore Canadian shirts. Mr. Monk says it is false and proposes to stop the personal campaign against him by suing La Patrie for \$10,000 damages. It may be stated that Mr. Monk's party got a majority in St. Estienne. S. D. S.

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IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons owning property in the Municipalities of the City and County of Saint John, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned at his office, 42 Princess Street, in the City of Saint John, otherwise legal proceedings will be commenced to enforce such payment.
Dated the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1902.
By order,
GEO. R. VINCENT, Secretary.

Only vegetable oils—and no coarse animal fats—are used in making "Baby's Own Soap"
Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing. Doctors recommend it for Nursery and Toilet use. Beware of imitations. Albert Toilet Soap, Mfrs., Montreal.

The TOILET IS INCOMPLETE WITHOUT POND'S EXTRACT
RELIEVES CHAFING, ITCHING OR IRRITATION. COOLS, SOOTHES AND HEALS THE SKIN, AFTER SHAVING.
Avoid dangerous, irritating Witch Hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract, which usually costs and often contain "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

TO WOMAN.

Woman raised her song of joy, of her altar of love; when she had and reaped, ventured and won. Whichever a smile to the coffin and word of God in all her beauty and her history, poetry, music, art, the little bud when its green of all creation has always the beautiful eyes of love and children nesting on the bosom, as it looks up into the makes it possible for the gray to the coffin and word of God in all her beauty and her history, poetry, music, art, the little bud when its green of all creation has always the beautiful eyes of love and children nesting on the bosom, as it looks up into the makes it possible for the gray to the coffin and word of God in all her beauty and her history, poetry, music, art, the little bud when its green of all creation has always the beautiful eyes of love and children nesting on the bosom, as it looks up into the makes it possible for the gray to the coffin and word of God in all her beauty and her history, poetry, music, art, the little bud when its green of all creation has always the beautiful eyes of love and children nesting on the bosom, 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NOTICE

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion. Special contracts made for time advertisements. Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 5, 1902.

WHY MANITOBA WENT AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Returns from the Manitoba referendum are incomplete, but there appears to be no doubt that a majority of the ballots cast are against prohibition. The conditions called for a sixty per cent. majority in the case of a small vote to constitute an effective decision in favor of the existing prohibitory law. But the actual majority is apparently the other way. This is a very different story from the two plebiscites in which Manitoba prohibitionists scored handsome majorities.

THE COMING ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Within a few days the province of Ontario will be intensely interested in the election of a new legislature to take the place of the house now dissolved by the expiration of time. For more than thirty years the people of that province have been ruled by the same party. The government led at first by Mr. Blake and afterwards by Sir Oliver Mowat, Mr. Hardy and Mr. Ross has never been broken up, and only changed in so far as the change of premiers required.

that at least three seats were stolen by ballot frauds. The next Ontario election was the federal election of 1900. Here again the two governments and the two machines worked together, and this time, as far as Ontario was concerned, they were badly beaten. The ninety-two federal ridings elected fifty-seven conservatives to thirty-five liberals.

THE BRITISH A GREAT PEOPLE.

One of the most remarkable articles that has been published in the Paris press for some time appeared recently in the Figaro, under the signature of George Duruy, on the teaching conveyed by the South Africa war. This M. Duruy sums up in the simple words, "Never despair." The writer recalls the repeated reverses suffered by the British at the commencement of the campaign, and after reminding his readers that far from inducing them to abandon the war, they only nerved them to more determined action, he expresses the hope that if the French had been in the same position as the English, they would have acted in the same way, but, he adds, "However, our wounded amour propre would have certainly required expiatory victims, and I doubt whether those victims would have been refused it."

TIME FOR A CHANGE.

Mr. Hazen has embodied sound and practical policy in the platform contained in his resolutions. He asks for protection to the political rights of the people from the perpetrators of election frauds, and from the evils of the open ballot combined with corruption and coercion. He demands the protection of the treasury from loss occasioned by private contracts given at excessive prices without competition, and from the excessive cost of government machinery. The platform also claims for municipalities the rights and privileges which the government has been gradually absorbing for itself, and asks that the money and effort set free by business methods shall be devoted to the promotion of the agricultural, educational and industrial interests of the people.

ness, and was drawing pay for services to the Laurier government. Some other New Brunswick ministers get more than double their salaries by charging alleged expenses that are never incurred. We are paying these excessive allowances to six ministers when Nova Scotia gets along with three paid heads of departments. We keep up a legislature of one member for each 8,000 inhabitants, while Nova Scotia requires only one for each 12,000, and Ontario and Quebec have more than 20,000 inhabitants for each member. For years our ministers paid two prices for steel bridges. They still pay two prices for smaller contracts, and for printing, and five prices to themselves for their own services. At the same time they have been cutting down the really necessary services, robbing the municipalities, and adding rapidly to the provincial debt. It is time for a change.

FIELDING'S SURPLUS.

The Toronto Star thus sizes up Hon. Mr. Fielding's budget statement: "In his budget speech Mr. Fielding deals with the tariff and with the public finances. On the tariff, questioning the government has been approached on two sides; on the one side, by those who desire to see the tariff placed upon a revenue basis and the policy promulgated in the liberal platform carried into effect; on the other by the manufacturers, who are clamoring for the increase of the duties and still more protection. Mr. Fielding now announces that no changes in either direction will be made during the present session. "For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, our receipts were \$53,514,701, and our expenditure was \$57,982,868, an increase over the expenditure for the fiscal year 1900 of \$5,268,388. As a sum is set apart every year for the reduction of the debt, the net addition to the debt was less than the deficit, the actual increase of the debt during the fiscal year 1901 amounting to \$2,985,196. Mr. Fielding now estimates that the revenue for the current fiscal year will reach \$58,900,000, or \$4,285,299 more than the revenue of the last fiscal year. The estimated expenditure, on the other hand, shows a still greater increase, and Mr. Fielding states that it will reach the enormous total of \$65,200,000, or \$7,287,134 more than during the fiscal year 1901, and that there will be a deficit of \$3,450,000. After deducting from this the annual contribution to the sinking fund, the net increase of the debt for the current fiscal year will be about \$6,000,000. Following the old practice of putting \$14,250,000 of the expenditures to one side, Mr. Fielding claims a surplus, but it is unfortunately a fictitious one. The heavy increase in the debt and the announcement that a new loan will be negotiated, shows how our finances stand."

CORNWALLIS NEWS.

CORNWALLIS, N. S., April 2.—Charles Eaton of Canard sold 56 head of cattle to Thomson Bros. of Halifax last week. John Loomer of Sheffield Mills has purchased a farm at Hortonville from John Webster. Mrs. John Bennette died on Saturday after an illness of many months, at her home, near Canning. Deceased was about 87 years of age. She leaves a husband and several children, one of whom is the wife of Warren Parker of Habitant. The death of Mr. Stevens of the central telephone office at Port Williams, occurred on Sunday last of consumption. Charles Bennette, seventy-eight years of age, died at his home in Arlington last week. There have been heavy rains and great freshets in Cornwallis recently. A large tract of dyke owned by Alexander Westcott, at Grand Pre, went out, flooding the whole marsh. Frank Dicke of Canard purchased a fine pair of horses in Halifax recently. Horses are high priced in Cornwallis. It takes \$125 to buy a very good horse. A military funeral will be given the late Lieut. Beverly Webster by the inhabitants of Kentville on Saturday next, on which day his remains are expected from England. Charles Eaton of Canard has purchased a tract of land from Raymond Smith at that place for \$500. Herbert Sheffield has accepted a clerkship in the branch of the Halifax Banking Co. at Canning.

ESDRAELON NEWS.

ESDRAELON, March 31.—The Gillmer mills, that were burned at Esdraelon six weeks ago, have been rebuilt and equipped with the very best of improved machinery. The people have the winter got off the largest quantity of logs ever known in one season. Rev. Mr. Rice, Methodist minister, has been holding service here every four weeks this winter. He has had large and attentive congregations and the people are in hopes he will continue his services through the summer and help to start a Sunday school here. There are a number of children here who very much need the good influence of a Sunday school.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

MANY RELIABLE WITNESSES Prove That Old Cases of Chronic Catarrh can be Cured.

A Medicine That Will Cure Cases of Catarrh of Long Standing Deserves a Very High Place in the Annals of Medical Discovery.

Such a Medicine is Peruna.

THOUSANDS of testimonials are pouring in every day of old cases of chronic catarrh that have resisted all treatment for years, being promptly and permanently cured by Peruna.

These reports do not all come from obscure places, signed by obscure people. A large proportion of these letters are written by men and women prominent in business and professional circles and many of them well known from ocean to ocean. Colonel John Franklin Waters occupies a prominent position among the leading trial lawyers of Chicago. He has probably obtained more verdicts against corporations in suits for personal injuries than any man of his age in the United States, and during his practice of over fifteen years he has not lost a single case in the Supreme Courts of Illinois and Missouri. He is a hard worker and has the energy of four men.

For a number of years he had been afflicted with chronic catarrh and having recently been thoroughly cured of his old affection, an interview was obtained with him by one of our reporters in which he gave the following statement to the public:

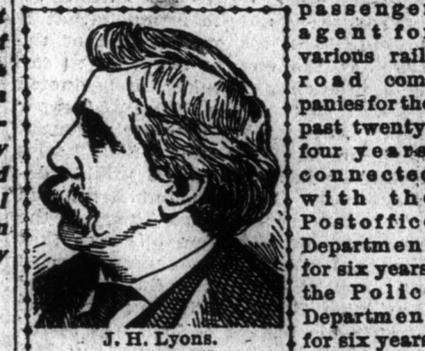
CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 6, 1900. The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O. Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the merits of such a worthy remedy for catarrh as your Peruna. I had suffered for a number of years from this very disagreeable disease and had tried many so-called remedies, but until I used Peruna none had the desired effect. I feel that I am perfectly cured and can cheerfully recommend Peruna to any one suffering from catarrh.

JOHN F. WATERS, 120 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. Another case equally well-known in Chicago, is reported through a letter from a veteran Railroad man.

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



COLONEL JOHN FRANKLIN WATERS, OF CHICAGO.



J. H. Lyons.

Captain John H. Lyons, of Chicago, writes on the following various railroad companies for the past twenty-four years, connected with the Postoffice Department for six years, the Police Department for six years, and at present connected with the Grand Trunk Railroad, had a similar case. He is a veteran soldier and a prominent member of G. A. R. Camp No. 102.

Captain John H. Lyons, 1612 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes: "For twenty years I suffered with chronic catarrh but thanks to Peruna I am now entirely cured. "It affords me much pleasure to make a statement in behalf of your meritorious remedy, Peruna. I have used same for catarrh and have found it to be all I claim for it. I had suffered for twenty years. I cheerfully recommend Peruna to anyone suffering from catarrh, and believe that, as in my case, it will prove a sure cure."—Captain John H. Lyons. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for instructive literature on catarrh.

"The Ills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. S.

Maple Sugar Men Working Over Time to Keep Up With Run of Sap—Telephone and Railway Enterprise.

SOUTHAMPTON, Cumberland Co., N. S., April 2.—Corey Jenks is extending the telephone line from Newville to Athol. Mr. Jenks' company is doing good work in opening up a tract of country, the fact of the telegraphic communication, the line already built passing through Newville, over Board's Back to River Hebert, and thence to Maccan.

Sugar Makers cannot recall such a continued flow of sap as that which started on Good Friday and has lasted five days and nights. Notwithstanding men boiled all night and gathered all day, it is estimated that fully half the sap was lost by the overflow of kettles. At present (Wednesday) the run still continues. Indications point to an early cessation of the sugar season.

Keates S. Hunter leaves here April 14 via St. John for Wolsley, Assa., where he will study farming on Senator Perley's farm, with a view to taking up land there in the future. R. Delahunty, track master of the C. C. and R. W., was here yesterday. He says new rails are to be laid on the line and all wooden bridges replaced by iron structures, the roadbed being at present unfit for the anticipated heavy traffic of the approaching season.

There are several mild cases of diphtheria at Collingwood Corner.

LAWRENCETOWN, N. S.

LAWRENCETOWN, N. S., March 31.—The home of Joel Whitman of Brickett was made sad by the death of his beloved wife, who took place on the 21st after a lingering illness, which was borne with Christian fortitude. Mrs. Whitman will be greatly missed in her home, where she proved herself a faithful wife and mother. Much sympathy is expressed for her sorrowing husband, one son and two daughters.

The union services are being continued this week meetings every afternoon in the Baptist church and every evening in the Methodist church.

Repairs are being made on the bridge which was greatly damaged by the freshet. W. A. Kinney of Lawrencetown has the contract. Lemert Whyard is seeking for S. O. Hall, Kenneth Moulton is ticket agent at the D. A. R. station office at Kentville at present.

Miss Highest of Oxford has charge of T. H. Rowe's millinery department. Mr. Coyne, the apple buyer, has left for his home in Ontario. Horace Reid of Brickett and Albert Besanson and Andrew Whitman of North Williams left for Boston last Saturday.

George Barbeau of Williamson lost his house and its contents by fire a few days ago. John Ruggles, who has been in failing health since the death of his aged partner, was removed to his son's residence in Tremont on Thursday.

DARING SAFE ROBBERY.

Money and Cheques Stolen From D. J. Purdy's Safe in Broad Daylight.

A daring safe robbery was committed on Main street last week in broad daylight, the party thief getting clear away with nearly \$200 in cash and cheques as a result of his bold venture. In the hope of effecting his capture quietly, the fact of the robbery has been carefully kept from the public by the loser, D. J. Purdy, and by the police, who have strong suspicions regarding the identity of the thief.

The burglary was accomplished in Mr. Purdy's grocery store on Thursday last, between 11 a. m. and night, probably at noon, when for about an hour the store is left in charge of one clerk. The safe from which the money was stolen is placed in an enclosed office near the back of the building, and is entirely out of the view of men working in the front of the store. Near the office is a door opening into the back yard.

Shortly after noon on Thursday the man in charge of the establishment, who had been working in the office, was called to the front of the store to attend some customers. He left the big door of the safe unfastened, but the compartment containing the valuables was securely locked. He was only absent about 10 or 15 minutes, but it is supposed that in this brief time the thief sneaked in by the back door, forced the cash drawer open, while stooping and concealed behind the enclosing wall of the office and slid away as quickly and quietly as he came. The loss was not discovered until six o'clock, when the chief clerk going to place some more money in the safe, found the cash drawer forced open and bearing on its edge the indentations received from some thin lever. From it had been extracted \$70 in cash and two cheques, one for \$33.50, and the other for \$30.

On the following morning the cheques were returned to the firm in an envelope enclosing a letter written apparently with the point of a lead pencil dipped in ink, and signed, "A Friend." The letter was dated at Fairville, but, from the postmark, had been mailed at St. John. The matter was at once placed in the hands of the police.

About a month ago a man was detected in the office by one of the clerks apparently tampering with the safe. But as nothing was missing and the man declared his innocence of any evil intention, no action was taken. This in connection with other circumstances has fixed the suspicion of this theft upon the same individual, for whom the police are on the look-out. He has, however, left town and no trace has been seen of him since the date of the crime. It is reported that he has gone up river.

Nearly 300 stream drivers have left Fredericton for work on the drives along the upper St. John, and about 100 more are expected to leave today.

FOUND HIS TRAP INSIDE A TREE TRUNK.

(Indianapolis News.)

While felling a tree on Earl Merwin's farm near Jefferson, Oscar Walters, the tenant, made a singular discovery. A large steel trap was found imbedded in the tree, the wood having grown over it to a thickness of three inches. Attached to the trap was a long chain, this being imbedded about six inches. On the spring of the trap was stamped the name of George Emory.

Mr. Emory reports that the trap has been missing for twenty-two years. The owner was a famous trapper in those days and did a flourishing business in coon hides, those animals being plentiful in the woods then. In making his rounds one day he found that one trap had disappeared. He thought that it had been stolen, but had no idea that the thief was a four-footed one.

When the trap was found in the tree it was about forty feet from the ground. After being cut out it was returned to Mr. Emory, who remembered its loss and identified it. He thinks that the trap was carried up into the tree by a coon.

MONCTON NEWS.

Will Wed a Brilliant Young Actress—Magistrate Sues the City.

MONCTON, April 2.—Invitations are out for the wedding of J. E. Muhlfield, superintendent of machinery and rolling stock of the I. C. R., to Miss Marie Murphy, a talented young actress, late of the Liberty Bell Company. The ceremony will be performed at Buffalo, New York, April 14th, and Mr. and Mrs. Muhlfield will be at home in Moncton after the 24th.

Scott Act fines collected last month amounted to \$300. William Lockhart of the I. C. R., who has been in a Montreal hospital for treatment, is reported to be somewhat improved.

Stipendiary Magistrate and Civil Court Commissioner Kay is taking legal proceedings against the city for alleged deficiency in salary, four and a half years at the rate of \$300 a year, or \$1,350 in all. The magistrate has apparently discovered reasons for believing that under the terms of his appointment he is entitled to a larger salary than he has been receiving. He had been civil court commissioner at \$600 a year, and on the death of Stipendiary Magistrate Wortman, whose salary was also \$600, the two offices were amalgamated, and Mr. Kay has since been receiving \$300 a year. It is not yet known what course the city will pursue.

A VALUABLE FISH.

A salmon weighing 14 pounds, the first of the season, was caught on Wednesday in Belyea Brook. N. 1 weir, Navy Island. The fish was a fine one and was sent to Boston, where it will delight the palates of epicures. Early salmon are valuable, and not many St. John people can afford to eat them at \$1 per pound, the figure set on this fish.

CITY

Recent Events

Together With from and

NOTICE

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During sessions of the Province, which demands columns, must be news let est possi

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LOCAL LEGISLATURE

FREDERICTON, March 31.—The committee resumed at half-past seven, and the bill was agreed to with amendments.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The house proceeded to the order of the day. The hon. attorney general said: When I was closing my speech last evening I charged the leader of the opposition with having in his speech in Kings stopped at the year 1898 when giving out his statement of the expenditure of the government. I am unable to acquit him of having done so deliberately, for he had then in his possession the statement contained in the Royal Gazette of the 23rd Dec. showing a most material reduction in the legislative expenses for 1898 compared with 1899, which were swelled by the great length of the session owing to the bridge charges. I have been waiting for a long time for an opposition leader to be so condemned, it is for giving false information, because it is in the nature of the people to believe what a public man states. He must have been aware that a statement such as he made showing an increase of about \$4,000 in the legislative expenses in a few years was calculated to startle the people. He has no excuse for having done this. It was carefully prepared beforehand, so that it appeared in the Gazette on the Monday morning following the session on Saturday. Why did he refrain from telling the electors that he refrained from doing so because of the bridge charges? He is also guilty of negligence in the manifesto when he thought to make comparison of the revenue of the year 1898 with the revenue of the year 1899 under the old government with the revenue from 1883 to 1891 under the new government. He stated that this government had an average of \$183,000 a year more revenue than the governments prior to 1883. But he left out of account \$2,000,000 a year more in 1898 than in 1897, an allowance which ceased in 1871. I am glad to see that he has since admitted that he was mistaken, and I am sure that he must feel that he owes an apology to the electors of Kings for having done so.

In addition to that I am told by the permanent official who has charge of the revenue that in the year 1898, he had \$400,000 out of the way, making about \$1,000,000 in some time that he has since got back as he is doing, and as other leaders of the opposition have done, for 20 or 30 years? Surely the people have a right to know the truth since that time. We have had elections, and the people at the polls have endorsed the policy of the government. There is no way for us to spend our time over dead issues. We should rather see what the government is doing now.

Let us take up the year 1898, the last year of Mr. Blair's government, and show how much larger the appropriations of today are in some lines than were made in 1898. I do not refer to Mr. Blair, for he was doing as much as he could with the means at his disposal, just as we are doing now with the means at our disposal. Take the item for agriculture. The expenditure for that in 1898 was \$21,000, and last year \$21,500, an increase of about \$500. Then take the item of education. In 1898 the expenditure was \$198,948, last year it was \$209,981, an increase of \$11,033. In 1898 the expenditure on the Lunatic Asylum, an institution of which we are all proud, was \$41,872 in 1898, and last year \$45,542, an increase of about \$3,670. Then take the item of our expenditures over 1898.

Now when an opposition leader is seeking to out a government, I think that these are facts and figures that ought to be brought to the attention of the people. Mr. Hazen gave notice of enquiry with regard to the resignation of the Hon. F. P. Thompson as a member of the legislature, and as to the number of criminal prosecutions conducted by the attorney general.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tweedie, the time for the introduction of private bills was extended until Saturday. Hon. Mr. Tweedie presented the report of the Provincial Board of Health. The house went into committee on the bill to authorize the municipality of St. John to issue debentures for the Lunatic Hospital, which was agreed to with an amendment striking out the provision making the bonds non-assessable. The bill authorizing the municipality of St. John to issue debentures for jail extension was agreed to in committee with a similar amendment.

Mr. Osman's bill to provide for the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate with civil jurisdiction in the parish of Harvey was agreed to, and Mr. Appley's bill to change the term of the Carleton county court from November until December was agreed to in committee. The house went into committee on a bill introduced by Mr. Appley to amend the law of evidence by providing that the courts and judges shall take judicial notice of all proclamations and orders by which acts of the legislature are brought into force. Mr. King proposed an amendment making this apply to convictions under the Game Act, which had already been obtained. Mr. Hazen thought it was dangerous to make the law retroactive and to legalize a conviction which could not be otherwise enforced.

The attorney general said that while all were agreed as to the unwisdom of retroactive legislation, there might be some difference in cases such as those covered by Mr. King's amendment. In those cases there was no defect as to the evidence convicting the violators of the game laws, except that the Royal Gazette containing the proclamation of the law being in force was not put in evidence. The law in fact was in force, and this is not taking away any right, but only to prevent a criminal escaping under a technical objection. The amendment was agreed to with an addition providing that it should not apply to any case in which proceedings had already been taken to have the conviction quashed. The bill was then agreed to as amended. Mr. King's bill to amend the debtors' act by providing for the appointment of a commissioner in the parish of Sussex was considered in committee, and an amendment was added by Mr. Copp to remove doubts as to the construction of the 37th section of the act. The bill was agreed to. Mr. Allen introduced a bill to further amend the municipal act. Its object is to enable the agents of municipalities to transfer their votes from one polling place to another. The house agreed to the bill to incorporate the village of Albert for fire protection and water supply purposes. Also to the bill authorizing the town council of Woodstock to assess in aid of a public hospital, and the bill to enable the town of Woodstock to assist enterprises that might be established in that town, after a vote of the ratepayers.

The house went into committee on the bill to incorporate the village of Albert for fire protection and water supply purposes. Mr. Osman said that strong petitions for and against the bill had been presented, those who had petitioned against it having already provided themselves with water facilities, but they were quite willing to give way if a substantial majority of the ratepayers were in favor of introducing a water system. The bill there-

fore had been amended by making it non-operative unless supported by two-thirds of the value of real estate. The principal purpose of the promoters had in view would be defeated if a two-thirds vote was insisted upon. They had expressed themselves willing that the bill should not be operative unless three-fifths of the value of real estate was in favor of it, which was surely conservative enough. Individuals as well as real estate owners have rights that should be considered, and reforms should not be blocked because one or two large land owners were opposed to them. He felt satisfied that a great necessity existed for a good water supply in Albert county, the circumstances there being entirely different from those usually found in many parts of the country. The principal source of supply were scattered springs, and people committed trespass almost every time they went to those springs. There was strong objection at the time and over sought legislation authorizing it to borrow \$10,000 for the purpose of providing water supply, but today it was doubtful if there could be found in Albert a person willing to go back to the old order of things. He therefore moved as an amendment to the amendment that the two-thirds clause be struck out and a three-fifths vote substituted therefor.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said it was an unusual course to move an amendment that had not been considered by the municipalities committee. The bill had been thoroughly discussed before the committee, and letters were read showing that no great necessity existed for the installation of a water system. In a village like Albert there should be a strong sentiment in favor of such a system before it is put into effect, thus thrusting upon the ratepayers a tax for benefits which had proved of little advantage to them. The better way for those anxious to obtain water would be to form a company, solicit subscriptions and proceed with the work. After further discussion by Mr. Ryan, Hon. Mr. Hill, Mr. Osman, Mr. Fleming and Mr. Porter, Mr. Hazen moved that the bill be referred to a select committee. The bill was then referred to a select committee.

Trinity church, Canterbury Station.—Wardens: Richard Scott, Edmund London. Vestrymen: James McGillivray, Thomas English, James McNeill, sr., James Nicholson, Alfred Wiberley, John Purrow, Jarvis S. Law, John A. Price, Harry Deakin, Albert Osborn, Walter Hyman, John Boyd, Representative to Synod, Walter F. Hyman.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B. Easter elections in Trinity church was postponed this evening.

In Christ church the result was as follows: Church Warden—E. G. Vroom, S. N. Topping. Vestrymen—G. McCullough, C. N. Vroom, John Black, Geo. E. Topping, S. A. McBride, W. C. H. Grimmer, F. A. Bolz. Representatives to Synod—W. C. H. Grimmer and C. N. Vroom; substitutes, Geo. E. Topping, E. G. Vroom.

MUSQUASH. Easter elections at the parish church at Musquash resulted as follows: Warden—G. H. Thomas, R. J. Scott. Vestrymen—Jas. E. Moody, Charles Spink, Joseph Smith, Thomas Chittick, John D. Anderson, J. M. Anderson, Wm. H. McGowan, Geo. Caffery, Fred Thomson, Robert T. Mawhinney, Arthur J. Mawhinney, David Mawhinney.

Vestry Clerk—Geo. F. Smith. Delegates to Synod—R. J. Scott, R. T. Mawhinney; substitutes, G. H. Thomas, J. M. Anderson.

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Churchwardens—Henry Wilmot, Chas. H. Gilmer.

Vestrymen—A. S. Clowes, R. D. Wilmot, J. W. Gilmer, Geo. H. Clowes, H. G. Cannon, B. D. Street, F. A. Hubbard, F. E. Stocker, J. P. Blise, Geo. S. Gilbert, A. B. Wilmot, J. W. Smith. Vestry clerk—Jas. S. White. Solicitor—A. B. Wilmot, barrister, etc. Representatives to the Diocesan Synod—Henry Wilmot, J. W. Gilmer. Substitutes—A. B. Wilmot, J. E. Stocker.

A vote of the warmest thanks on behalf of the parishioners was tendered to J. W. Smith, the organist of St. John's church.

TRINITY CHURCH, SUSSEX. Trinity church, Sussex, elected: Wardens—Col. E. B. Beer and T. E. Arnold. Vestry clerk—E. A. Charters; auditor, F. G. Lansdowne; sexton, Percy Arnold. Representatives to Synod—E. B. Beer, C. H. Fairweather. Substitutes—S. J. Goodlife, F. W. Wallace.

NORTON. The following church wardens and vestry were elected for Christ's church, Norton: Wardens—John Raymond and C. E. Dixon. Vestry—Jas. Huggard, O. A. Wetmore, Jas. O. G. Huggard, W. H. Baxter, R. H. Wainford, Jas. E. Hoyt, B. A. Wetmore, Geo. E. Dixon, Edgerton Seely, C. H. Dixon, Jas. R. Fairweather.

HAMPTON. The parishioners of the Episcopal church of Hampton met in the church of the Messiah at 10 o'clock this morning, the rector, Rev. C. D. Schofield, in the chair, and after receiving reports as to the receipts and expenditures of the past year—the former amounting to \$2,662.94 and the latter to \$1,849.93, with a balance on hand of \$249.01—elected the following corporation for 1902: Church Warden—E. A. Demill, R. W. Hill.

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SERMON.

The Christian View of Death as the Entrance to a Fuller Life is Presented in This Easter Sermon by Dr. Talmage.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Christian view of death as the entrance to a fuller life is presented in this Easter discourse by Dr. Talmage from the text 1 Cor. xv, 54, "Death is swallowed up in victory."

About 1,870 Easter mornings have wakened the earth. In France for three centuries the almanacs made the year begin at Easter until Charles IX. made the year begin at Jan. 1. In the Tower of London there is a royal pay roll of Edward I., on which there is an entry of 18 pence for 400 colored and pictured eggs, with which the people sported. In Russia slaves were fed and alms were distributed on Easter. Ecumenical councils met in Pontus, in Gaul, in Rome, in Achaia, to decide the particular day, and after a controversy more animated than gracious decided it, and now through all Christendom in some way the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after March 21 is filled with Easter rejoicing.

The royal court of the Sabbath is made up of fifty-two. Fifty-one are princes in the royal household, but Easter is queen. She wears richer diadem, she sways a more jeweled scepter, and in her smile nations are irradiated. How welcome she is when, after a harsh winter and late spring, she seems to step out of the snow bank rather than the conservatory, to come out of the north instead of the south, out of the arctic rather than the tropics, dismounting from the icy equinox, but welcome this queenly day, holding high in her left hand the key to all the mysteries in Christendom. Her text is an ejaculation. It is spun out of halleluiah. Paul wrote right on in his argument about the resurrection and observed all the laws of logic, but when he came to write the words of the text his fingers and his pen and the parchment on which he wrote took fire, and he cried out, "Death is swallowed up in victory!" It is an exciting thing to see an army routed and flying. They run each other down. They scatter everything valuable in the track. Unwheeled artillery; hoof of horse on breast of wounded and dying man. You have read of the French falling back from Sedan, of Napoleon's track of 90,000 corpses in the "snowbanks of Russia, of the retreat of the armies from Manassas, of the five kings tumbling over the rocks of Bethshoran with their armies while the hailstorms of heaven and the swords of Joshua's host struck them with their fury.

CHARGE OF THE BLACK GIANT.

In my text is a worse discomfiture. It seems that a black giant proposed to conquer the earth. He gathered his host all the aches and pains and maladies and cancers and distempers and epidemics of the ages. He marched them down, drilling them in the northwest wind and amid the slush of tempests. He threw up barricades of grave mounds. Some of the troops marched with slow tread, oppressed by consumption, some with quick command by pneumonia. Some he took by long besiegement of evil habit and some by one stroke of the battle-axe of casualty. With bony hand he pounded at the door of hospitals and sickrooms and won all the victories in all the great battlefields of all the five continents. Forward, march! ordered the conqueror of conquerors, and all the generals and commanders-in-chief and all presidents and kings and sultans and czars dropped under the feet of his war charger. But one Christmas night his antagonist was born. As most of the plagues and sicknesses and despotisms come out of the east, it was appropriate that the new conqueror should come out of the same quarter. Power is given him to awaken all the fallen of all the centuries and of all lands and marshal them against the black giant. Fields have already been won, but the last day of the world's existence will see the decisive battle. When Christ shall lead forth his two brigades, the brigade of the risen dead, and the brigade of the celestial host, the black giant will fall back and the brigade from the risen sepulchres will take him from beneath and the brigade of descending immortals will take him from above, and death shall be swallowed up in victory.

The old brag that threatened the conquest and demotion of the planet has lost his throne, has lost his scepter, has lost his palace, has lost his prestige, and the one word written over all the gates of mausoleum and catacombe and necropolis, on cenotaph and sarcophagus, on the lonely khan of the Arctic explorer, and on the catalogue of great cathedral, written in capitals of azala and calls illy, written in musical cadence, written in dictionary of great assemblages, written on the sculptured door of the family vault, is "Victory." Coronal word, embannered word, apocalyptic word, chief word of triumphal arch under which conquerors return.

ROUT OF THE KING OF TERRORS

"Victory! Word shouted at Culloden and Balaclava and Blenheim, at Agincourt and Sferino, at Marston, where the Athenians drove back the Medes; at Pottiers, where Charles Martel broke the ranks of the Saracens; at Salamis, where Themistocles in the great sea fight confounded the Persians, and at the door of the eastern cavern of chiseled rock where Christ's tears cut through a recess and throbbled the king of terror and put him back in the niche from which the celestial conqueror had just emerged. Aha! When the jaws of the eastern mausoleum took down the black giant, "death" was swallowed up in victory." I proclaim the abolition of death.

The old antagonist is driven back into mythology with all the lore about Stygian ferry and Charon with oar and boat. Melrose abbey and Kenilworth castle are no more in ruins than is the sepulcher. We shall have no more to do with death than we have with the cloakroom at a governor's or presi-

dent's levee. We stop at such cloakroom and leave in charge of a servant our overcoat, our overshoes, our outward apparel, that we may not be impeded in the brilliant round of the drawing room. Well, my friends, when we go out of this world we are going to a King's banquet and to a reception of monarchs, and at the door of the tomb we leave the cloaks of flesh and the wrappings with which we meet the storm as much better. At the close of an earthly reception, under the brush and broom of the porter, the coat and hat may be handed to us better than when we resigned it, and the cloak of humanity will generally be returned to us improved and brightened and purified and glorified.

You and I do not want our bodies returned as they are now. We want to get rid of all their weaknesses and all their slowness of locomotion. We want them put through a chemistry of soil and heat and cold and changing seasons, out of which God will reconstruct them as much better. At the close of now as the body of the rosiest and healthiest child that bounds over the lawn in Central Park is better than the sickest patient in Bellevue hospital. But as to our soul, we will cross right over, not waiting for obsequies, independent of obsequies, in every way better, with wider room and velocities beyond computation, the dulcet of us into companionship with the very best spirits in their very best mood, in the very parlor of the universe, the four walls burnished and paneled and studded and gilded with all the splendors that the infinite God in all the ages has been able to invent. Victory!

THE URN OR THE TOMB.

This review, of course, makes it of but little importance whether we are cremated or sepulchred. If the latter is dust to dust, the former is ashes to ashes. If any prefer incineration, let them have it without cavil or protest. The world may become so crowded that cremation may be universally adopted by law as well as by general consent. Many of the mightiest and best spirits have gone through this process. Thousands and tens of thousands of God's children have been cremated—P. P. Ellis and wife, the evangelistic fingers, cremated by accident in the Ashtabula bridge; John Rogers, cremated by persecution; Latimer and Ridley, cremated at Oxford; Pothians and Blandina, a slave, and Alexander, a physician, and their comrades cremated at the order of Marcus Aurelius; at least a hundred thousand of Christ's disciples cremated, and there can be no doubt about the resurrection of their bodies. If the world last as much longer as it has thus far, there perhaps may be no room for the large sarcophagi set apart for resting places, but there is plenty of room yet, and the record will not pass the bridge of fire until it comes to it. The most of us prefer the old way. But whether out of natural disintegration or cremation we shall get that luminous, buoyant, gladsome, transcendent, magnificent, inexplicable structure called the resurrection body. You will have it; I will have it.

I say to you today, as Paul said to Agrippa, "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?" That far you go; higher than the hawk flies, higher than the eagle flies, what is all made of? Drops of water from a river, other drops from a lake, still other drops from a stagnant pool, but now embodied in a cloud and kindled by the sun. If God can make such a lustrous cloud out of water drops, many of them soiled and impure and fetched from the earth, he can make a cloud of the fragments of a human body from the earth and out of them build a radiant body? Cannot God, who owns all the material out of which bones, muscle and flesh are made, set them up again if they have fallen? If a manufacturer of telescopes looks at a telescope on the floor and it breaks, can he not mend it again so that you can see through it? And if God drops the human eye into the dust, the eye which he originally fashioned, can he not restore it? "Aye, if the manufacturer of the telescope, by the use of a new glass and a change of material, can make a better instrument than that which was originally constructed and actually improve it, do you not think the fashioner of the human eye may improve its sight and multiply the natural eye by the thousandfold additional force of the resurrection eye?"

EVERY DAY RESURRECTION.

"Why should it be thought with you an incredible thing that God should raise the dead?" Things as I have suggested it. Out of what grew all these flowers? Out of the mold and the earth. Resurrected! Resurrected! The radiant butterfly—where did it come from? The loathsome caterpillar. That albatross that smites the tempest with its wings—where did it come from? A senseless shell. New Bergerac, France, in a Celtic tomb under a block, were found flower seeds that had been buried 2,000 years. The explorer took the flower seed and planted it, and it came up. It bloomed in bluebell and heliotrope. Two thousands years ago buried yet resurrected! A traveler says he found in a mummy pit in Egypt garden peas that had been buried there 3,000 years ago. He brought them out and on the 4th of June, 1844, he planted them, and in 30 days they sprang up. Buried 3,000 years yet resurrected! "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?"

Where did all this silk come from—the silk that adorns your persons and your homes? In the hollow of a staff a Greek missionary brought from China to Europe, the progenitors of those worms that now supply the silks markets of many nations. The pagantry of bannered host and the luxurious articles of commercial emporium blazing out from the silkworms. And who shall be surprised if out of this insignificant earthly body, this insignificant earthly life, our bodies unfold

into something worthy of the coming splendor? But silver into dust, and niter and it dissolves. Is the silver gone forever? No. Put in some pieces of copper, and the silver reappears. If one force dissolves, another force organizes.

"Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?" The insects flew and the worms crawled last autumn fatter and feebler and then stopped. They have taken no food. They want none. They lie dormant and insensible, but soon the south wind will blow the resurrection trumpet, and they and the earth will be full of them. Do not you think that God can do as much for our bodies as he does for the wasps and the spiders and the snails? This morning at half past four o'clock there was a resurrection. Out of the night the day, in a few weeks there will be a resurrection in all our gardens. Do not you think that God can do as much for our bodies as he does for the wasps and the spiders and the snails? This morning at half past four o'clock there was a resurrection. Out of the night the day, in a few weeks there will be a resurrection in all our gardens. 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