

SUMMER BOARDERS

The New Brunswick Tourist Association receives many enquiries from Americans asking information as to places where a few weeks in summer may be pleasantly spent.

Charles D. Shaw, Secretary N. B. Tourist Association, St. John, N. B.

PARLIAMENT.

Government Bills Regarding the Inspection of Grain Introduced.

Quebec Favored as a Winter Port—San Francisco Favor Increasingly—Blair and Tarte Strongly Criticized.

OTTAWA, April 16.—In the house today the following government bills were introduced: "An Act to amend the General Inspection Act," and an Act to amend the Maritime Grain Act of 1900.

A bill to make certain provisions necessitated by the demise of the Queen was passed.

Mr. Sifton's bill, an act to make further provision for administration in the Yukon, was considered by the committee of the whole.

Mr. Bernier's bill respecting the cutting of timber and the inspection of staves passed its third reading.

The house then went into supply to consider the public accounts estimate. For the Ottawa government buildings an increase of \$30,000 was voted.

In the house tonight the public works estimates were again taken up. On the vote of \$2,000 for rental of public buildings, considerable discussion took place.

A number of items for harbors and rivers in Nova Scotia were considered and \$95,256 was voted in this connection.

The house then adjourned. OTTAWA, April 17.—In the house today the Western Assurance Company act for powers similar to those given to the Clergue Company in regard to operating a wrecking plant.

Mr. Gauvreau was informed that G. J. Joughins was absent from the Intercolonial in 1900 for the purpose of enabling him to observe the best features of the railway exhibits at Paris.

Mr. Bickerdike then took up the transportation question, considering it from the St. Lawrence route standpoint. He showed how small a percentage of Canadian produce passed through the ports of this country.

Mr. Riddick followed and maintained the transportation question was one of national importance and should not be considered from a party standpoint.

Mr. Fiddell followed and maintained the transportation question was one of national importance and should not be considered from a party standpoint.

Mr. Edwards favored Quebec as a winter port. He strongly condemned protection as an iniquitous measure.

Mr. Gourley submitted that the solution of the difficulty would be solved by double tracking the Intercolonial to Halifax, and Mr. Doell agreed that this would be a wise measure.

Private bills engaged the attention of the house immediately after dinner. Mr. Monk then resumed the debate on transportation.

Mr. Monk then resumed the debate on transportation. While the government had been neglecting this important question, the enemy was knocking at the door.

Mr. Monk then resumed the debate on transportation. While the government had been neglecting this important question, the enemy was knocking at the door.

Mr. Monk then resumed the debate on transportation. While the government had been neglecting this important question, the enemy was knocking at the door.

Mr. Monk then resumed the debate on transportation. While the government had been neglecting this important question, the enemy was knocking at the door.

Mr. Monk then resumed the debate on transportation. While the government had been neglecting this important question, the enemy was knocking at the door.

Mr. Monk then resumed the debate on transportation. While the government had been neglecting this important question, the enemy was knocking at the door.

Mr. Monk then resumed the debate on transportation. While the government had been neglecting this important question, the enemy was knocking at the door.

Mr. Monk then resumed the debate on transportation. While the government had been neglecting this important question, the enemy was knocking at the door.

Mr. Monk then resumed the debate on transportation. While the government had been neglecting this important question, the enemy was knocking at the door.

Mr. Monk then resumed the debate on transportation. While the government had been neglecting this important question, the enemy was knocking at the door.

Mr. Monk then resumed the debate on transportation. While the government had been neglecting this important question, the enemy was knocking at the door.

tion of which the minister of militia gave notice tonight. It reads as follows:

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that pensions or gratuities may be granted to staff officers and officers and men of the permanent militia force and to the widows and children of such officers, as follows:

To an officer compulsorily retired for any cause other than misconduct or inefficiency, after 20 years service, or retiring voluntarily after 35 years service, a pension of 50 per cent. of the pay and allowance of his rank at retirement at the time of his retirement for each year's service, service beyond 20 years not being reckoned to an officer who retires voluntarily after 25, but less than 35 years' service, a pension not exceeding 1-10th of his pay for each year's service; service beyond 25 years not being reckoned.

Towards making good the said pensions 5 per cent. shall be deducted from the pay of officers.

To a non-commissioned officer, if he has served 15, but less than 21 years, a pension equal to 1-10th of his annual pay for every year's service, but not less than 25 years' service, 20-50ths and in addition 2-50ths for every year over; for 25 years, 30-50ths, and in addition for every year over 25, not exceeding 1-10th of his annual pay, exclusive of extra pay or allowances, during the three years preceding his retirement.

To the widow and children of an officer who served 20 years and was at the time of his death full pay, or in receipt of a pension, the following pensions or allowances in the case of a colonel, \$500 to widow, \$30 each child.

Lieutenant colonel, \$450 to widow, \$30 each child. Major, \$350 to widow, \$20 each child. Captain, \$250 to widow, \$15 each child. Lieutenant or second lieutenant, \$200 to widow, \$10 each child.

The amount to children to be distributed is to be motherless and in need of allowance to a son aged 18 or a daughter aged 21.

The total amount granted to the family of an officer is one year's pay, to exceed the amount of the pension payable to the officer, \$100 to widow and \$50 to each child.

OTTAWA, April 17.—The official return of the general election came down today. The total vote was 562,498, against 335,600. In New Brunswick, 63,940 ballots were cast; in Nova Scotia, 37,388, and in Prince Edward Island, 21,000. There were 7,718 spoiled ballots, against 13,871 in 1896.

The clerk of the crown in chancery Lamothe recommends changes in the form of ballot so as to still further prevent the spoiling of ballots.

The grit caucus this morning was strongly in favor of increased indemnity. It is said that those present called for a halt in expenditures for public works, which are mounting higher and higher.

At the grit caucus this morning a proposal was made to abolish Handicraft in order to provide funds for extra seasonal indemnity. Sir Richard Cartwright favored the scheme.

Geo. A. Clare (conservative) of South Waterlool, and wife, were presented tonight, on the occasion of their wedding, with a silver teapot service by the members of the opposition.

Mrs. R. L. Borden, who made a capital little speech, congratulating the happy couple. She was loudly applauded and was given three hearty cheers and a tiger.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

LONDON, April 18.—Finley Peter Dunne of Chicago (author of Mr. Dooley in Peace and War) has written a pamphlet on the Pope's health.

"He is just beautiful," said Mr. Dunne. "It was a small, special audience. His Holiness was full of humor and sympathy. He expressed a keen interest in the progress of the world."

A WESTERN TRAGEDY.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Chas. H. Sweeney, a wealthy cotton planter of Greenville, Ky., today shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide in the apartment of his wife's sister.

Mrs. Sweeney was the daughter of Thomas P. Morgan, an extensive planter of Greenville, Ky. The Sweeneys were well known in Kentucky society.

A TRYING EXPERIENCE.

NEW YORK, April 18.—After walking all the way from Fayette City, Pa., John William Booth, the wife and four children, have reached this city on their way to England.

They tell a story of great misery endured in the boat. The boat was crowded and the children were worked at the supposed salary of \$1 a day, but found every week he was given more money, until in January he owed \$300. He and his family in which he carried a baby carriage, carrying another and the wife another. Supt. Blair of the Outdoor Post reported that the boat was full and will try to have them sent back to England.

Royal Baking Powder. Absolutely Pure. Hot-breads, hot biscuits, cakes, muffins, puddings and crusts made with Royal Baking Powder are wholesome, delicious, quickly made, always light, never sour, and most economical.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Blue Book Containing Official Correspondence and Despatches from Sir Alfred Milner issued Last Evening.

Review of the Situation by Sir Alfred Milner. LONDON, April 17.—The South African Blue Book, containing official despatches from Sir Alfred Milner and other official correspondence, is issued tonight.

Sir Alfred Milner wired under date of March 3 requesting permission to return home at an early date upon leave of absence for the purpose of resting. Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, replied by granting this request, but expressing the government's regret that it should be necessary for Sir Alfred to leave South Africa at the present time.

Yesterday forenoon the Victoria sailed for Fredericton at half past eight o'clock, the Hampstead and Clifton at eleven and the Springfield at twelve o'clock.

Shortly after the arrival of the Aberdeen at Fredericton Mr. Johnson, the engineer, was suddenly taken ill with appendicitis. He was at once removed to Victoria hospital.

The dredge Dominion came above the falls yesterday and will be towed to river-pier posts.

The E. Ross, which was disabled by the ice on Sunday last, has been repaired. She came above the falls yesterday and resumed her trips on the Indian town and Lancaster ferry.

Stetson, Cutler & Co. are shipping large quantities of lime to the United States. They recently received an order from a firm in Maine for twenty carloads of pulp lime, to be shipped at the rate of five carloads per week.

He characterized the rising in Ashanti as "the most serious which ever occurred in that part of Africa," and highly eulogized the conduct of the campaign.

There are imitation baking powders, made from alum and sold cheap, which it is prudent to avoid. Alum is not food; it is poisonous.

AT INDIANTOWN.

Steamer Busy—Water Still Rising—Aberdeen's Engineer Ill at Fredericton. (From Friday's Daily Sun.)

Yesterday forenoon the Victoria sailed for Fredericton at half past eight o'clock, the Hampstead and Clifton at eleven and the Springfield at twelve o'clock.

Shortly after the arrival of the Aberdeen at Fredericton Mr. Johnson, the engineer, was suddenly taken ill with appendicitis. He was at once removed to Victoria hospital.

The dredge Dominion came above the falls yesterday and will be towed to river-pier posts.

The E. Ross, which was disabled by the ice on Sunday last, has been repaired. She came above the falls yesterday and resumed her trips on the Indian town and Lancaster ferry.

Stetson, Cutler & Co. are shipping large quantities of lime to the United States. They recently received an order from a firm in Maine for twenty carloads of pulp lime, to be shipped at the rate of five carloads per week.

He characterized the rising in Ashanti as "the most serious which ever occurred in that part of Africa," and highly eulogized the conduct of the campaign.

There are imitation baking powders, made from alum and sold cheap, which it is prudent to avoid. Alum is not food; it is poisonous.

There are imitation baking powders, made from alum and sold cheap, which it is prudent to avoid. Alum is not food; it is poisonous.

FAIRVILLE AND DUMPED INTO BOX-CARS.

The Fairville and dumped into box-cars, the teamsters bringing back with them the empty casks, which are taken to the mill on the barge. The leading cause of unloading of these casks causes Indian town to present quite a busy appearance.

Thrilling Experience of the Crew of a Nova Scotia Schooner. BOSTON, April 18.—Captain Herbert E. Warner and crew of five men of the British schooner Gazelle, which was picked up abandoned at sea and towed into Beverly Tuesday, arrived here this morning.

The Gazelle, a two-masted schooner of 121 tons net, hailing from Weymouth, called from Port Gilbert, N. S., April 20, for this port, with about 15,000 feet of pling, part of which was carried on deck. When only a few hours away from port she experienced heavy weather, in which the vessel sprang a leak, necessitating constant pumping from that time until her crew left her, a damaged bulk. For 80 hours the crew labored at the pumps to keep the vessel from filling, and on Sunday, when it became apparent that she could not remain afloat much longer, the men were cut away in order to relieve her.

The deckload of pling had been swept overboard and the decks washed of everything movable by the heavy seas, which constantly boarded her. The crew had rigged a distress signal, but no vessel passed close enough to see them. On Sunday a sail was discovered several miles away, and the crew at once dropped over their boat and started to row to her.

Within a short time afterwards a fog set in and the schooner was lost sight of, and when it cleared she was located and finally reached after the men had rowed a distance of five miles. The schooner proved to be the Manuel R. Caza, Capt. Sprague, bound from St. John, N. B., to Philadelphia.

The Gazelle's crew were nearly exhausted on reaching the Caza, but they were tenderly cared for, and when they landed at Salem on Tuesday they had almost recovered. They came to this city this morning, and, being in a destitute condition, were provided with a complete outfit by the British consul, and will be sheltered at the Mariners' Home until they leave for Nova Scotia tomorrow.

THE ASHANTI TROUBLE. LONDON, April 18.—Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, was the principal speaker at a banquet given last evening to the Ashanti field force, Col. Willcocks presiding.

He characterized the rising in Ashanti as "the most serious which ever occurred in that part of Africa," and highly eulogized the conduct of the campaign.

There are imitation baking powders, made from alum and sold cheap, which it is prudent to avoid. Alum is not food; it is poisonous.

Churches and Abasine. The Permanent Wall-Coating. Does not RUB or SCALE from any hard surface. Coat over cost can be applied. No more washing or scraping of walls necessary. Adhesives in the Sanitary Wall-Coating. Displaces Kalsomine, which decay on the wall. Equally adapted for Ornamental work and plain finishing. Please Painters as well as the general public. Easily applied by anyone who handles a brush. Sixteen beautiful tints and Whites. Put up in Five-pound packages, and never sold in bulk. The only Wall-Coating that can be mixed in cold water. No hot water being needed. Saves Time and Wastes. Full directions for use on every package. Sold by leading Hardware and Paint dealers every where. Our book "The Decorator's Aid," furnished painters. Ask your dealer for this Curious showing color. Beware of Imitations bearing similar names.

W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B. Children Cry for CASTORIA.

OTTAWA LETTER.

True Inwardness of Charleson Investigation Revealed.

St. John's Representative in a Pitiable Plight.

The Minister of Railways and Canals Shown up in His True Colors.

Accused By Hon. Mr. Tarte, and Condemned Out of His Own Mouth. His Absence for Several Days from the House Not Surprising—An Appeal to the Electorate Two Years Hence.

OTTAWA, April 11.—The true inwardness of the Charleson investigation, by the public accounts committee, was revealed yesterday morning. The boast of Mr. Tarte, that he would grant an impartial hearing of the case, when it was brought up before the auditing committee of the house, was not verified by the action of which he was guilty yesterday, and which resulted in the closing out of every effort on the part of the opposition to throw light upon the dealings between W. G. Charleson, hardware merchant, of Ottawa, and his father, J. B. Charleson, superintendent of the Yukon telegraph construction. It is apparent that the public works department, and the government as a whole, have decided that no account will be given to the public of the dealings between the public works department and W. G. Charleson. In this case public would be to invite strong censure on the action of Mr. Tarte; and the minister of public works is not one who courts investigation where he can avoid it.

The result was that one of the most disgraceful scenes ever enacted in parliamentary life in Canada, was witnessed by those who attended the committee meeting. It can hardly be called a committee meeting in view of the action of those who were present in the interests of the government; a bear garden would be a far more fitting term to convey the idea of the proceedings which were carried on, and Chairman D. C. Fraser was powerless at times to prevent incidents and to prevent the recurrence of incidents which he was more than once called upon to condemn in forcible language. Several members were to be seen on their feet at once, all attempting to obtain answers from Mr. Charleson, the witness, was followed by an uproar on the part of the government supporters, which successfully blocked any prying into that gentleman's affairs. Mr. Charleson, instead of being encouraged in his evidence, was told point blank that he need not answer any questions, that he considered might injure himself or his political friends, and he took advantage of the protection of the chair and the majority of the committee, to the fullest extent.

It will be remembered, that at the last sitting of the committee, Mr. Tarte and Sir Louis Davies adopted a course which resulted in strong protests from the opposition members present. They specifically blocked the public works department with the disgraceful transactions which have taken place between Mr. Charleson, Sr., and Mr. Charleson, Jr., and one member of the committee, Mr. Gourley, leave compelled on that occasion to leave the meeting as a protest against the conduct of the minister of the crown. But that incident was mildness itself when compared with that which attended the committee's deliberations yesterday. Mr. Charleson started to ask Mr. Charleson about a certain sum of money, which he claimed, was paid to D'Arcy Scott as a contribution to the liberal campaign fund from Mr. Charleson. At the last meeting Mr. Taylor had proposed to Mr. Charleson a question as to whether he (Charleson) had contributed any money to the liberal campaign fund to one Percy Scott. The answer was an emphatic negative. But it seems that Mr. Taylor had made a mistake in the Christian name of Mr. Scott and when Mr. Charleson was called upon to answer for his dealings with D'Arcy Scott he declined to do so. But on the other hand he would not say that he had not paid D'Arcy Scott a sum of money, and left no doubt on the minds of those present, that his contribution to the liberal party's funds at the last election were handsome.

Now in connection with this question of the dealing between D'Arcy Scott and Mr. Charleson, the four ministers, Mr. Tarte, Sir Louis Davies, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Sifton, all demonstrated by their attitude that they were not to assist the committee in eliciting evidence in regard to the accounts. Mr. Tarte, in view of the necessity of the committee in any way reflect upon a minister of the crown. It must be remembered that it is not Mr. Charleson but the minister of public works and his colleagues who are on trial. There is no doubt that Mr. Charleson paid Mr. Scott a good round figure towards the grit election funds, and that in doing so he discharged an obligation which he felt he owed to those who had been of service to him in placing business

in his way. It was pointed out by Mr. Monk that the ministers of the crown, appointed as they were to guard the public treasury, acted in a most unbecoming manner when they obstructed the public accounts committee in a legitimate effort to protect the interests of the citizens of the country. But the ministers were obdurate, and they insisted upon advising Mr. Charleson, whenever that gentleman showed signs of weakening in his refusal to answer the questions submitted to him by Mr. Tarte and other conservative members of the committee.

To show the plot that has been placed on foot by the minister of public works and his colleagues in order to defeat the ends of justice in this investigation, it is only necessary to state that Mr. Charleson admitted that he has had conversations with a representative of the public accounts committee as to what questions he should answer and what questions he should refuse to answer. He also took the advice of his solicitor, Mr. Murphy, and was told that the public accounts committee had no authority to inquire into his private business. That is to say (and we will take Mr. Charleson's own explanation as to what he means by private business) the public accounts committee has no right to inquire of him what profits he derived from any sales he made to the government. Mr. Charleson contends that it is his business and his business alone what his profits are, and that if he obtained exorbitant rates from the public works department, that only two parties should know what those profits were, i. e., Mr. Charleson and Mr. Tarte. With the private advice of Mr. Tarte, the counsel Mr. Murphy, and the backing of four ministers of the crown, it is not surprising that Mr. Charleson has refused to answer in a single detail any important question that was put to him. In fact, the advice and encouragement tendered him enabled him to prove conclusively that if any light is to be thrown on the Charleson transactions it will be under some future government.

Let us look at one transaction between W. G. Charleson and his father in the latter's capacity as superintendent of the Yukon Telegraph Construction Company. In 1888 the company bought a quantity of climbing spurs, and in 1889 he sold 48 pairs of them at \$4.50 per pair, and 24 pairs at \$4 per pair to the department of public works through his father, J. B. Charleson. Mr. Charleson, Sr., refused to say how much he paid for the spurs, and he refused to answer any questions about them when he purchased them from Ahearn and Soper. Mr. Taylor produced a pair of these climbing spurs which he bought and paid for at the rate of \$4.15 per pair, and he also produced quotations from several blacksmiths and harness makers to show that these prices were not below a figure which would guarantee to the maker a sufficient profit to remunerate him amply for his stock and labor. Mr. Taylor, in order to make his case clear, laid out the facts on oath and placed them in evidence before the committee. Mr. Ahearn also went on the stand and told the story of the transactions between himself and Mr. Charleson when the climbing spurs were purchased from the firm of Ahearn and Soper. Mr. Ahearn stated that the spurs sold Mr. Charleson cost about \$2.40 per pair, and that they were sold to Mr. Charleson for \$3.70 a pair, so that Mr. Charleson, according to this, would only make 80 cents per pair on the deal. That does not alter the fact that Mr. Taylor was able to purchase a climbing spur equal in quality to that used by the Bell Telephone Company for \$1.15 a pair, and it looks as if Ahearn & Soper also derived considerable advantage from the transaction between the Charlesons, father and son.

Additional light is thrown on this part of the business arrangements of Ahearn & Soper, Mr. Charleson and the public works department by the visit paid by D'Arcy Scott to Mr. Charleson about election time. According to Mr. Taylor, Mr. Scott approached Mr. Charleson, Sr., and asked for a contribution to the grit election funds. Mr. Charleson declined to pay the amount and referred the applicant to George Brophy, who he said to have a silent interest in the firm of Ahearn & Soper, so that the contract for the supply of the spurs seems to have been a family affair, and the profits were pretty generally distributed.

And so, if the committee is to be allowed any latitude in its investigations, it is probable that many like situations will be revealed in connection with the \$12,000 worth of goods that Mr. Charleson supplied in connection with the work of constructing the Yukon lines, and which is referred to in the auditor general's report of 1890. In addition to this amount there is a further sum of \$6,000 which was expended by the public works department with Mr. Charleson since June 30, making in all some \$18,000 which he received from the government in orders for hardware. When it is considered that by far the largest part of these goods were purchased without tender and that Mr. Charleson's own father certified to many of the accounts, it will be seen that there is ample room for close scrutiny of the bills submitted for payment to Mr. Tarte's department. But Mr. Tarte says that the accounts can only be investigated in an indefinite way; and Sir Louis Davies, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Sifton are of the same opinion as their leader, the minister of public works. Then Mr. Flint of Yarmouth, the prohibitionist who has failed to obtain a seat in parliament, but he was also branded as one of the most useful tools that the government has at its disposal, steps in and says that whatever the ministers say is law. And to improve the situation, Mr. German, the representative of Welland, who while a candidate in the liberal interests a few years ago, was disqualified for bribery and corruption, reiterates the statements of his fellow conspirators, that justice in this instance demands that all evidence should be concealed.

Better your Position.

SHAWINIGAN FALLS, P. Q.

Are you dissatisfied with your present position and prospects? Would you like to get out of the rut and move further along the road toward prosperity? Would you like to live and own a home in a city whose possibilities are illimitable and whose success is assured, where work is plentiful, permanent and well paid? Would you like to live in a place where a number of large manufacturing will provide good work for your children, as they grow up? Do you want work for yourself now?

If you can answer "Yes" to any or all of these questions, you should visit Shawinigan Falls. The Electrical City of Canada, situated above Three Rivers, on the River St. Maurice, offers you opportunities to better yourself. Building operations now in progress, will give work to all classes of mechanics and laborers and when factories are completed men will be wanted to take good positions at high wages.

Building Lots can be obtained at low prices and on terms which put them within the reach of all. Every workman is in a position to own a home. Shawinigan Falls is reached by the C.P.R. and Great Northern Railroads.

For particulars and maps apply to SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER CO., Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.

And last but not least, comes Mr. Haggart, the gentleman who was elected in West Huron four years ago by Mr. Preston and his machine. Mr. Holmes is, of course, in line with his owners and is prepared to block the enquiry at every stage. It will be interesting for the public to note the such an aggregation of forces that attempt to defeat the ends of justice, and it will perhaps enlighten some of those who have an idea that in the Laurier government there is a trace of self-respect and a desire to rule this country as it should be ruled. With such an aggregation of forces against them, it is hardly possible that the charges will ever be probed to the bottom, but the opposition will have the satisfaction of knowing that at least they have done their best to serve the interests of their constituents and the country at large.

OTTAWA, April 12.—Reference has already been made to the trouble between the minister of railways and canals and the minister of public works, but it was hardly expected that the first blow would be struck at an early hour of the morning. Yesterday morning, however, Mr. Tarte and Mr. Blair met and the result was a scene that has been almost the sole topic of conversation in parliamentary circles during the past 24 hours. It is hard to predict the ultimate outcome of the breach between the two ministers; but there was ample evidence to show that they are at sword's point, and that it is to be a fight to the finish. Mr. Blair, who was present as the representative of the government, saw himself daily contradicted and discredited before what was probably the most numerous attended meeting of the railway committee held during the present session. Mr. Blair stated in connection with the Crow's Nest Pass Railway Company's bill, which was before the committee for consideration, that the committee of the cabinet to which the matter had been referred had accepted the terms offered by the Crow's Nest Pass Company, and he advised the committee to allow the bill to go through as it was presented to them. But it seems that a meeting of the cabinet committee had been held the previous evening and Mr. Blair, who had been explaining his railway estimates in the afternoon, was in a state of nervous collapse and did not return to the buildings after dinner. But Mr. Tarte did and he was in attendance when the representatives of the Crow's Nest Pass Company refused to agree to the terms proposed by the government. Accordingly, when the bill came before the railway committee yesterday morning, he was in a much better position to act than Mr. Blair, who was in total ignorance as to what had transpired a few hours previous.

Acting in his usual determined manner, Mr. Tarte decided that the C. P. R. should be protected at all costs, and the only way to do that is to turn down Mr. Blair in such a manner that the minister of railways and canals would remember it for the time to come. Accordingly, Mr. Tarte entered the committee room with the solid French vote behind him, and with the support of a large part of the English speaking liberals. With such backing it was no trouble for him to carry his point, and he insisted that before any charter was given to the Crow's Nest Company the rights of Canadian industries should be considered, and that a maximum price to be charged for coal in Canada should be fixed by parliament. Mr. Blair insisted upon the bill going through as originally presented. He told the committee that it could be amended in the house and that unless they were inclined to view it favorably it would probably be crowded out. Then Mr. Tarte told the meeting that the bill had never been agreed to by the government, and that he intended to oppose it to the bitter end; and he asked the consideration of it to be deferred until the Crow's Nest Company were prepared to agree to sell coal as cheaply in Canada as they will in the United States. And the meeting responded to the appeal of the minister of public works by deciding that Mr. Blair was in ignorance as to the best interests of his own department.

Perhaps the decision of the committee was induced by Mr. Blair's action before the house on the previous day. Not only was the minister of railways caught in the act of telling a deliberate falsehood to parliament, but he was also branded as one of the worst scoundrels ever perpetrated in this country in connection with the Intercolonial railway. Already the country is ringing with denunciations of the agreement by which Mr. Blair was enabled to spend four million dollars of the people's money without so much as consulting parliament. In 1896, when the conservative government was defeated, Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues came into power, found that a number of contracts had been made in the

other matters. But it is highly improbable that Mr. Borden or his followers would stoop to such measures, for after all it is Mr. Blair and the government who will suffer from such crookedness, and beyond lowering themselves by having to transact business with such a person they will not be inconvenienced.

The deal which Mr. Blair closed with Mr. Clergue and about which he practised such gross deception probably rivals any scandal that has ever been brought to light in this country. Years ago, when the Mackenzie government were in power, they had a weakness for wasting public moneys on steel rails, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates seem to have inherited that failing. The contract calls for the delivery of 25,000 tons per year for 5 years at a price to be fixed when the rails are ordered in each year by the government. The governing quotation will be that of the open market in England, but as was pointed out by Mr. Osler, the railway department may be compelled to buy when rails are high, and in that case this country will be involved in an extra expenditure amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. This year's contract will result in an overcharge of from \$200,000 to \$350,000, and there is no reason to believe that such results will not meet with in the future. Mr. Blair has made no provision by which he can definitely fix the prices to be charged by the Clergue company, and he will always be in a delightful state of uncertainty as to what is a proper time to dispose of his rails. He has decidedly had feature of the situation is that if Mr. Blair's principle is sanctioned, any government, without the consent of parliament, can take upon itself the expenditure of millions for what may turn out to be a decidedly bad bargain. It is against all the best principles of responsible government that such a course should be pursued in this or any other self governing country. Carried to its logical conclusion it would mean that parliament has no power in Canada and that a few unscrupulous ministers can make themselves utterly irresponsible to the people of the country, and can spend unlimited amounts without so much as a word being raised in protest.

But it is impossible that such a condition of affairs should obtain here, and it is almost certain that the people of Canada will condemn such arrangements in a manner which will leave no doubt in the minds of the government that such a policy cannot be carried on with impunity. But it is consoling to know that under such circumstances Mr. Blair has an opponent in one of his own cabinet ministers. If Mr. Tarte wishes to turn down the minister of railways and canals there may be a fight and a bitter one. In that case there is only one man that will have to take a back seat, and that man is not Mr. Tarte, but a result of his deceit and his turn-down by the minister of public works, Mr. Blair is today a knight without a lance. He is facing the cleverest duelist in the Laurier administration, and he cannot hope to parry the thrusts which Mr. Tarte is driving home with vigor which can only result in one way. Again, Mr. Blair is disarmed by having to face an indignant country, and this with a knowledge that he has been guilty of the unpardonable offence in endeavoring to mislead electors.

Mr. Blair has now been absent from his place in parliament on two evenings, when his estimates were to be considered, and he was also a missing quantity yesterday. It is safe to predict that Mr. Blair's estimates will consume more time in their passing than those of any other minister. Determined as the opposition were a few days ago to unmask the absurdities and extravagances which exist in connection with the management of his department, they are infinitely more increased today, with the necessity of unfolding to the public gaze the disgraceful methods employed by Mr. Blair in the carrying out of execution of his schemes. Not half the story has yet been told, and the days to come will reveal situations which would hardly be expected to have existence in this country. The lights are on, and the people of Canada will gaze upon a spectacle such as seldom disgraced this fair dominion.

OTTAWA, April 15.—It was generally thought that the vacancy in the senate resulting from the death of Senator Almon would have been filled at the council meeting on Saturday, but as yet no successor has been announced, and it is understood that no appointment will be made until after the Nova Scotia local elections. Hon. Geo. Murray has been here for some days, on provincial business, and he is to appeal to the people in the very near future. To appoint a senator, therefore, would be to cause much strife, as the number of applicants desirous of filling the unoccupied chair is to be counted, not by units, but in groups. Since it became a matter of doubt as to whether a Halifax man should be selected for the position, and the suggestion was thrown out that one of the agricultural counties should be honored by a representative in the senate, the government has been over-run by claimants, who consider that they are justly entitled by virtue of their sacrifices in behalf of the liberal party, to the recognition at the hands of the powers that be. Whether it is to cost \$10,000 is a matter of doubt, but it is safe to say the bids will not be accepted until Mr. Murray has settled the local election, and thus rendered harmless any unpleasant consequences that may follow.

Speaking of the Nova Scotia local elections reminds one that it will probably not be a matter of more than two years ere the dominion government again appeals to the people. The completion of the census means that a redistribution of seats will have to take place, and it is generally expected that the Northwest provinces and territory will be given at least fifteen new members. Some of the constituencies in Manitoba and the other western provinces are abnormally large and many of these will have to be divided into two or more ridings. If this is done it is hardly possible that the people of the Northwest will wait for the expiration of the statutory



A Contented WOMAN
is not contented simply because she uses SURPRISE Soap; but the use of this soap contributes largely to her contentment. In proportion to its cost, it's the largest factor in household happiness. It is pure, lasting and effective; it removes the dirt quickly and thoroughly without boiling or hard rubbing. SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

period before demanding that they should be recognized in parliament, through their new representatives. The new element creeping into the house from the west is rapidly asserting itself. Made up as it is of men of very decided views, this undisciplined force, if taken as a standard of western ideas, shows conclusively that the government will have to meet the views of western electors when the time arrives. The best authorities on such matters here, assert that two years will find Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues seeking re-election, and there are already signs that the government is preparing for the contest.

The census will cost about \$1,000,000. In 1881 it took a little over \$500,000 to pay the bill. But the grists are taking extraordinary precautions on this occasion in order that no persons of French descent will be omitted from the list, and hence the great increase. The house talked census for a few minutes, and the event which is shown that the counting of the people of Canada is to be taken advantage of by the Brit machine to the greatest possible extent. It will be remembered that Thomas Cote, in his "Confidential" circular, announced that the information given to the census enumerators would go abroad, and that the only person having access to the official slips would be census officials themselves. It seems, however, that up in Ontario arrangements are being made whereby liberal organizers will be furnished with full census returns and will have the advantage of knowing the politics of every elector in their industrial districts. Thus they will be furnished with a fund of information which for political purposes is invaluable.

In regard to the confidential circular sent out by Mr. Tarte, it is now learned that it was not an anonymous letter, but persons of French descent who might be expected to have considerable influence in their private capacity with fellow French residents. Another feature of this communication, which would seem to indicate that it was not a straight as it might be, was the fact that Mr. Cote, when approached by newspaper representatives and asked if such a letter had been sent out, positively denied all knowledge of it. Mr. Cote also furnished a conservative member of parliament with a false translation of the letter and did his best to conceal its true character. Now the grists are claiming that another circular, in language substantially the same as that sent to French speaking Canadians had been distributed among the residents of English speaking communities. But although the census bureau has been asked to furnish copies of this letter, they are exerting either an undue amount of discretion in the matter, or are getting completely mixed up. As a matter of fact, no similar circular, except the translation distributed by Mr. Cote, is known in this part of the country. And the uncomfortable position in which the grists have been placed owing to the bringing to light of the Tarte letter, shows how seriously they are taking the exposure.

The Charleson investigation is running along rather quietly just now. True, at the last meeting, Mr. Tarte and Mr. Tarte attempted to block the enquiry to the best of their ability, but as the witness, Mr. Richardson, a civil engineer who was engaged in connection with the Yukon Telegraphic construction, did not seem to have any recollection of the transactions, there was little to suppress. It came out, however, that some thousands of telegraph poles which had never been used on the line, had been bought and paid for. After the poles had been strung along the line, it was found that it was desirable to take another route, and rather than move them a second time they were abandoned and the wires were strung on trees. The money expended for the poles has thus been wasted and it goes to show how little care was taken in this work to safeguard the public interest.

The Cook charges, which came up this week, are still full of interest to the government. Despite the fact that Sir Charles Cartwright's hands are alleged to have been washed clean in this connection and that he has been dismissed by government organs, the minister of trade and commerce seems to be considerably unnerved by the prospects of further investigation by the senate over selling business. During the past few days Mr. Cameron, son of the late Hon. Mr. Cameron, by whom Cook was offered the seat for \$10,000, has been in town, and it is said that the government is (Continued on Page Seven.)

ARCHBISHOP

Bishop Bond is Bishop of Metropolitan

(Montreal) The resignation of Bishop Bond, owing to advanced health, made it the duty of the bishops of Canada to elect a high office, and a bishop of the metropolitan of the cathedral for the province. There was, of course, as this meeting of the work of the bishops and missions and matters of the church, and the Lewis overshadowed interest. Great precaution of the privacy of the election, and on Norton imposition upon all who had brought their

Yesterday afternoon a colporteur was present in attendance on the venerable bishop and took out of the house of bishop. There were present the chair, Dunn, Kingdon, Thornloe, Eastman and Haggart. The meeting, that the election would fall upon high honor, seeing the sake of peace a church, had made the best of the opportunity. There may be other names suggested, but the question of the choice of the bishop, who simply conveyed his thanks to Bishop Bond, as Lord Archbishop Metropolitan of Canada is mentioned, province of Canada means a jurisdiction extending from Ontario to the Atlantic, of course, the Land and British have separate jurisdiction. The archbishopric of the province of Ontario to the Atlantic, of course, the Land and British have separate jurisdiction. The archbishopric of the province of Ontario to the Atlantic, of course, the Land and British have separate jurisdiction.

The compliment of the house of bishop and the city of Montreal. His Grace Archbishop Michener, considerably enlarged his pastoral province. All matters relating to the church will be referred to the bishop, and it will be a matter of course, of course, of the ecclesiastical territory he has the oversight of questions affecting the general procedure would be extended by a diocese and church in its wider ecclesiastical province. His Grace Archbishop Michener, considerably enlarged his pastoral province. All matters relating to the church will be referred to the bishop, and it will be a matter of course, of course, of the ecclesiastical territory he has the oversight of questions affecting the general procedure would be extended by a diocese and church in its wider ecclesiastical province.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP
The Most Rev. Bond, Archbishop of Metropolitan of Canada, Cornish family, at Truro, England, on 1841 he was ordained by Bishop Mowbray, of St. C. as assistant to Dr. C. succeeded as rector of Montreal in 1873, 1878, he was consecrated Montreal. He married Eliza Longley, of St. died on June 20, 1878.

A NEW STAGE IN THE
(New York) The transference of the South from Petersburg to Zoutpansburg by the Gen. Schalk-Burger, staging of another last stage of the South. Having made up the end, what the Boer leaders have done at which they were reported to have met latter returned south was last heard of Vazamel Berg, in the of the Orange River fish force had been

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 sent to any address on application.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 20, 1901.

AN INTERCOLONIAL DEFICIT.

Even Mr. Blair's system of book-keeping cannot conceal the fact that the Intercolonial railway will not pay expenses this year. Some weeks ago this paper stated that the minister would probably be obliged to admit a deficit for the year ending in June. This view is verified by a statement, evidently inspired, which appeared yesterday in Mr. Blair's personal organ.

The minister of railways for we safely assume that the language is his proceeds to give reasons for the coming deficit. It is stated that the price of coal has been \$1.00 to \$1.25 above the rate for years previous, and that the rate of wages has been greatly advanced.

The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk and other great railway systems have had to buy coal, and to increase wages. They are not obliged to apologize for deficits, but report healthy and prosperous conditions.

When the Drummond and Grand Trunk deal was arranged Mr. Blair gave the house a rosy view of the future. He declared that the transaction would at once place the Intercolonial on a paying basis, and figured out prospective profits of half a million to three-quarters of a million a year.

Mr. Blair's apology closes with this rather pathetic appeal: "How a surplus for the current year can be expected under the circumstances is one of the things which

seems to us to be unreasonable. It may be that in anticipation of the inevitable opposition at Ottawa are laying special stress upon the fact of a surplus being the sole test of good management. But the public may, however, conclude that if Mr. Blair admits a deficit in a year of great traffic activity, when all the other railways are making unusually good returns, and when he replaces his rolling stock, his worn out rails, and his weak bridges, without charge to current account, there is not much chance of a better showing from him in the future.

THE ACADIAN STORY.

(Daily Sun, April 17.) Dr. Brock's treatment of the Acadian tragedy is not unsympathetic toward the victims, but it is a strong argument in justification of the action of the British authorities. Substantially the learned lecturer endorses the view of Francis Parkman, while he adduces many considerations and circumstances not mentioned by the New England historian of New France. It is as hard to escape the charm of Parkman as that of Froude or Macaulay. The fascination of his treatment, the evidence of his wide research, and the manifest sincerity of his conclusions, make him a dangerous guide if he should go astray. The reader, once involved in the current of the story, is likely to be led to the author's conclusion, though the writer should be as much of a partisan as Macaulay is in his treatment of the early Tories, or Gibbon in his criticism of the early Christians.

Canon Brock gives a clear and cumulative array of facts and reasons which led to the removal of the Acadians. It is not to be expected that these reasons will now appear conclusive to every one. Nor is it to be supposed that the manner of the removal would be justified by all. The poet or the novelist may forget that the removal of the Acadians was a war measure, one act in a world-wide struggle between two great militant nations, but it is the business of the historian, and of the historical lecturer, to see things in their proper setting of time and circumstance.

It is probably true that the great body of the Acadians were as near neutral as circumstances seemed to them to permit. They were not, like many of the French Canadians, disbanded soldiers, but peaceably disposed, simple minded, farmers. Most of them had never heard a shot fired in anger. Their very stolidity made them victims of such talented conspirators as Le Loutre, who carried with him, not spiritual terrors only, but threats from the French powers to the north. Not knowing which of the great powers would in the end rule the country, and be in a position to exact vengeance, but believing most the statements, predictions and threats of men who spoke their own language, taught their own religion, and were of their own blood, the average Acadian probably did his best to ignore the doctrine that no man can serve two masters. Of course his sympathies were with the French, but his chief desire was to be let alone.

If the removal of the Acadians was a war measure on the part of England, the incitement of them to hostility was a war measure on the part of France. It is condemned by many writers, but here also the circumstances of the time must be considered. If we say that this conspiracy was carried on when England and France were at peace, we must not forget the attacks made by New England on the French possessions in Acadia in previous times of peace, and that when the capture of Beauséjour was organized by Shirley the nations were not at war. Even La Loutre, black assassin as he seems to have been, doubtless had his own canons of patri-

otism to his king and loyalty to his church. One would like to see a biography of that wonderful master of intrigue, and instigator of butchery, written with a friendly hand, say that of Goldwin Smith, the heroic advocate of lost and unpopular causes. If Lawrence and Shirley could have foreseen General Wolfe and the Plains of Abraham, the tragedy might not have happened. The end of French rule in America meant release from the dread that had always hung over the British settlers. It was not until this was achieved that the rich Acadian farms found occupants to accept them as a gift.

Four years is not long in the history of a country, but those four years of French rule in America after the taking of Fort Cumberland changed all history for the maritime provinces. The number of Acadians carried away, and the number who fled to Quebec, never to return, would perhaps be double that of those who remained or came back to be the ancestors of the 150,000 or more Acadians now living in the provinces. They occupied the choicest lands in Acadia, and even if their presence had not attracted others, the natural increase of population among a well settled and prolific people would probably have left the English speaking people in a minority at the beginning of this century. The result of the war measures of England and France, for which the French nation has its full share of responsibility, has given the heritage to others, and largely, as Mr. Raymond pointed out last night, to another group of exiles driven like the Acadians from the lands they had tilled and the possessions they had earned. France, which led the Acadians to their fate, was less just to them than England was to her loyalists, and the Acadians had reason to regret that they had not accepted the rule of the alien, from whom their compatriots in Quebec were so soon to accept terms of surrender.

THE MATTER OF BOOK-KEEPING.

Mr. Blair proposes to take up the 67 pound rails now on the Intercolonial, and to replace them with rails weighing 80 pounds to the yard. The minister is charging the whole cost of this operation to original construction, as if the road were new. That is to say, he does not include the wear of rails as one of the items connected with annual expenditure.

The life of a steel rail may be twenty years, more or less, according to the amount of traffic. There is, therefore, a depreciation of some five per cent, each year, plus the annual percentage of the cost of putting down the rails. Mr. Blair takes no account of this. If he should be minister when his new Clergue rails are replaced with something different, he would make another fresh charge to capital. Of course there would be no property or plant to represent the increase in the capital account. But in Mr. Blair's methods, or those of Mr. Fielding, that is no matter.

Portions of what is now the Intercolonial were originally laid with iron rails, but when the road was completed as a through line it was equipped with 66 pound steel rails, which were then deemed sufficiently heavy. In course of time the use of heavier engines and larger cars, and the wear of the rails made it necessary for the late government to furnish heavier metal, strengthen the bridges, and provide other betterments. During the period in which the Intercolonial deficits took place, the department was laying 67 pound rails in the place of the 66 pound ones which had been provided from ten to fifteen years before. We find by reference to the reports that as high as 13,000 tons of rails were laid in some years, making an outlay, at 300 per ton, of \$3,900,000. There was also a heavy outlay for the new fastenings, and hundreds of thousands of dollars for strengthening the bridges. Over 100,000 tons of rails were purchased in these years, at a cost of probably \$5,000,000.

Not one cent of this expenditure was charged to capital. Every dollar of it was included in the expenditure for the maintenance of the road. The department might properly have charged to capital the cost of the additional 11 pounds of rails to the yard and of the extra weight of the fastenings. This would have relieved the current expenditure of some \$600,000, or perhaps \$1,000,000 a year during the period of greatest activity. A large charge to capital might annually have been made for betterments to bridges, station buildings, snow sheds, fencing, and rolling stock. But the late government did not load down the capital with even the legitimate charges.

Mr. Blair comes in with a new order of things. He not only charges capital with the betterments, but with the renewals. When worn out rails are replaced with new steel, the whole outlay is charged as original construction. If a bridge is found weak, a new one is put in without charge to maintenance. If a station building is burned, the new one is put

down to capital. Old rolling stock is replaced by new without affecting the bill of expense.

Mr. Blair says that it makes no difference since it is all a matter of book-keeping. But one purpose of the book-keeping is to show the owners of the railway how much is made or lost on the operations of the year. Mr. Blair has certainly operated the railway at a greater annual loss than any of his predecessors, but it is worth while to know how much he is losing.

THE PRICE OF RAILS.

The government organ justifies Mr. Blair's purchase of \$315,000 worth of rails at election time for delivery a year after, though the price paid was \$32.60 per ton. The justification offered is that Mr. Blair once bought rails at \$19 per ton and the price afterwards went up. To the ordinary mind there appears to be some difference between buying ahead at \$19 and at \$32.60. When the price is at \$19 it is not unlikely to get higher, and is unlikely to go much lower. When the price is \$32.60, it is most unlikely to go higher, and almost certain to go lower before a year. The reason is that \$19 is near the cost of production, and \$32.60 is a price giving an immense profit. The fact is that the rails which Mr. Blair bought during the election campaign at \$32.60 for delivery after August of this year, can now be bought for \$24, and the price is still falling. The fall is no surprise to Mr. Clergue, and no surprise to Mr. Blair.

THE WAR OF THE ORGANS.

Mr. Tarté's Patrie, and the Toronto Globe, described by the Patrie as the organ of the Crow's Nest management, are at sword's points. The Globe accuses the Patrie of a disposition to dictate the policy of the government press all over Canada. Mr. Tarté's organ broadly intimates that Senator Cox and Robert Jeffrey are using the Globe to help themselves to get rich out of the Crow's Nest deals. Mr. Patrie says that Mr. Tarté is supported by a large element in the house when he resists the demands of the Crow's Nesters, whose cause is supported by Mr. Blair. Perhaps also Mr. Tarté remembers that at the close of the McGregory investigation the Globe pointed out that he had only taken the side of virtue when the McGregory firm stopped his supplies.

The Toronto Globe's Ottawa correspondent learns that the claims of Prince Edward Island for better terms, or an indemnity for the failure to provide the island with continuous steam communication, will be recognized this session. It is supposed that the allowance will take the form of an increased annual subsidy. All the provinces are now securing recognition of their claims, and, of course, all the provinces are paying the money.

Mr. Talbot of Bellechase says that Clarke Wallace is an Orange cur. Mr. Talbot supports Sir Wilfrid and conciliation. He accompanied the premier when the latter opened the St. John exhibition, and has made himself both offensive and offensive at Ottawa. Mr. Talbot is, we believe, the only member of parliament ever charged with circulating bottles of liquor in the commons chamber when the house was in session.

Mr. Cote's circular to French-Canadians asking them to assist in securing the enumeration of all members of their race is defended by the minister of agriculture, who says, however, that he did not know Mr. Cote was sending out such a paper. It has not yet been explained why the English speaking people were neglected in this matter, nor why Mr. Cote marked his circular "confidential."

The Fredericton Herald speaks of the decay of the Tory party in Quebec as shown by the suspension of the Quebec Courrier. The Herald says that the big French papers are La Presse and La Patrie, both supporting the government. Well, who is denying the complete ascendancy of the liberal party in Quebec? That is what makes Sir Wilfrid Laurier premier of Canada.

The gentleman who raised cheques from \$25 to \$2,500 at the expense of the Toronto banks said that he came from St. John. Perhaps he is the great unknown supporter of Dr. Pugsley, who raised the Rothesay list of 86 names to something over 500.

The bill increasing the salaries of judges will probably go through parliament this session. The increases are confined to Quebec and the Yukon. Seventeen judges are provided for in the district of Montreal, where there are now only fourteen.

BEACH'S STOMACH & LIVER PILLS, the only reliable TONIC pill for Constipation and Indigestion, no sickness, no pain from using Beach's Pills. Send 10 cts. to The Baird Company, Woodstock, N. B., for a trial sample. Regular size bottle price 25 cents, at all dealers.

Dr. Sproule Illustrates THE PROGRESS OF CATARRH The Gateway of Consumption

If people understood the nature of Catarrh, they would dread it more than cholera. It has rightly been called the Gateway to Consumption. Only a slight cold in the head is needed to admit the Catarrh. A sure sign of its presence is that the cold lasts longer than usual. Its victims constantly take fresh colds until they are practically sinking and sneezing. Only Catarrh, says the family physician, and prescribe for it. Not being a specialist he can-

less remedies is continued. The patient he comes reduced to a mere skeleton. The lungs, eaten with ulcers, at last give way before the constant racking cough, and a slender crimson stream rises to the fast falling lips. In a few days a new grave opens to receive another victim of the great White Plague. In the last five years Consumption has increased more than two hundred per cent. It has increased because Catarrh has been neglected. Avoid it by giving Dr. Sproule a chance to cure your Catarrh while



CATCHING COLD IN THE HEAD.



IN THE CLUTCH OF CONSUMPTION.

not cure. The Catarrh creeps down into the bronchial tubes. The voice grows husky. A hacking cough appears. To his former prescription the physician perhaps adds cod liver oil. But the cause of all the trouble—the Catarrh germs—are left untouched. The Catarrh passes into the lungs, and there produces an ulceration which eats into the tissue itself. The constant cough brings up frothy mucus and little clots of blood, perhaps streaked with blood. Consumption is



THE FAMILY DOCTOR SAYS: "ONLY CATARRH."



THE LONELY GRAVE.

There? Yet, just before this stage, the proper treatment would destroy the Catarrh germs, drive them out of the system, and by so doing give nature a chance to heal. But no—the same old road of use-CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

The most prevalent form of Catarrh results from neglected colds.

- 1. Do you spit up snot? 2. Are your eyes watery? 3. Does your nose feel full? 4. Do your nose discharges? 5. Do you sneeze a good deal? 6. Do crusts form in the nose? 7. Do you have pain across the eyes? 8. Does your breath smell offensive? 9. Is your hearing beginning to fail? 10. Are you losing your sense of smell? 11. Do you wake up phlegm in the morning? 12. Are there buzzing noises across the front of your forehead? 13. Do you feel drooping in back part of throat? 14. Do you have some of the above symptoms? If you have Catarrh of the head and throat.

If you have Catarrh, answer the above questions, cut them out of the paper and send them to me with any other information you may think would help me in forming a diagnosis, and I will answer your letter carefully, explaining your case thoroughly, and tell you what is necessary to do in order to get well.

DR. SPROULE, B. A. (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service) English Catarrh Specialist, 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.

adapted to its conditions. My treatment is based upon these plain theories, and has proved to be infallible. It not only relieves, but it cures Catarrh at any stage speedily and surely.

DISEASES OF BRONCHIAL TUBES.

When Catarrh of the head and throat is left unchecked it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs and develops into catarrhal consumption.

- 1. Do you take cold easily? 2. Is your breathing too quick? 3. Do you raise frothy mucus? 4. Is your voice hoarse and husky? 5. Have you a dry, hacking cough? 6. Do you feel worn out on rising? 7. Do you feel all stuffed up inside? 8. Are you gradually losing strength? 9. Have you a disgust for fatty food? 10. Have you a sense of weight on chest? 11. Has your stomach feeling as though it were full? 12. Do you cough worse night and morning? 13. Do you get short of breath when walking? 14. Do you have some of these symptoms you have Catarrh of the bronchial tubes.

If you have Catarrh, answer the above questions, cut them out of the paper and send them to me with any other information you may think would help me in forming a diagnosis, and I will answer your letter carefully, explaining your case thoroughly, and tell you what is necessary to do in order to get well.

COLONIAL HOUSE, MONTREAL. DEPARTMENTAL STORE! 36 different departments, and a full stock in each. You can send in your order by mail to this store with as much certainty of being thoroughly satisfied as if you stood at the counter. The Colonial House has a record of 57 years honorable dealing and will not disappoint you. There is no house in the Dominion better equipped for doing a mail business; large and well assorted stocks of up to date goods; clerks eager to anticipate the wishes of their correspondents, and all the details of packing and shipping perfected by long experience. New Spring Catalogue FREE to any address. HENBY MORGAN & CO., - - Montreal.

YARMOUTH. YARMOUTH, N. S., April 17.—Capt. Smith opened an investigation in the council chamber this morning into the speed of steamers in the channel. Gen. Manager Giffkins, Marine Superintendent McGregor, and Mr. Yould, of the D. A. R., were in attendance. Thomas E. Corning, K. C., appeared in the interest of the Yarmouth Steamship Co., and Geo. Dingley, K. C., of the D. A. R. boats. The Dominion Atlantic railway steamers are alleged to have done considerable damage to vessels lying at the wharves by the rapid rate at which they navigate the narrow channel, but the masters assert that the safety of their own ships and of those at the wharves, when the wind is blowing strong on the wharves, makes it impossible to go slower. SHERIFF OF CARLETON. WOODSTOCK, April 17.—Wm. A. Hayward, who will undoubtedly be the new sheriff of Carleton county, resides in Rockland, parish of Brighton. He is a son of the late Wm. Hayward and a brother of Rev. A. H. Hayward. He was for some time a member of the county council, representing the parish of Brighton. At one time he was an unsuccessful candidate for the legislature. He is 57 years of age, and has been engaged in farming and lumbering. FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS. Samples of the "Gold Cure" for asthma and treatise on this disease. Address: Hayes & Co., Simcoe, Ont. DEATH OF MRS. E. KENNEDY. Mary Eliza Kennedy, aged 73 years, widow of James T. Kennedy, the contractor, who built the Reed's Point deep water terminal facilities, died very suddenly of heart disease a few minutes after 8 o'clock Thursday morning at the home of her son-in-law, John McGinty, 24 Paddock street. Mrs. Kennedy's unexpected demise came as a cruel blow to the McGinty household, also to Mrs. Albert S. Jones, Main street, Indianora, another daughter. Mrs. Kennedy's other near relatives are: Peter Lingley, Westfield; Abraham and Leander Lingley, Westfield; James Lingley, north end; Mrs. Holly R. Belyea, north end; Mrs. Abraham Craig, Craig's Point, Westfield. These are brothers and sisters. Deceased lady was of true Loyalist descent and a staunch Episcopalian, a member of St. Luke's church. She was a woman of sterling worth, charitably disposed and numbered her friends in hundreds.

CITY

Recent Events Around

Together With from Correspondents Exchange

When ordering WEEKLY SUN to the NAME of the office which the paper shall be sent to, please state the office to which the paper shall be sent.

Remember! The Office must be an ensure prompt request

Bentley's Llama strains, brushes, ch...

W. A. Warwick from the high school honors in the first in practical chemical school.

James E. Williams, Baker of Avon, have entered in Easter Bros., a factory and lumber.

Martin H. Foster and single mill at Victoria county, his sheriff of the court are \$3,300, and the.

At Sackville on and Benj. Smith, fined \$5 and costs Salvation Army.

Rev. F. G. Snow, tor of St. Andrew's N. B. for the past cepted a parish in bany, N. Y.

An eleven year old calf, manager of the of Music, had his on Tuesday while p at the Morris street.

For cough, horse fever use the GRAN POWDERS. A Powder, Blood Purifier, Granger is guaranteed many a called Col and large pa and surely.

Joseph Ryan, a K town, and Kenneth of Halifax, were K Maryland. Both formerly were em The bodies were i books in their poe Boston savings ban

Ship Ardmaster, reached Liverpool Fraser river. She of her cargo in the counts for the case found, and also for supposed loss of C Capt. Kennedy's w this city so much a

Judson C. Manso, Miles J. Allen Per John H. Peat, Geo J. Carter, of Andov Kilburn, of Perth, poration as the Ande Ltd., with capt not will take over J. C ery, and enlarge th

Capt. A. W. Pitt was in town, resided that work on the Adina Paddock, is be ed forward. He exp about the first of J day will be made f to Rothesay, cona trials and sailing a the river. Capt. P subsidy for his bos

Jas. L. Belyea, 94 date Hotel, Brown's row escape from dr evening. He was sm all tender, when i ing Mr. Belyea into managed to cling to boat, but could not to save himself, as he caught in the trolling Three boys, Frank a and William Wilcox for help, more than and after some diff launched and rescue

haunted and beautiful long in the icy water

FREE Ladies' S Plain or We carry a great size we will make our Wrappers, Shirt Waists, Corsets, New Printing, Singhams SHARP &

WANTED. Capable girl for general housework...

ABLE MEN in every locality to introduce our goods...

PROFESSIONAL. MORRISON. MEDICAL PRACTICE. Hoarseness and Throat Only.

DR. J. BROWN'S RODYNE. THE LONDON NEWS, of 25, 1865, says:

DR. J. BROWN'S RODYNE. WHICH SPECIFIC FOR Dysentery, Cholera, etc.

DR. J. BROWN'S RODYNE. THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE of any paper in Eastern Canada...

DR. J. BROWN'S RODYNE. THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE. Address with Cash.

DR. J. BROWN'S RODYNE. THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE. Address with Cash.

DR. J. BROWN'S RODYNE. THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE. Address with Cash.

DR. J. BROWN'S RODYNE. THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE. Address with Cash.

DR. J. BROWN'S RODYNE. THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE. Address with Cash.

DR. J. BROWN'S RODYNE. THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE. Address with Cash.

DR. J. BROWN'S RODYNE. THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE. Address with Cash.

DR. J. BROWN'S RODYNE. THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE. Address with Cash.

LEGEND OF EVANGELINE.

Interesting Lecture By Rev. Dr. Brock of Kentville, N. S.

On the Story of Evangeline and the History of the Removal of the Acadians from Nova Scotia.

The Church of England Institute was crowded to the doors last Tuesday, the occasion being the lecture by Rev. Canon Brock on Evangeline and the Expulsion of the Acadians.

In a few remarks, Dr. Brock introduced the lecturer, speaking of his work and experience in the past of Nova Scotia in which the events to be described occurred.

In beginning his lecture, Canon Brock stated that the full name of his paper was the Legend of Evangeline and the History of the Removal of the Acadians from Nova Scotia in the year 1755.

The legend has its origin in historic facts and to these facts attention would be given. The removal of the Acadians from Grand Pre and other parts of Nova Scotia took place in the year 1755, in the reign of George the Second, four years before the capture of Quebec, and the death of Wolfe, and three years before the recapture of Louisbourg.

By the treaty of Utrecht, Acadia was ceded to England, but its limits were not defined, and it proved a matter of dispute as to whether Nova Scotia, or the now maritime provinces, was meant. By the same treaty the inhabitants of Acadia were made subjects of Great Britain and were allowed all the privileges of such subjects.

The Acadians had no cause for complaint. They were not ill-treated, but were left entirely to themselves in the free practice of their religious and other observances. Nothing was demanded of them, and it was perhaps because they were left too much alone that trouble occurred. Nova Scotia was practically neglected by Great Britain, and even though the French had given up all title to the country, they still did their utmost to control the Acadians.

About the middle of the eighteenth century the English government seemed to awaken from their lethargy and sent both colonists and garrisons to Nova Scotia. Halifax was founded and other military posts established.

The French had never become reconciled to the loss of Acadia, and always had a strong desire to regain possession of the country, but the founding of Halifax showed them that to do this would be no easy matter. The continual harassment of the English by the Indians was prompted and encouraged by the French. Their reasons for doing this were to prevent the English from forming any new settlements, to discourage them and finally to get the Acadians out of their control. That the Acadians themselves were implicated in these matters has been shown by despatches from the governor of Quebec. They even went so far under direction of the Quebec governor as to join in disguise the marauding bands of Indians. In spite of all this the Acadians were treated by the English with great leniency, but it proved a case where kindness was thrown away.

This condition of affairs required sterner measures and to this end a sterner governor was necessary at Halifax. The man was found in Lawrence, the third governor, who in all his dealings with the Acadians was ably seconded by Shirley, governor of Massachusetts.

It was a time when England's power in Acadia was menaced. France, having incited the Acadians, as was well known, was almost bound in honor to support them, and hence a French invasion was expected. Lawrence and Shirley understood this and determined to strike the first blow. In accordance with their resolutions, volunteers sailed from Boston on May 23, 1755. On June 16, Fort Beauséjour surrendered, and shortly afterwards Fort Gaspareau did the same. The possession of these posts gave England command of the isthmus connecting Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Before using severe measures, Lawrence did all in his power to bring the

Acadians to reason. Numbers of them went as delegates to Halifax, but all refused to take the oath of allegiance, declaring that they would rather lose their lands than do so.

It was then determined to remove the Acadians from the country and to distribute them among other British colonies. To Annapolis, to Boston, to Winaloe and others were ordered to seize all inhabitants and remove them from Acadia to points ordered by the governor. Winslow, who had the task of conducting the removal from Grand Pre, did so in as humane a manner as possible. The plan was carried out and the Acadian population distributed along the coast from Massachusetts to Georgia. Some found their way back, and settlements are now seen in Digby, N. S., and in Madawaska.

The whole of the misery and hardships endured by the Acadians is directly blameable to the French government. The British government made a mistake in neglecting Nova Scotia, just as they did in abandoning the Treaty of Utrecht. The national mistake of 1755 was followed by the national mistake from 1718 to 1749 was followed by the expatriation of the Acadians.

At the close of the lecture, the Rev. W. O. Raymond, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that to many people the expulsion of the Acadians seemed a very cruel action, but that it should be regarded as a military necessity. England was to blame for her neglect of the province, but we shall always feel that the seemingly strong measures were absolutely necessary, and that the ultimate outcome was a great benefit.

The thanks of the audience were conveyed to Canon Brock by the president, Dr. P. R. Inches, to which the lecturer made a brief reply. After the lecture, Canon Brock, officers of the society and a number of friends were entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Inches at their home, Germain street.

OTTAWA LETTER.

(Continued from Page Two.)

taking a deep interest in the young man. Every effort will be made to have him stay in this, as possible about the transactions, as it is supposed that Mr. Cameron can throw a lot of light on it.

If the government were as ready to hold investigations as they are to block the demand for information, there would be enough special committee work for nearly every member of parliament. Mr. Hackett demanded of the solicitor general, the other day, an enquiry into the ballot box stealing in West Prince during the last election. Mr. Hackett was very severe in his condemnation of the solicitor general's course in that regard and pointed out to the house that under the liberal administration a ballot box was considered as being of equal importance with a box of soap or a barrel of flour. In these days of machine methods it is not considered a serious offence to rob several hundred electors of their rights at the polls, but if a barrel of flour or some other package of merchandise is stolen from the government railway, the loss is promptly made up to the owner. In the case of the ballot box, however, no attempt is made to trace the guilty parties, and the solicitor general looks calmly on and tells Mr. Hackett that the authorities at Ottawa are not prepared to move in the matter.

With such freedom in Prince Edward Island, it is no wonder that Martin was defeated in the recent election. Things seem to be run in a free and easy way in that part of Canada, quite in line with Sir Louis Davies' system of supplying the wants of his department of the "gun-friends" may be remembered. The same master hand seems to guide both policies, and with evident success. Mr. Hackett not only had to submit to his ballots being stolen, but he had to content himself with the gross corruption on the part of the government supporters. Even the fishing bounties were used against him; and fishermen by the withholding of their cheques were almost forced to vote for the candidate in order to qualify themselves for recognition by the government official, who made the payments. In one case where the cheque was held back, a fisherman received two years' bounties with the express understanding that he would support the government representative. The agent who played such a strong part in buying off Pineau, when the latter was elected a conservative, was very much in evidence throughout Mr. Hackett's riding and took an active part in the fishing bounties business. But although these facts have almost been settled in the house, and the most scandalous methods of corruption have been brought to light, the government steadily refuses to give Mr. Hackett redress, and a gentleman, if his battles are to be fought, must fight them himself against overwhelming odds.

J. D. McKENNA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

BULGARIAN VISITORS.

Isidor Goldstein and B. R. Alford, two of the Bulgarian delegates who came here to investigate the conditions in the Northwest, returned to St. John yesterday. Their comrade, A. M. Levi, remained over in Montreal, but will arrive today, and all three will sail for home on the S. S. Lorraine. Talking with a reporter, they expressed themselves delighted with the conditions in the Northwest and with the kindness and courtesy shown them by the immigration officials. Under an arrangement made with the immigration department, they expect to bring to Canada during the coming summer 600 Bulgarian families, all farmers. These will settle in the Northwest. The society which sent these delegates to Canada has as its patron His Majesty King Edward.

A successful physician is one who succeeds in concealing his ignorance.

EARN THIS WATCH.

By selling only 2 doz. beautifully mounted watches at 75¢ each, you can earn \$17.50. These are going like wildfire. They are made in England, and are of the finest quality. They are mounted with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires. They are of the latest design, and are very popular. They are of the finest quality, and are of the latest design. They are of the finest quality, and are of the latest design.

GROSS SCANDAL?

LONDON, April 17.—The Globe this afternoon scents a gross scandal in its alleged discovery that two members of the government committee appointed a year ago to determine the value of various explosives have taken out patents in their own names. The Globe says: Sir William Roberts-Austen secured a patent for improvements in detonators while Sir William Crookes had patented nitro explosive for artillery. When the committee was appointed, Lord Lansdowne, then war minister, secured inventors and manufacturers that they might submit their products to the committee in the utmost confidence.

To Nervous Women.

Mrs. W. D. Crossberry, of 163 Richmond Street, Toronto, says: "My daughter's nerves were so exhausted and she was so weak and debilitated that she had to give up work and was almost a victim of nervous prostration. Dr. Sun does not make a habit of health and strength. After having used four boxes she is at work again healthy and happy. 50 cts. a box, at all dealers."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To Correspondents.—Write on one side of the paper only. Send your names and addresses to the editor. All communications are promptly assigned to the writer.

HOPEWELL CAPE, April 10.

To the Editor of the Sun:—Sir:—Today's issue of your paper contains a letter from Mr. M. B. Dixon, Albert county's new clerk of the peace, in which he denies having been appointed justice of the peace, and that Mr. Cameron, with people, etc., for use before Mr. Justice Hamilton, on an application for bail.

The facts are: On the 27th day of March last, after Smith had been committed to custody, I was appointed a justice of the peace, and I proceeded at the hearing of the matter to the telephone, and applied to him under section 604 of the Criminal Code, for copies of all the papers and evidence in the case. The justice informed me that he was very busy, and as I had made arrangements to have the application made before the judge on the 28th, at ten o'clock, a. m., at Dorchester, he would let me take the original papers, under seal, for the purpose of his honor, the judge, as he had been before me, and that I would call on him for the papers on the afternoon of the following day, to which he agreed.

On the evening of the 28th I called at the residence of the justice, who informed me that the clerk of the peace had sent for him and he had on his demand delivered to him all the papers in the case. I then asked him if he had taken copies for me, and he replied in the negative, and we had a lot of talk over the matter, and I told that I was being used most unfairly, having driven eleven miles over an almost impassable road to get the papers he promised me, and he had never even mentioned me in his handing over the papers.

I then looked for the clerk of the peace, and found that gentleman at a neighbor's house, not over seven rods from that of the justice. I told him of the agreement between the justice and myself on the previous day, and that I had made arrangements to be in Dorchester at ten next morning. Mr. Dixon refused to let me have the papers to take before the judge. I then asked him to let me take the papers back to the justice to get copies. Mr. Dixon refused, saying that he had marked them received, and dated them as well, and could not let them go out of his hands. I then asked him if he would copy them and I could compare them together afterwards. Mr. Dixon refused, and I then asked him how I could proceed to get the papers admitted to bail on a judge's order. Mr. Dixon replied: "I know of no way except you get an order from the judge requiring me to help him," this he also refused. I then asked him how I could proceed to get the papers admitted to bail on a judge's order. Mr. Dixon replied: "I know of no way except you get an order from the judge requiring me to help him," this he also refused.

These, Mr. Editor, are the plain, unvarnished facts as they relate to the matter in question between Mr. Dixon and myself. I was trying to get out of jail a poor, old cripple, who was being held by a wicked wife and four helpless children at home, and I disclosed no great offence than blowing the whistle of a steam mill when so ordered, which frightened the horse of a constable, who was the brother of the justice who committed me for trial. Mr. Dixon's insipient threats are idle words. Yours truly, E. E. PECK.

ALBERT, April 16, 1901.

To the Editor of the Sun:—Sir—I have just read the communication of M. B. Dixon, clerk of the peace, which appeared in your paper today.

To correct any misapprehension as to the party charged by Mr. Dixon, permit me space to say that I am not the Mr. Peck referred to. I am the only lawyer in the province bearing that name, and from the wording of the item in the Sun of the 4th inst., it would of course be assumed that a lawyer had made the "affidavit" and "application to Judge Heald." I am the only lawyer in the province to admit to bail to recognize one as a counsel who was not an attorney of the supreme court, and then grant on such person's affidavit, the order, without the depositions before him. I am inclined to think the item unreliable. Please publish and oblige. Yours, etc. C. A. PECK, Barrister, etc.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

BY THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF ST. JOHN.

"Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you will educate the race."

DRENK LIKE A BEAST.

The following story is told of the late Dr. Kidd, of Aberdeen, and his beadle. The beadle, it appears, was a victim to the national vice of spirit drinking. He had been many times censured and as many times forgiven, but all in vain, for the frequently fell into this old way. One day, in a state of intoxication, he confronted the doctor, and challenged him in a reckless way to come and drink with him. Recognizing the futility of trying to reason with the man in such a state, Dr. Kidd replied, "Oh, yes, I'll go with you, and I'll drink like a beast to please you."

"Hoory!" said the beadle, "come along." So they entered an inn, that ill assorted couple, the mark of observation of many of the curious. James started to order a "mudskin," while the doctor filled a glass with cold water. "Hoody," shouted the beadle, "I've said you would drink like a beast, doctor." "Ah, James, and so I have," replied the doctor, "for we know a beast is wiser than a man, and drinks only what's good for it, and that's water."

STANDING TREAT.

One of the most absurd of all foolish customs is that of inviting a crowd of friends or strangers to walk up to the bar and "take something at my expense."

Men do not buy other things, either useful or ornamental, in this way—why should they make an exception in favor of this poisonous draught, which is the cause of most of the crimes which cause the land and which fill the community with poverty, mourning and woe?

Some one has sensibly said: "Now, boys, if you want to be generous and treat each other, why not select some other place besides the liquor shop? Suppose as you go by the post office you remark, 'I say, my dear fellow, come in and take some stamps! These stamps will cost you no more than drinks all round. Or go to the haberdashery and say, 'Boys, come in and take a box of collars.' Walk up to a grocer's, be so generous, and say, 'What kind of coffee will you have?' Why not treat to groceries by the pound as well as liquors by the glass?"

This would be thought of as the way of showing friendship, but would it not be better than to offer to friends a mad-making, poisonous, deadly draught?

ALCOHOL AND INSANITY.

The influence of alcohol in the causation of insanity is not as fully appreciated by physicians generally, and especially not by the laity, as by alienists, upon whose notice the unpleasant yet important truth has forced itself with the conclusiveness of demonstration. The evidence is both clinical and pathologic.

It has been repeatedly shown that alcohol causes degenerative changes in the tissues of the nervous system. In a discussion of the duties of the state in the care of the insane, Krapella (American Journal of Insanity, vol. VII, No. 2) states that of the patients in hospitals for the insane in the German empire 10 per cent have been committed on account of mental diseases, due to alcohol. In some institutions the percentage is as high as 30, not including numerous cases in which alcohol has been an exciting but not the primary cause of the trouble—in cases of mania, epilepsy and paresis. Experience has shown that about one-third of the living children of alcoholic parents are epileptic, and that more than one-half

It Makes Weak Women Strong.

"I suffered from female weakness for five months," writes Miss Belle Hedrick, of Nye, Putnam Co., W. Va. "I was treated by a good physician, but he did me no good. I wrote Dr. J. C. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y., for advice, which I received, telling me to take his 'FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.' When I used the medicine one month my health was much improved. It has continued to improve until now I can work at almost all kinds of house-work. I had scarcely any appetite, but it is all right now. Have gained several pounds in weight. I would advise all who suffer from chronic weaknesses to write to Dr. Pierce."

It Makes Sick Women Well.

of the idiots in the world are the offspring of alcoholic parents. Krapella goes so far as to consider intoxication a mental disturbance fraught with great danger to society. He points out also the frequency with which alcoholism is responsible for crime of various kinds and degrees. There is no escape from the fact that alcohol is a poison, especially to the nervous system, whose effects naturally vary with the amounts in and the frequency with which it is used, and the stability of the structures upon which its influence is exerted. There is, thus, but one attitude for the conscientious physician to assume in this connection, namely, to look upon alcohol as he does upon other therapeutic agents, as for instance, ether, chloroform, opium, as

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. April, 1901.

SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE

JUST PUBLISHED. Containing 280 pages descriptive matter fully illustrated. Sent to any address in Canada Post Free.

As a result of extraordinary efforts to cater to the demands of our immense patronage, we have endeavored to so improve our various departments, that we can unhesitatingly state to intending purchasers that they will find, upon comparison, that our prices are the lowest obtainable for first-class goods, and the quality such as we know will meet with your approval, and give thorough satisfaction.

A SPECIAL IN VEGETABLE SEEDS.

12 Packets for 16c. Post Paid. From the following varieties: All seeds guaranteed fresh and new.

Beets, Bolipae; Beets, Long Smooth Red; Beets, Dark Red Egyptian; Turnips; Cabbage, All Seasons; Cabbage, Early Winning; Cabbage, Pottiers, Imperial; Carrots, Danvers Half Long; Carrot, Ox Heart; Cauliflower, Snow Ball; Celery, Golden Self Blanching; Corn, Minnesota; Corn, Stovells Evergreen; Cucumber, Chicago Pickling; Cucumber, Long Green; Herbs, Sage; Herbs, Savory; Lettuce, Nonpareil; Lettuce, Danvers' Market; Muskmelon, Extra Early; Water Melon, Vick's Early; Onion, Silverkin; Onion, Denver Yellow Globe; Onion, Large Red, Wethershead; Parsley, Double Curled; Parsley, Flat-leafed; Peas, First and Best; Peas, Premium Gem; Peas, Bull Nose; Pumpkin, Large Cheese; Pumpkin, Small; Radish, French Breakfast; Radish, Long White; Squash, Vegetable Marrow; Squash, Hubbard; Turnip, Red Top, Globe; Tomato, Early; Tomato, Atlantic Prize.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1785 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

The Semi-Weekly Sun

The Co-operative Farmer

ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.20. This great combination offer is only open to new subscribers or to old subscribers who pay all arrearages at the regular rate, and one year in advance.

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

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

THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE

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

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, St. John, N. B.

FREE CAMERA AND OUTFIT

Give for getting one of our beautiful cameras and outfit. The camera is a 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 inch camera, with a lens of 1 1/2 inches. The outfit includes a camera, a lens, a box, a camera, a lens, a box, a camera, a lens, a box. The camera is a 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 inch camera, with a lens of 1 1/2 inches. The outfit includes a camera, a lens, a box, a camera, a lens, a box.

THE ST. JOHN Semi-Weekly Sun.

Mailed to Your Post Office Every Wednesday and Saturday.

The Sun will have special correspondents at Ottawa and Fredericton during the sessions of Parliament and Assembly.

The Sun has also a paid correspondent in almost every town, village and hamlet in New Brunswick, with several in P. E. I. and Nova Scotia also a weekly letter on Provincial matters from Boston, Mass. Thus the paper is made interesting to every section of the Maritime Provinces.

The regular subscription price is \$1.00 a year, but SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS sent to the SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN by a new subscriber will ensure the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN to any address in Canada or the United States twelve months, for together with a splendid portrait—18 x 24 inches, in fifteen colors, of FIELD MARCHAL LORD ROBERTS, or GENERAL BULLER, GENERAL FRENCH, COLONEL OTTER or of LIEUT.-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL, in khaki, and a map of the seat of war in South Africa.

This is unquestionably the best business offer ever made by any Maritime Province publisher of a first-class FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Any present subscriber of the SUN who sends SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for his own subscription in advance, and the name of a new subscriber with SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS will get a picture for himself, as well as one for the new subscriber.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

having a distinct and definite field of usefulness, but not to be employed indiscriminately and habitually, and in the absence of physiologic indications. Philadelphia Medical Journal.

The following should have special interest for young men: A lady in a western city wrote to thirty of the local business firms asking, "Is there room in your line of business for an exceptionally capable young man who has every qualification for business except that out-hours he drinks with moderation and with his friends? She says that within five days she had received answers from every one of them, and not one had any time or use for men in their business who drank."

