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NO. 54.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A Strange Proposition by General Hamilton.

BOERS TO CANADA.

Suggests Sending Prisoners to Dominion to Work on Railways and Become Used to English Sentiment—A Big Movement Fore-shadowed.

London, March 19—Lord Roberts, in a letter to a correspondent, expresses a confident hope that Lord Kitchener will soon be able to secure peace in South Africa, but that far there is no sign from Pretoria or Cape Town that peace is near.

The latest news is that General Moutrie with 800 men escaped Sunday from the British columns that were endeavoring to corner the commando east of Bloemfontein. Further big operations will be started in Orange River Colony within a few days.

General Ian Hamilton, addressing the Authors' Club in London last evening made the curious suggestion that the Boer prisoners should be sent to Canada to work on the railways where they would learn the English language and become imbued with English sentiments.

SLUICE GATES BREAK.

Turning Loose a Great Body of Water—Big Damage Done.

Danvers, Conn., March 18—By the breaking of the sluice gates at the dam of the New Street plant of the People's Tramsway Company, this afternoon, a body of water that filled a reservoir two and one-half miles long, was turned loose and the works of the company, which operates street railways running from Danvers to Worcester, only today placed in full operation, have been rendered useless for an indefinite period.

No Amalgamation.

London, March 19—In the annual report of Vickers Sons & Maxim, the directors announce that they never intended to propose an amalgamation with the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, but that they have been in negotiation with American firms with a view to getting their own system of ordnance manufactured in the United States. The report asserts that, in the terms offered, have not been acceptable, but that the negotiations are being continued.

St. John Delegation in Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 18—(Special)—The St. John delegation that arrived here today was shown around by Col. Tucker, M. P. all afternoon and evening. They will have an interview with Messrs. Blair, Tarte and Fielding on Wednesday. Mr. Tarte will not be home till then. He is in western Ontario.

Bridge Contracts.

Fredericton, March 18—(Special)—The following contracts have been awarded by the board of works department: Roph bridge, Northumberland county, to Peter and John Forsyth; re-building McNair bridge, Durham, Restigouche county, to John McDonald.

COSSACKS AND STUDENTS FOUGHT FIERCELY IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Soldiers Charged the Mob and Volleys of Stones Were Returned—Brutal Use of Whips by Cossacks—A Child Killed.

St. Petersburg, March 18—The students organized today what was intended to be an imposing demonstration in front of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan, the occasion being the anniversary of the death of Vorotna, the girl who committed suicide some years ago in a dungeon of the Political prison in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in order to escape infamous persecutions.

London, March 19—Special despatches from St. Petersburg describe fierce fighting between the demonstrators and the Cossacks. The latter charged the mob at a gallop and the people replied with volleys of stones. A Cossack officer, who was struck in the head by an iron bolt, was unhorsed. The Cossacks on seeing their leader fall, dismounted, and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight, using their whips freely on the people, many of whom were injured seriously, although nobody was killed. Altogether 800 students were arrested.

A later despatch says: "The fight lasted for an hour and the disorders until the evening. From seven children to eight hundred, students were driven by the police and Cossacks into the surrounding yards, where they were detained for examination by the minister of justice.

BUDGET MONDAY NIGHT IN LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie Sets Out Financial Results of the Year -- Extraordinary and Unforeseen Expenditures -- Estimated \$150,000 Surplus In Coming Year.

Fredericton, March 18.—(Special)—This evening in the local legislature, Hon. Mr. Tweedie laid out the table the estimates for the year. He said that when making the budget speech last year, he stated that the province was to be congratulated on the fact that the revenue had exceeded the expenditure, after allowing for all unforeseen expenses. The same statement would be correct this year if we were confined to the ordinary expenditure for the year, but unfortunately the past year had been an extraordinary one, and had entailed large expenditures.

Among these the principal was on small-pox account. The cost of this to the province amounted to almost \$24,000. This was an expenditure altogether unforeseen. The grant of \$5,000 to the South African contingent was another extraordinary expenditure. He did not think that there was anyone in New Brunswick who would condemn the government for that.

The cost of the bridge investigation and the prolonged session in consequence entailed an expense of \$10,484.72. There were other items of expenditure which also might properly be classed as extraordinary: Grant to E. Hanson for index, \$300; Mrs. Rand, \$500; Tourist Association, \$1,000; Agent General New Brunswick, London, \$1,000; St. Martin's fire, \$600, making a total of \$42,748.57. Deducting this amount from the expenditure of the year we have the sum of \$751,728.28 expended against the sum of \$758,988.66 for receipts, which leaves a balance of \$7,260.38 in favor of the province on the year's transactions.

Some Criticism. Since the auditor general's report was given to the public some newspapers, unfriendly to the government, had drawn attention to over expenditure of the year, but had not given the reasons. They had also endeavored to throw discredit upon the financial standing of the province by reason of its bonds not bringing such a high rate as three years ago. This was most unfair and could be easily answered. Since 1898, business conditions have changed. Then money was being held for new channels have been found for paying investments and bonds for a long term are now sought. The bonds of no country

will now sell for what they sold for two or three years ago. In view of this power was obtained to issue short term debentures running not more than ten years. "We intend," he said, "to issue short term bonds running five years at 4 per cent, but it will be necessary for us to make some changes in the legislation and do away with a sinking fund."

Mr. Hazen—What can you sell 4 per cent five-years bonds for without a sinking fund? Hon. Mr. Tweedie—I think we can sell them for a little better than par. The great damage done to the public works in consequence of washouts and freshets, he continued, had also imposed large expenditures. The damage might be estimated at about \$45,000. This would be provided for in an emergency account. This damage was a matter for which they were not responsible any more than the leader of the opposition.

Financial Statement. The receipts of the province for 1900, compared with estimate, were as follows:

Table with columns: Receipts, Estimates, Dominion subsidies, Territorial revenue, Fees secretary of state, etc.

On 31st October, 1900, the net debt of the province is shown in the public accounts to be \$2,831,908.29.

On 31st October, 1899, the net debt was shown to be \$2,730,298.19, giving an increase of debt during the year of \$101,610.10. The increase arose as follows: Bonds for wharves and elevator, St. John, \$2,500; deficit current revenue account, \$35,488.19; lunatic asylum, over expenditure in 1900, \$10,736.83; public works expenditure in 1900, \$10,018.02; public works, advanced for steel bridges in 1900, the sum of \$65,490.98; less amount of advances included by auditor general in his statement of 1899, \$1,000, making \$64,490.98.

Agriculture department, loss in importation of seed, \$735.42; outstanding coupon, 1900, \$5,290.53; less outstanding coupon, 1899, \$4,437.50; interest accrued in 1900 on equity courts deposits, \$943.20, making a total of \$12,000.47. Less invested in sinking funds, \$11,574.37; net increase of debt as above, \$425,818.10.

Standing against the net debt on 31st October 1900, the province owns \$7,500,000 of acres of lands, value public buildings of a value say, \$300,000. The only bonds issued during the year were \$2,500,000, on the wharves and elevator, St. John; \$6,500 of the bonds (4 per cent), called in 1898, were presented and paid off; \$2,000 will remain unpaid.

The over expenditure of the board of works on current account being \$102,227.33, has been much talked of. It is an accumulation since 1890. It represents the amount the board has expended during these years over and above the warrants. The amount is due by the department to the Bank of British North America. At 31st October, 1899, the amount for each year was \$22,500. In 1897 there was added, \$20,988.14. In 1898 there was added \$28,568.90. In 1899 there was added \$9,146.22. In 1900 there was added \$10,918.02. Total at 31st October, 1900, \$102,227.33. It must be borne in mind, however, that in 1891, an act of assembly was passed authorizing a loan of \$200,000 for public bridges, and provided that the annual interest, as well as an annual investment of \$4,500 for a sinking fund should be taken from the appropriation for roads and bridges, and as no increase has been made by the legislature in the annual grants for the ordinary road and bridge service, it will be seen that the amount available each year since 1891 has been very much

decreased, also through a more recent act which also provides for a sinking fund from ordinary appropriations. The amounts since 1891 that have been charged to the ordinary road and bridge appropriation for interest and sinking funds total \$145,849; over expenditure as above, \$102,227.33; total, \$48,621.67. The over expenditure is therefore \$48,621.67, less than the usual charges that have been made against grants during the last 10 years.

Current Expenditure and Receipts. The current expenditure of the province in 1900 amounted to \$784,476.85. The receipts \$788,988.66. Showing a deficit of \$3,488.19. Referring to the general estimate in 1900 a surplus of \$7,260.38 was estimated, but afterwards very large expenditures were provided for by the supplementary estimates and legislative enactment, and the estimated surplus was converted into an ultimate deficit of large proportions. Again looking at the actual deficit in relation to actual expenditure, during the year, there were a number of expenditures of an extraordinary nature. The receipts were in excess of the estimates by \$13,790.88, notwithstanding the fact that the amount for the dominion government of the amount for fishing leases, \$3,000. This is a claim he intended to make again this year, and every year until it is paid.

Justice Department. For administration of justice the expenditure was \$17,898.94. The estimate was \$16,710, expenditure in excess, \$1,188.94. There were several payments, quite large, of an unusual character.

Agriculture. For agriculture the total expenditure was \$36,210.50. The estimate was \$33,150; expenditure in excess, \$3,060.50. The excess is in the bonuses for four mills.

Contingencies.

For contingencies the expenditure was \$16,329.60; the estimate was \$14,000; expenditures in excess, \$2,329.60.

The expenditure under this head was about the same as that in 1899. From ordinary appropriations. The amounts since 1891 that have been charged to the ordinary road and bridge appropriation for interest and sinking funds total \$145,849; over expenditure as above, \$102,227.33; total, \$48,621.67. The over expenditure is therefore \$48,621.67, less than the usual charges that have been made against grants during the last 10 years.

Education. For education the expenditure was \$263,883.48. The estimate was \$264,879.48; expenditure under estimate, \$996.00. Elections. For elections the estimate exceeded the expenditure by \$241.50. Two elections were held, Gloucester county in December, 1899, \$407.93; Carleton county in January, 1900, \$558.50.

Executive. For the executive government the expenditure was \$90,163.78; the estimate was \$29,870; excess \$60,293.78. Fisheries. For fisheries protection the estimate was \$1,700; expenditure \$1,264.94; saving \$435.06. The amount received for fishing leases was \$8,822.02.

Forest Protection. For forest protection the estimate was \$1,600, and the expenditure \$1,600. For game protection the expenditure was \$9,284, the estimate being \$6,000. The amount received for hunting licenses, etc., was \$8,294. Persons who came into the province to hunt game spent ten times as much as the cost of their license. It was being pressed upon the government, that the capture of every bull moose cost \$500.

Immigration.

Immigration the expenditure was \$5,980; estimate \$4,000. There had been paid to Mr. W. A. Hickman, the immigration commissioner in England, \$3,285. Mr. Hickman had done excellent work and the result would be revealed shortly.

Interest.

The expenditure for interest was unusually large, being \$7,213 in excess of estimate. (Continued on Page 7).

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Great Loss of Property In Many Places Yesterday.

St. Louis, Mo., March 18—Perhaps the most disastrous fire in the history of the south since this afternoon burned the ice storage plant of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, the repair shop of the American Car and Foundry Company, together with a number of box cars, the factory of Stule & Company, pickle manufacturers, five rooming houses, and a number of small sheds. The total damage is estimated at \$100,000, a greater part of which is covered by insurance.

Two men, employees of the American Car and Foundry Company, were injured, but not seriously. The burned district embraced two square blocks. The fire broke out in one of the Anheuser-Busch ice houses, it is thought from a spark from a passing switch engine. While the fire was in progress a stiff southwest wind blew across the river fronting the works of the firm, and making the work of the firemen exceedingly difficult. Piles of lumber adjacent to the storehouses quickly ignited.

Following is an estimated list of the losses: Anheuser-Busch ice storage plant, \$27,000; American Car and Foundry Company's car shed, \$10,000; 50 box cars belonging to the Anheuser-Busch and William J. Lemp Brewing Company, \$25,000; Stule & Company's plant, \$5,000; five rooming houses, \$45,000. Portland, Me., March 18—At 9 o'clock this evening fire broke out in the alms house corner of Portland and Vermont streets. It caught in the attic of the worthy poor building, a three-story structure, and was caused by electric wires. There was great excitement for some time, but thanks to alert work on the part of the employees and the overseers, all of the inmates were saved. Nearly all of the roof and a part of the third story was burned. No insurance is carried by the city on these buildings and the loss is about \$5,000.

The Pacific Cable.

Nashville, Tenn., March 18—The lumber yards, saw and planing mill plant of John B. Ransom & Co., in West Nashville, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is estimated at \$150,000, with insurance of \$115,000.

The New Steel Corporation.

New York, March 18—It was reported in Wall street today that the capital stock of the new United States steel corporation will probably be increased by \$100,000,000, as a result of the acquisition of the Rockefeller iron mines and properties in the Lake Superior district.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Von Waldersee Has Taken a Hand in Situation.

RELIEF OF FEELING.

As Commander-in-Chief of Forces in China, German Leader Has Interfered in Hostile Attitude of British and Russians at Tientsin.

London, March 19—The Times this morning makes the following announcement: "We learn that Count Von Waldersee has interfered as commander-in-chief of the allied forces in China to put an end to the mutually hostile attitude of the British and Russian troops at Tientsin." London, March 19—There is no confirmation of this statement in other quarters, but it has an air of extreme probability and will be read by England with feeling of considerable relief.

The Daily Mail in a editorial, which frankly faces a disagreeable situation, says: "We must admit that this is no pretence to risk fresh quarrels. Our armaments are inefficient and our fleet in the far east is so weak that its position would be perilous. It is a painful process for the nation to have its face slapped, but until the country compels the government to put our armaments in order, it is a humiliation to which we must accustom ourselves."

London, March 18—While hostilities are out of the question, it is not unlikely that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Russia will become strained almost to the breaking point. Possibly British warships may be detached to the north of the sea, but upon Russia, but will not result unless some frigate, quite unauthorized by London and St. Petersburg, occurs between the opposing forces at Tientsin. This assertion is based upon exhaustive inquiries by The Associated Press in London. A prominent British official often the mouthpiece of the government, said this evening: "It is useless for our newspapers to use provocative language. They forget that we have a great army in South Africa and that we have no other army, nor the makings of one elsewhere. It is impossible to go to war with Russia, but it is understood that one official view is that the dispute may eventually be referred to arbitration."

CHINESE ATROCITIES.

Brutal Assault on Major Mulford and Wife—Steamer Lost.

Victoria, B. C., March 18—The steamer Kinshu Maru arrived today from Yokohama and the Orient. She brought news of a brutal assault on Major H. A. Mulford, of the 38th infantry, and his wife at Kioto, while returning from Manila. A mob of 100 attacked the Mulfords while they were embarking on a train. Their clothing was torn and both were roughly used, despite the major's strenuous resistance. He was in uniform. The North China Daily News tells of an outrage committed by Russians at New Changang, where a party of Cossacks, pursuing Chinese, came into the British consulate, shot and killed the watchman there.

The short German Lloyd mail steamer Mischen was lost near Yap, one of the Caroline Islands, bringing 800 miles east of the Philippines, while en route to Yokohama from Australia. All hands were saved.

DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN.

Students' Assault on Timothy Harrington's Inaugural Procession—Police Prevent Retaliation.

Dublin, March 18—Volleys of orange were thrown by the students of Trinity College at Mr. Timothy Harrington, the new lord mayor of Dublin, as the inaugural procession passed the college today. This was the only hostile demonstration on the occasion of Mr. Harrington's inauguration as lord mayor. The police prevented the people in the procession from storming the college enclosure.

Ex-President Harrison's Will.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 18—Before the members of the immediate family of Gen. Harrison leave, a meeting will be held and the general's will read before it is probated. The will lies in a safe at a deposit box at the Fletcher National Bank. It is a holographic document, written by the general shortly before he left for Paris in the spring of 1860.

The Pacific Cable.

Ottawa, March 18—(Special)—E. K. Peake, of London, England, of the Commercial Cable Company, is here on his way to Vancouver, where he goes to see about a landing place for the Pacific cable.

Library for Windsor.

Windsor, Ont., March 18—(Special)—Andrew Carnegie offers this city \$50,000 for public library, provided the city furnish a site and agree to tax itself not less than \$2,500 annually for maintenance.

BORDEN AND LAUDER THE SPEAKERS IN THE DOMINION HOUSE TODAY.

Opposition Leader Continues Budget Debate Bringing Up His Amendment—Premier Replies—Mr. Blair Replies on I. C. R. Matters.

Ottawa, March 18—(Special)—The budget was resumed in the house today by R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, who made his resolution in amendment defining new policy of party. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied.

I. C. R. Matters.

Mr. Blair, in reply to Col. Hughes, said the maximum grade on the Intercolonial railway between Montreal and Halifax was 63 feet and between Moncton and St. John, 45 feet. He said that he had given attention to the subject of reducing the grade. The most powerful engine on the Intercolonial will haul 1,000 tons weight over the present grades from Montreal to Halifax. The number of persons including staff employed by the government on the Intercolonial on 1st July each year was as follows:

Table with columns: 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.

In reply to Mr. Wallace, Mr. Blair said: "I am not aware that any member of the government other than myself has made any statement or had any communication on the subject of acquiring the Canada Eastern railway as part of the Intercolonial, nor do I believe that any such communication has taken place. During the past four years the board of trade, in different sections of the province of New Brunswick, municipal bodies and city and town councils of Fredericton and Chatham have declared themselves strongly in favor of the policy of the government of taking over the Canada Eastern and both political parties in the provincial legislature have joined in a unanimous memorial to the government in favor of the acquisition of this road by the government."

Borden, and it might be regarded as very offensive sometimes to ask or to take back that which has been given away. The Conservative party has never said that it proposed to repeal that preference but it has said that it would never rest satisfied until in addition to that and as compensation for that we had obtained a preference in British markets. I would like to ask the minister of finance a question with regard to that also. Suppose, as some business men throughout the country think may be the case, that the additional preference, which he last year gave the British goods should result in destroying some of our industries, and in closing up some of our factories, and in paralyzing a portion of the business of this country, what would he do about that question now but it is just as legitimate as the one he put to us. It may be that there will be very great difficulties in this country on account of the step which honorable gentlemen have taken. The only thing that we can say is that we shall have to deal with these difficulties as best we may, but deal with them in such a way as not to offend or lessen the sentiment of the unity of the empire, which is so strongly impressed not only upon the people of this country but throughout the entire British possession. I don't want any misunderstanding as far as the Conservative party is concerned. I am prepared to stand for the integrity of the empire as strongly as any member. I am prepared to advocate and support the claims of any government that will spend its last dollar and send its last man in defence of the integrity of the empire against any foe that may threaten its destruction. But I do not attach as much importance to some things that have been said in this house with respect to the effect of sentiment in the mother country on matters of that kind, as has been expressed by some gentlemen opposite. Why, they would have one be- lieve that the British workman foregoes his pipe and his beer every evening in order that he may go out on the streets to find some Canadian goods he may buy. But the extraordinary part is that when you turn to these gentlemen and say: "If sentiment has such a remarkable effect

(Continued on page 3.)

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 20, 1903.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

THE HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN BRIEF.

Despatches from points of Interest in different parts of the World—Domestic and Foreign events—The Dark and Sunny Side of Life.

New York, March 16.—Councilman Herman Silver, one of the best known politicians in this city, died today.
Constantinople, March 17.—It is officially announced here that the trial began at Sofia, March 17, in the Balkan case, and that the revolutionary committee at Sofia and of fomenting disorder in Salonica, Monastir and Koscovo.
Washington, March 15.—An alarm of fire was turned in from the White House tonight for flames discovered in the northwest corner of the grounds surrounding the mansion. The damage was small.
St. Petersburg, March 15.—M. Bogolepoff, minister of public instruction, who while holding a reception January 27 was shot by Peter Karповich, formerly a student at the University of Moscow, died today of his wound.
Hazelton, B. C., March 15.—The delegates to the United States Mine Workers' Conference say there will be a strike of the anthracite coal mines ordered for April 1st, unless the operators make additional concessions.
London, March 16.—Under a threat from Mr. Balfour of a Saturday sitting, the house sat until after 1 o'clock this morning and adopted the chief items of the army estimates, these amounts being urgently needed by the government before the close of the fiscal year.
Madrid, March 16.—Quiet has been re-established in Catalonia through an arrangement on the part of the perfect. Many of the Spanish ambassadors have offered their resignations on account of the change in the ministry and it is believed all will be replaced by Castellani.
Paris, March 15.—The chamber of deputies today appointed a commission to examine whether it is expedient to extend the authorization requested by the public prosecutor, M. Jaurès, the Nationalist deputy, for monopolizing sugar. A majority of the commission is favorable to the proposition.
Washington, March 15.—Protocols were signed at the state department today by Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Hay, extending the time of ratification of the Anglo-American reciprocity treaties, mainly, Jamaica, Bermuda, Guadalupe and Cuba and the extension of one year from tomorrow.
New York, March 17.—It is announced here that Senator Frye, of Maine, president pro tem of the United States senate and chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, will sail Wednesday for the West Indies. It is said that the senator expects to investigate the possibilities for American capital developing the West Indies.
New Haven, Conn., March 15.—Andrew C. Whitney, a preacher of a sect known as the "Household of Faith," died today of consumption, after a four years' illness, during which on account of his religious beliefs he has refused all medical attendance. Whitney was treated by the laying on of hands, amounting with all prayer.
Philadelphia, March 15.—The British steamer Carion, which sailed from Mauritius last January 21, with a cargo of sugar consigned to the Franklin sugar refinery of this city, arrived at the Delaware Breakers today and was immediately ordered to London via Norfolk. She will take on coal and provisions at latter place. The Carion's cargo is valued at many thousands of dollars. Since the vessel sailed from Mauritius the price of sugar here has depreciated and it is expected a better figure can be realized in England.
Cape Town, March 17.—General De Wet's commando has been broken up at Soudal, Orange River Colony.
Pretoria, March 17.—The prospects of peace are still considered hopeful.
The Boer losses last month were 100 killed, 400 wounded and 1,400 captured and surrendered.
Owing to the heavy rains General French's transport difficulties are still enormous.
Yokohama, March 17.—The Japanese house of peers has passed the taxation bills of the government, but the hostility felt toward the cabinet shows no abatement.
The cabinet crisis at Seoul, capital of Korea, which arose out of the arrest of the acting minister of finance on a charge of having plotted to murder a number of the ladies of the Imperial household, continues.
London, March 14.—In the house of commons today the chancellor of the exchequer presented the report of the select committee on the civil list with reference to the publication in the London Times of confidential statements on the subject and recommending the speaker to take steps, either by the exclusion of the Times representative from the house or otherwise, as he saw fit, to prevent a recurrence of such offense. The speaker promised to render an early decision.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 15.—Search of the ruins of the Noyes-Norman factory fire, resulted in the finding of two bodies, which have been identified. They are Miss Nora Bates and Louise Blondeau. A portion of another body, believed to be that of a woman, was found, but there is no way to identify the victim. Considerable difficulty was experienced today in getting at the bodies. It was learned that there was a fire escape on the seventh floor of the building and at least 25 girls were on this floor. One of the girls, who says she was the last to leave the floor, says there were probably five or six more girls left behind when she went down.
New York, March 17.—In response to a summons from a committee of over 100 women, representing some 10 societies, a mass meeting was held in Carnegie hall today. Mrs. Charles M. Lowell presided and the speakers were Mrs. Isabella C. Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Newton, F. S. Crosby and Jacob Ellis. A set of resolutions was adopted which protests against the "illegal housing of vice by official blackmail" against the imposition of fines for the punishment of vicious conduct, and calling upon the authorities to suppress vice in the city for the sake of the young people who are growing up surrounded by it. The speeches were in accord with the resolutions.

CEREMONIOUS GOWNS.

Wedding Garments For Next of Kin Without Ties.
There are other costumes of interest at a wedding besides that of the bride. The mother of each of the contracting parties and their sisters and their cousins, and their aunts, who form the platoon of guests of honor, are all an important part



CLOTH BEDDING.

of the general effect, and their gowns are carefully considered. It behooves the mothers in particular to look as young, handsome and cheerful as possible and to take great pains with their dress. Light colors are permissible, also delicate shades of blue, green, and pink, and even dark colors, but not black, unless it is in combination with something else which takes away from any somberness of effect. Gray, emerald, royal blue, heliotrope, garnet, and white are all suitable tones, and lace, fur and every description of rich and elegant trimming is an appropriate ornament. For young girl relatives all pale and bright tints are liked—pearl, dove, turquoise and pale green.
The picture shows a sort of sack redolence of mastic cloth. It is loose, and the back is laid in stitched plaits, which are left free toward the foot. The front corners are rounded and designed in a most elegant manner. The collar is made of the same material as the body, and is faced with white cloth and turned over. JUDIC CHOLLET.

WINTER NOVELTIES.

Individual Bodices For This Winter are Being Designed in a Most Elaborate Manner. There is no limit to the varieties seen. One of the latest novelties



CLOTH COAT.

elias is embroidered casimere, in which the embroidered design is made with reference to its use as a bodice decoration. These casimeres are extremely diverse in color and character. Among the sorts shown are turquoise embroidered with black and white silk, red embroidered with black, rich blue embroidered with a Persian design, etc.
A great deal of gold ornamentation is also employed, of thread, cord, braid, spangles and pascamenterie. There are many new gold designs brought out, one of the most striking being a heavy design of gold on a ground of white gauze. Gold ribbons and gold cords and tassels are much employed as trimmings.
The illustration given today shows a coat which is closely fitting at the back, but straight in front. It hangs to within a foot of the ground and is embroidered around the lower part with a soutache pattern. The tail, falling collar and the square collar are in one and are covered with soutache. The lower part of the par-d sleeves is also embroidered with soutache, and beneath are tight sleeves of velvet. The coat, which is of cloth, is fastened by cords and buttons and is lined with brocade silk. The felt hat is trimmed with tulle and with satin and has a chain of velvet under the brim. JUDIC CHOLLET.

The sum of \$4,000,000 is to be expended by the county council of London in improving the dwellings of the poorer classes. There will be a rebuilding of homes on a vast scale with an improvement of sanitary conditions. The king is greatly interested in this project, which has long been under consideration.

GLOVES.

It is No Longer Correct to Appear Without Them.
Gloves of reindeer skin, soft and warm, are worn for traveling and outing use, and gray dogskin gloves with black stitching for the street. For calling and similar purposes place kid in straw, biscuit, pearl gray and similar delicate tints is preferred, replacing the pure white glove which for a time was universally worn, although universally unbecoming to the hand. Evening gloves are exclusively of suede, but even there white is abandoned.



DINNER GOWN.

The custom of appearing in public with bare hands, which for a short time was adopted by fashionable women, has been summarily dropped. It was never in the best of taste, although the hands were invariably covered with rings, and the long medieval sleeves of the bodice extended to the knuckles. Gloves are the appropriate finish to a formal toilet of any kind, and their lack is always felt.
A picture is given of a dinner gown of all over lace. The skirt has a rounce of lace, caught up at the sides by a bow of mousseline de soie, and below this is a deeper rounce of mousseline de soie. The gown is made over pale pink silk. The close bodice of lace has a full front and draperies of mousseline de soie, fastened at the side by a chain. The sleeves of mousseline de soie terminate at the elbow in a full of lace and have double caps of lace. The high collar is of mousseline de soie. JUDIC CHOLLET.

THE MODE.

Novel Ideas For the Wardrobe of the Coming Season.
There is shown a new way of enriching all over lace and embroidered tulle. Very narrow ribbon of velvet or satin is woven in and out of the meshes, following the lace design or forming stripes, zigzags, stars, etc. Goods thus adorned are used not only for plastrons and yokes, but for entire bodices and tunics.
Coats are to be worn which are made after the masculine model. The back is tight and the lapels is rounded away almost to the waist in front. The collar and revers are of the same style, except when the front is made to show a pointed Louis Quize vest. In that case the revers are of the large, director order, lined with white silk. The collar is just below them. One of the models



HOUSE GOWN.

In this style is of cloth, entirely covered with small, round cords, placed very close together and following the outline of the garment.
Tight sleeves, terminating at the elbow in a deep ruffle, are worn for dinner and evening gowns. They accompany the Louis Quize bodice with a deep point instead of a basque.
A picture is given of a house gown of old rose voile. It is of the princess form at the back with a wateau plait. In front it is ornamented with applications of embroidery upon white satin, a wide band forming a plait down the middle and smaller bands following the side plits. The collar and yoke are of white silk, embroidered and plaited. The undersleeves are like the yoke and are gathered into a band at the wrist, while the hose, outside sleeves of voile are draped at the top by a band of galloon and are decorated with embroidered applications. JUDIC CHOLLET.

Mex Nordan's Name.

Max Nordan's name has been the subject of a good many paragraphs at one time and another, but the truth of the matter is very simple. His father's name was Sunfeld, and he himself was called originally Max Simons Sunfeld, but changed the name at the age of 15 to his father's best friend, for reasons which, as he once declared, "have no interest for strangers" into that by which he has become famous throughout the world. Students of German will not fail to note, of course, the phonological connection between the two names—Sunfeld for Southfield becoming transformed into Nordan for Northmeadow.

The population of Alaska in 1900 as shown by the census is 62,502, against 32,002 for 1890.
If it is asthma, bronchitis, croup, or any such trouble, use Vapo-Cresoline. All Druggists.

FARM & GARDEN.

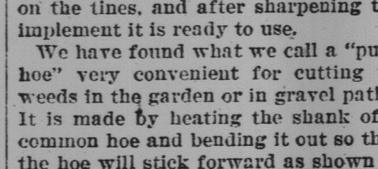
GARDENING TOOLS.

Wedding Implements That Apply Lessons to the Best Advantage.
Among conveniences that may be made and utilized in gardening operations are some wedding tools illustrated and described in Ohio Farmer:
A more than ordinarily useful wedding tool is easily made. Taking an old worn out hoe of the riveted type, remove the blade, leaving only the tri-



USEFUL WEDDING DEVICES.

angular shaped handle clip shown by A. Fig. 1. Rivet on this clip a mower knife section, B, on the side next the handle socket and fit the tool with a handle of suitable length. The edge of the weeder may be ground or filed as sharp as required.
The tool shown by C is intended for use in removing suckers and weeds from raspberry patches and may be useful for other weeding purposes. It is made by heating the shank of an old manure fork, cutting off of somewhat shorter the two outside tines and flattening and bending them into the position shown. A piece of the blade of an old bush scythe is riveted on the lines, and after sharpening the implement it is ready to use.
We have found what we call a "push hoe" very convenient for cutting up weeds in the garden or in gravel paths. It is made by heating the shank of a common hoe and bending it out so that the hoe will stick forward as shown in Fig. 2 and lie nearly flat when the han-



A PUSH HOE.

dle is held so that the leg well above the knee can help the pushing—that is, the upper hand holds the upper end of the handle against the leg. It strains the joints and stomachs much trouble. This is one reason why large sheet iron pans without partitions are preferable. The rapid boiling over the whole surface tends to check the precipitation, and no serious trouble is experienced. Some evaporators are so constructed that the pans are interchangeable. This is a great help, as by moving the sirup pans, on which the formation is most likely to occur, they can be removed to a boiler off. Diluted muriatic acid in the proportion of one part of acid to two of water is probably as good as anything to clean the pans. This should be carefully applied and the pans thoroughly washed with water. A small amount of this acid in the sap would spoil the sirup. I have tried several ways of getting this substance out of the sirup. I have strained through flannel, felt and sponge and have finally returned to gravitation as being the most practical, says an American Agriculturist correspondent. The sirup is tested with a saccharometer, drawn off, strained through two thicknesses of cheesecloth and poured into small, deep settling cans holding six or seven gallons each. It remains in these from 12 to 24 hours, when it is poured off carefully into the 30 gallon canning can. The settlings are all turned into one can, but sap is put in and all well stirred. When this has settled, the clear portion is drawn off and the process repeated until the sweetness is washed out and the silica is left nearly as white as flour.

Eye Ground and Potato Scab.

The difficult side of the potato scab question is how to kill the germs that are in the soil. An Ohio man had a piece of land where the potatoes were quite scabby, so he sowed rye on it and let it grow to about the height of 18 inches, then plowed it under, and as the result of that experiment he said he never saw a clearer crop of potatoes. For four years he has practiced rye sowing there.—Professor Buiz, Pennsylvania.

Beekeeping at the Pan-American.

The busy bee will be in big business at the Pan-American exposition the coming summer. The Bee Journal says it has been decided to construct a special building for the proper display of the working colonies of bees and the great variety of beekeepers' supplies which will constitute this exhibit. It is expected that this will be the most extensive bee exhibit ever prepared in this or any other part of the world.

The Broadening Corn Belt.

Probably the production of corn has been increased in North America by the development of early maturing varieties during the past 25 years more than it has increased in all the rest of the world from all other influences. The corn belt has broadened hundreds of miles by this means, and the end is not yet, remarks National Stockman.

The new moon is like a giddy young girl.

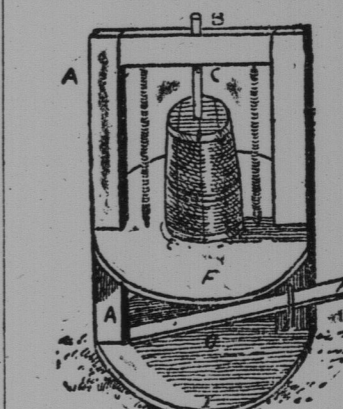
—Not old enough to show much reflection.

The successful schemer, like a setting hen, can't afford to take a day off.—Chicago News.

CHURNING MADE EASY.

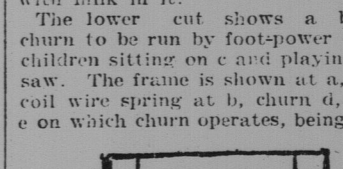
How to Improve an Old-Time Dash Churn So That It Can Be Run by Foot Power.

The upper illustration shows an old-fashioned dash churn run by foot-power. Frame work for churn is shown in a, made of one and one-half by two-inch stuff. The dasher handle, b, is fastened to frame by pin c, which goes through the handle. The churn d is set on platform f inside of a circular ring e, which holds churn in position.



CHURN RUN BY FOOT POWER.

The lower cut shows a barrel churn to be run by foot-power or by children sitting on a card playing saw-saw. The frame is shown at a, with coil wire spring at b, churn d, axle c on which churn operates, being fast-



FOOT POWER BARREL CHURN.

ended to churn on each side and revolving in the frame. The platform at f is solid. The spring b lifts the end of the churn d, and c is for the foot or for children to sit on. The butter-milk is drawn off at rear end of churn.—W. A. Sharp, in Farm and Home.

HIGHWAYS IN FRANCE.

Their Maintenance is Related to a System of Work of France.

Nations which possess vast territories and which are in the habit of undertaking vast enterprises are apt to overlook details. And yet, when we stop to think, the perfection of anything and everything lies in the scrupulous attention that is to be given to details. Instruments of road-making differ with ordinary instruments in care given to details, to small particulars. An invention which is a success in one line in contriving which the inventor has given the most time to smallest particulars. The French have applied that principle to the administration of the maintenance of roads. The greatest attention has been paid to the smallest thing that contributes to the simple mending of a rut. The cantonnier who does the work is one of an administration that includes and employs the most skillful scientists and engineers in the world. The simple stone that he lays to help hold the rut has perhaps occupied 100 minds before it is put in its place. "Useless trouble," you may say. Not at all.
The object in the maintenance of roads is to have them all kept in such a state that carriages will roll upon them in the best conditions. It is, then, of the greatest importance to obviate all obstacles, all sources of resistance to the circulation, and to prevent or stop from the beginning all defects to which roads are liable.
This can only be done by constant over-seeing and with a perfect organization of resources at hand, consisting of materials and manual labor.

Limit the Size of Flocks.

Where a great many individuals are in a herd or flock there is liability of some diphthery affecting any one of the herd which may extend to all. Disease may start with only one animal and spread through the herd, for which reason every animal purchased should be carefully inspected and then quarantined. Again, some animals in a herd of cows may have a preference for a certain weed or grass, and any undesirable flavor in the milk from her may affect that from all the other cows. Every individual has its peculiarities, which should be known to the owner.

Careful Selection of Seeds.

The cause of many poor crops is the result of the deterioration of the seed used. Most crops will soon deteriorate if the seed is simply harvested and resown year after year. If seed is to be selected from the farm crop, rather than purchased each year, and many seeds should be taken from the former source. Too much care cannot be taken in picking the best specimens from the strongest and most vigorous plants. Everyone knows this; but everyone does not practice it.

M. Paul Hervey is to be the chief speaker.

at the unveiling of the Balzac monument in Paris next April or May.

The instructor of a swimming-school is literally immersed in business.

CROP ROTATION.

Results in Increased Profit From Crops and Soil Improvement.

A short rotation of crops practiced at the Rhode Island station has been: First year, potatoes; second year, winter rye; third year, clover. It embraces, therefore, a root crop, a cereal and a leguminiferous crop.
The soil upon which the rotation was conducted was extremely exhausted. The average yield of hard shelled corn obtained per acre upon the plots the year before the beginning of the experiment (1892) amounted to but 18 bushels per acre. Similar soil in another portion of the same field, under a system of continuous cropping without manure, became so exhausted by the year 1896 as to produce Indian corn scarcely five inches high.

In the course of the three year rotation the yields of merchantable potatoes upon these plots were but 60, 117 and 75 bushels per acre respectively. In the second course of rotation the yields were 238, 193 and 268 bushels per acre respectively. These increased yields illustrate well the improvement in the condition of the soil.
During the first course of the rotation the total expenses in five out of nine instances. The average loss per year amounted to \$6.70 per acre during the first course of the three year rotation.

During the second course of the rotation there was an average profit of \$23.54 per acre annually.
After deducting the losses during the first course of the rotation from the profits in the second course there remains an average net profit of \$16.75 per acre annually during the entire period of six years.

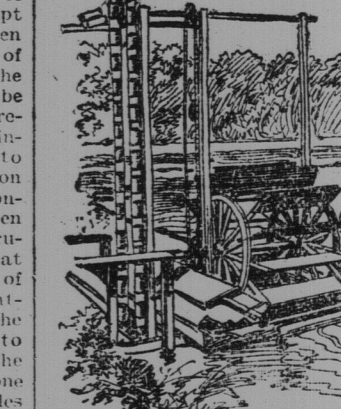
The returns in the second course of the rotation and the fifth and general character of the soil at the present time all lead to the expectation that the future returns ought to equal or exceed those in the second course of the rotation, in which case the profits, after allowing for interest on the investment, wear and tear of tools, machinery, etc., ought to be good.

It should be remarked that the crops (potatoes, winter rye and clover) grown in this rotation are not all such as would be expected to yield large financial returns per acre, though they are such as are usually or often grown in one or more of the rotations upon a general farm.

It is not expected that the three year rotation would be practiced exclusively upon a general farm except possibly in rare instances, but that it might be employed either as one of several rotations to be conducted upon the various portions of the farm or in alternation with some other desirable rotation, each of which would run its course successively.

Irrigating Devices.

A water wheel for lifting water for irrigation, illustrated in Ohio Farmer, is planned to utilize the current of nearby streams without the expense of a dam. The wheel is six feet in diameter, with 14 paddles one foot wide by four feet long, and is suspended between two boats which rise and fall with the



WATER WHEEL FOR IRRIGATION.

stream, whereby keeping the paddle of the wheel and the elevator buckets at the proper depth in the water at all times without attention. The boats are each one by three by ten feet. The elevator buckets, of which there are 32, each hold one quart and make one complete circuit every 70 seconds. The elevator that the water is raised is 13 feet.

Agricultural Devices.

The establishment of large electrical works to supply power for use to farmers is reported from Bavaria. The current is generated partly by water power and is sent a distance of seven miles to the farms by means of simple motors in running thrashing machines, cutters, etc.

Interest in varieties of wheat among New York farmers seems to have increased.

The deprecations of the Hessian fly and losses from winter killing bring to the front the question of the resistant powers of the various varieties.
The barnyard millets are cultivated forms of our common barnyard grass. Healthy trees planted in spring ought to succeed, and the usual counsel given by the authorities is to plant in spring.

American Cultivator thinks the high prices apples are bringing compared to those at picking time holds a plain moral for the apple grower.

Vermont apples especially are good keepers and January, February and March the best months to sell.
Name your farm. It adds dignity to it, increases your appreciation of the importance of farming and your pride in your vocation and in the end will really make you a better farmer," advises Country Gentleman.
The little green pea louse makes good prices for those who manage to grow a crop of peas.

Experiments in the requisitioning of food, fodder, etc., for troops as in war times are to be made this year in France.

A lady cuts his teeth before he is on speaking terms with them.

BORDEN AND LAURIER THE SPEAKERS.

(Continued from Page 1.) upon the mind of the British consumer as that, how is it that Britain will refrain from giving a preference in her market? They turn to you and say: it is of no use to talk about that; the Briton in matters of trade is absolutely cold-blooded and void of sentiment. The Briton apparently has sentiment when he goes out to buy his goods but when we talk of a reciprocal advantage by means of an adjustment of his tariff, which could be effected without additional burdens on the British people—

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Oh, Oh. Mr. Borden—There is not the slightest sentiment in Britain at all. My right honorable friend laughs at that. Well, I may say to him that there have been business men in this country and in England who have probably as good a practical grasp of the situation as he has, and unless he sets himself above the opinions of these men he cannot say that this thing is impossible.

Mr. Borden complained that there was nothing in the budget speech in regard to the German tariff discrimination against Canada imposed in consequence of the preference Canada extended to Britain. He argued that there was reason why Canada should not discriminate against Germany.

Mr. Borden also argued that there should have been something advanced in the budget speech in regard to our trade with the United States. Every effort should be made to maintain Canada's cordial relations with the United States. The Premier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the policy enunciated by Mr. Borden was the same old Conservative policy twice repudiated by the people. Referring to the Conservative claim that the Liberal tariff was a protective one, the premier asked why, if such was the case, Conservatives thought it necessary to propose an expression in favor of protection. He said the difference between the two parties was not in the matter of protection but in the matter of revenue.

Sir Wilfrid asserted that there never before was a time when Canadian manufacturers felt so safe and secure as at present. The manufacturers instead of dreading the budget speech each year now knew that there would be no change except when there was a general revision and then only for adequate cause.

Sir Wilfrid opened an attack upon the Conservative proposals in regard to preferential trade by asserting that the main object of the Conservative policy was protection against Britain as well as any other country. If they recanted protection as the best policy for Canada, they should they not want to allow the British people to follow their own idea if it was in favor of free trade.

The premier quoted from British public men to show that in regard to preferential trade within the Empire the question would not be even discussed in Britain, so long as there was a protective tariff in Canada.

MAN AND WOMAN SHOT As They Were Trying to Get Into a House.

Augusta, Me., March 18—A special to the Journal from Chelsea says: Two persons lie dangerously wounded in the notorious Carson House, in Chelsea, Me., otherwise known as the Coffee House, as the result of a shooting affair that happened at the house of Charles Cunningham, Sunday night. The wounded persons are Cora Wilham, better known as Cora Carson, sister to Rose Carson White, who is now serving a sentence in state prison for the murder of her husband, Everett White; and a person whose name is unknown, but who is believed to have come from Thomaston and whom Cora claims is her husband.

Less week Cora Carson was liberated from the state prison, having served a sentence of two years and six months for assault, which very nearly resulted in murder. She appeared at Toga Saturday, in company with the stranger. Some time Sunday evening they went to the house of an old soldier named Pollock and from there to the house of Charles Cunningham, who is also a veteran. The Carson family formerly owned this house. It is a shanty-like affair, with only one room, and is known as the old Carson homestead.

Cora Carson and the man with her were intoxicated Sunday night when they reached the Cunningham house and they attempted to break in. They stove in a window with an axe and Cunningham fired a shot from a gun from within. The Carson woman was struck on the top of her head and most of her scalp was torn off. The man who was struck in the neck by the shot.

About midnight a man applied at the National Home Hospital for admittance. He was bleeding from a wound in the neck. He represented himself as Cora Carson's husband, and said that she was bleeding to death from a wound in the head. Both persons were taken to the old Carson house and their wounds were dressed by surgeons from the Home hospital.

Both of the injured persons are alive tonight, but there is a possibility of neither recovering. Cunningham claims he had no idea who the parties were. He heard his window crash as the axe went through it and, seizing a shot gun, let fly.

It is said that the Carson woman claims she had clothing stored in the house and that it was for those that she wished to enter. More developments are expected. The woman will be taken to the city hospital at Augusta tomorrow.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. Fred T. Congdon Leaves for the West—The Baden-Powell Men.

Halifax, March 18—(Special)—Fred T. Congdon left this afternoon for the west to take up the duties of his new position as secretary and member of the Baden-Powell club. Mr. Congdon's family will remain in Halifax for the present. His headquarters will be at Dawson City. His appointment has been highly commended and the members of the Nova Scotia are particularly well pleased at the honor conferred on one of their number.

SPRING SERMON. THE PATRIOTIC FUND. Moncton Pastor Says Mrs. South African Constabulary Will Not Share.

Moncton, March 17.—(Special)—Rev. H. S. Crisp, pastor of Wesley Memorial church, preached a stirring sermon tonight on temperance in answer to a question: "Is Mrs. Currie Nation Right or Wrong?" Rev. Mr. Crisp said Mrs. Nation's conduct could be defended by teaching of the Bible and he thought we should have half a dozen Mrs. Nations. He passed through a somewhat narrow and thrilling escape from death by a stray bullet on Friday afternoon last. Mr. Bowness was walking along the wharf railway track when he suddenly heard the whizz of some flying missile and felt the top of his hat touched. Upon investigation he found that a small red bullet had passed through the top of his hat, but it did not cause any harm.

FREDERICTON NEWS. Legislative Committee Meetings—Lieut. Governor McClellan III.

Fredericton, March 17.—Messrs. Henry Brantford, Arthur Moore, Harry Allen, George Armstrong and Robert P. Allen, accompanied by Chief Jim Paul and his daughter, who were attending the Chatham sportsman's exposition, returned home by the western train today.

SOLDIERS' PAY AND SERVICE. British Officer Points Out Advantages of American Enlistment System and Pay.

London, March 18.—During the debate on the army estimates in the House of Commons today Lieut. Col. Arthur Hamilton Lee, Conservative, who has British military service with the United States army during the Spanish-American war and subsequently was military attaché with the British embassy in Washington, said the American recruits in physique and intelligence were superior to any other troops in the world.

MONEY WAS RETURNED. The \$1,000 Stolen from a Quebec Bank Recovered.

Quebec Telegraph: The announcement made in the Telegraph last evening forecasting the early recovery of the thousand dollars stolen from the Provincial Bank in St. Lawrence a few weeks ago was authentic in every respect, as today we are in a position to state that the money has been returned. This satisfactory result is attributed to the unrelenting activity and diplomacy exercised by our detectives. As the return of the money was the principal object at issue, an opportunity was given the guilty party to relieve himself of his burden as well as the possibility of immediate arrest.

A Good Showing. The Federal Life Assurance Company is not one of the largest of Canadian insurance companies. It is one of the youngest; but is one of the most vigorous, and it is growing fast. The nineteenth annual statement of the directors submitted at the annual meeting of the shareholders, is printed in another part of this paper. It speaks for itself, and indicates a prosperous year. About \$2,000,000 of new insurance was written, the number of policies issued being 139. The income of the company materially increased by \$211,430. There is now a surplus of security for policy-holders over liabilities of more than a million dollars, and exclusive of unallocated guarantee capital, the surplus which secures policyholders amounts to nearly \$15,000. The increase of \$1,000,000 in the subscribed capital was justified by the fact that the new shares were taken at 75 per cent. premium as proof of the excellent standing of the company.

Tired and Depressed

Hundreds of young girls and women have to depend upon their own efforts to gain a livelihood, and there is no class more widely admired for their independence and pluck. But whether it be behind the counter, in the office, the factory, or in the home, work means close confinement—often in badly ventilated rooms. There is a strain on the nerves; the blood becomes impoverished; the cheeks pale or sallow; frequent headaches; a constant tiredness; a rapid palpitation of the heart on slight exertion; perhaps wrinkles and a prematurely aged appearance. If the first symptoms are neglected it may lead to a complete breakdown and perhaps that most dreaded of all diseases—Consumption. A tonic is needed and for this purpose Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are without an equal. Their wonderful record of cures place them at the head of all medicines throughout the world. The use of these pills has made thousands of weak, ailing, despondent women and girls bright, happy and strong.

MUSIC IN ELECTRIC LIGHTS. Curious Discovery—National Anthem Played Upon the Light.

A curious discovery, which results from much electrical research and experiment at the Central Technical College of the city and guilds of London, Institute, is reported by Mr. Duddell. The arc, of course, is the blaze of light which exists between two sticks of carbon placed end on, and between which the electric current flows. The carbon is homogeneous and the former type of carbon is called "corded," the latter "solid."

Now, the corded carbon arc possesses a property which is deaf to all persuasion, whereas the solid carbon arc, ready to omit any note. The note of the flute depends, as is well known, on the position of the fingers and the raising of the keys, whereas the note given out by the solid carbon arc depends on the length of the wire, which is put across the carbons.

Mr. Duddell, having evolved these facts, arranged a keyboard of two octaves, so that he could play any tune, with an electric light. He explained, "may be placed at a distance from the arc light, just as the current itself supplied to an arc lamp is in most cases generated by a machine at a considerable distance.

THE RING. Pedlar Palmer Defeated. London, March 18.—At the National Sporting Club tonight, Harry Harris, of Chicago, defeated Pedlar Palmer, of England, on points in a 15-round boxing bout.

SPORTING EVENTS OF A DAY. THE RING. Pedlar Palmer Defeated. London, March 18.—At the National Sporting Club tonight, Harry Harris, of Chicago, defeated Pedlar Palmer, of England, on points in a 15-round boxing bout.

THE CUDAHY KIDNAPPING TRIAL.

Omaha, Neb., March 18.—James Callahan, the alleged kidnapper, and his attorney, were today served with an order of the court commanding them to produce at Callahan's trial Wednesday the original letter sent to Edward A. Cudahy, demanding \$25,000 ransom for his son. This letter was enclosed in the sack of gold deposited by Mr. Cudahy at the place signified by the abductors. The county attorney and police say they have evidence that Callahan has the communication. Fourteen new witnesses were today subpoenaed for the state and all preparations are now being made to begin the trial next Wednesday.

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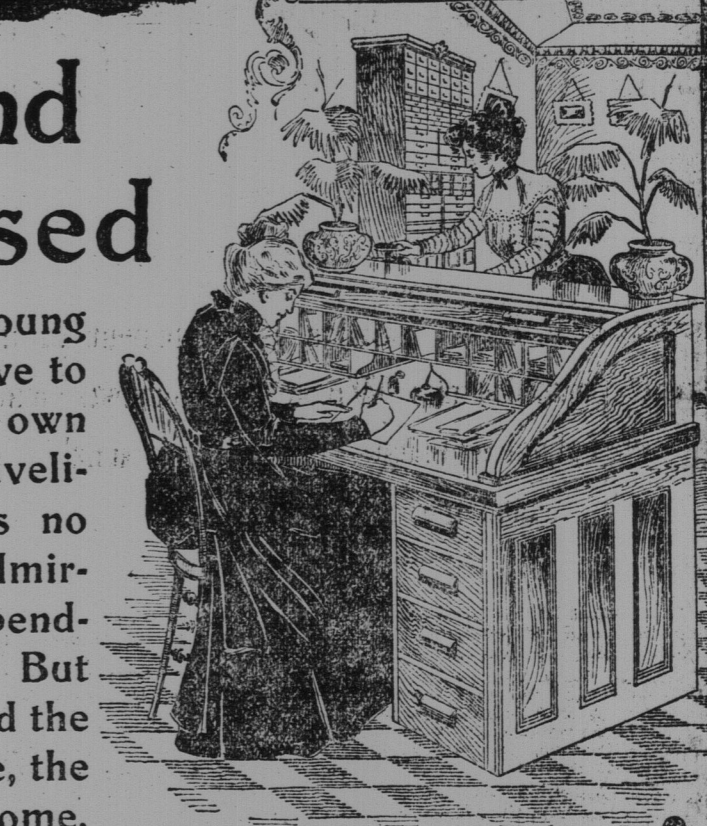
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Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Cures coughs and colds at once. We don't mean that it relieves you for a little while—it cures. It has been doing this for half a century. It has saved hundreds of thousands of lives. It will save yours if you give it a chance.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. An eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 per line. Advertisements of Wares, for Sale, etc., 50 cents for each insertion of six lines or less. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for the Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

Without exception, names of new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrearages are paid. There is no legal compulsion at a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.

It is a well settled principle of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence, whoever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.

Write plainly and take special pains with names. Attach your name and address to your remittance as an evidence of good faith. Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS. The following Agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz: Allison Wishart, Wm. Somerville, W. A. Ferris.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 20, 1901.

BARREN CRITICISM. The attempt of the opposition caucus at Ottawa to belittle Canada's great material advancement under Liberal administration as evidenced by the facts and figures of the able budget speech delivered in the House of Commons by the Hon. W. S. Fielding is a fatal effort. The people of Canada, not in one section but in all sections, have felt the increased production of the industrial machinery in the past four years, and the statements of the savings and other banks prove, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the people have been saving money as well as investing it. It is no more use to spend time in contravening facts which are apparent to the senses of every one of the citizens of this country than it would be to endeavor to prove that it was cloudy weather when the sun was shining brightly in the heavens. By stating half truths and omitting facts almost any deduction is possible, but in the face of the plain statement of Canada's financial progress presented to the country by the Hon. Minister of Finance this method is inefficient. The country knows the truth and all the insinuation and innuendo of the cleverest opposition critic cannot blind them to the wondrous change in our national experience in the past four years as compared with the previous decade.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS. In another column of today's issue we publish a short extract of the report of School Inspector Carter. He refers accidentally to education in Germany. Recently the German government has published a report which demonstrates, by statistics, the great spread of education in that empire. Out of 147,017 recruits who joined the army in the year 1899-1900 only 157 men or 0.12 per cent, were illiterate, while of the 2,614 who entered the navy every one could read and write. In the military year 1891-1892 the percentage in the army recruits of illiterates was 2.33 per cent, and in the navy 1.80 per cent. The greater portion of these uneducated Germans were to be found in East and West Prussia and Posen. Posen, which was formerly part of Poland, was particularly illiterate, even in 1880, when the percentage was 9.97, but today it has fallen to 0.40. In East and West Prussia an equally good showing has occurred and the percentages have been reduced from 7.65 and 8.79 to 0.20 and 0.31 respectively. This exhibits great progress in the educational development of the German empire and speaks well for the school system of the Fatherland.

A PROMINENT FIGURE. The participation of Sir Richard Cartwright in the budget debate last week, recalls the early triumphs of that splendid figure in the financial discussions of years gone by. No man has ever stood on the floor of the Canadian parliament who possessed in such marked degree the power to interest the house and the country with figures as Sir Richard Cartwright. He had the charm which has been credited to the late W. E. Gladstone, of making even figures eloquent. Mr. George E.

Foster, although a great orator, was not his worst in a budget speech; Sir Richard was ever at his best when talking figures. Even the present minister of finance is not, in our judgment, the equal of Sir Richard in the explanation of a fiscal policy, or the criticism of opposing theories in trade matters. Sir Richard Cartwright has been undoubtedly the master of figures in the Canadian House of Commons. His quick wit and readiness of resource were equal to any occasion. It is pleasant to know that the years are not dealing too harshly with him, and that judging from his latest effort, he possesses the same power of oratory, clearness of mind and charming wit which for years has enthralled the House of Commons whenever he has spoken on any subject. A budget debate would seem tame and spiritless without Sir Richard Cartwright.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES. Mr. E. B. Osler, M. P., the Conservative financial critic, is opposed to railway bonuses. Mr. Osler, who is a director of the C. P. R., is rather late in the day in entering protests against government assistance in railway building. Where was he when the Conservative government was presenting the C. P. R. with millions of dollars and acres of the best Northwest lands? Mr. Osler was also rather unfortunate in referring to the five miles of railway bought by the government in Elgin, Ont. He neglected to state that it was a competitor with the C. P. R. and that the giant corporation was grinding the people of the district.

Mr. Osler further complained of the G. T. R. diverting trade from Canadian ports. What about the C. P. R. and Boston, Director Osler?

NOTES AND COMMENTS. The Eastern Question has seemingly reached an acute stage. Montreal is getting to be as notorious for disastrous fires as St. John used to be.

There is getting to be a monotony about these six and eight million-dollar surpluses to the opposition.

The Britons and Russians at present are resting upon their bayonets. Rather an uneasy resting place.

The scoop by the London Times of the civil list appears to have set the House of Commons cats tingling.

The ladies have been "tramped down" by the Massachusetts legislature. The woman suffragists will continue to suffer.

The Conservatives of Winnipeg are a very happy family. They are characterizing one another as "cowards, untruthful and midnight assassins."

A large number of the citizens of Ottawa are opposed to Carnegie's gift. It was no pleasing some people. St. John would not be so fastidious.

The Chinese must be considered a great people if, in the midst of their own troubles, they are able to set the other nations by the ears.

The editor who permitted himself to be cuffed and then wounded by the resident claimant, who spent the Gould millions, is surely disgraced in his profession. Some good sporting editor could have done better.

The Boers are very angry at the Yankees recognizing the annexation of the South African republics by the British. Since the republics are non-existent it would be difficult for the Americans to recognize them.

If the czar of all the Russias is consistent in his desire to avert the dreadful curse of war, he will submit his claims to Manchuria to the High Court of Nations, formed accordingly to the resolutions of the Peace Congress at The Hague.

The Conservatives are very strong in their outcry against the British preference because it injured Canada's export trade with Germany. During the whole 18 years of Tory rule this trade did nothing worthy the name of development. Why all this anxiety now about this trade?

The Halifax Herald says the legislature of Quebec defeated Dr. De Grois's bill for compulsory education by a party vote. When did Dr. De Grois, Weir, Cochran, Prevost and Langelier, who supported the bill, become Conservatives and Flynn, L. P. Pelletier, Chioyone and LeBlanc, who opposed it, become Liberals?

Iron Pipe to Advance in Price. Pittsburg, Pa., March 18—An advance in the price of merchant wrought iron pipe is to be made this week. The National Tube Company and several independent manufacturers have just withdrawn all options on wrought iron pipe and boiler tubing to delivery after April 1.

The withdrawal of options is always taken as an indication by the trade that a change in price is about to take place. It is understood that the new prices will be announced on or before March 25, and that these prices will show an advance over the rates prevailing since September 1 of at least five per cent.

Brass Moulders on Strike. New York, March 18—Brass moulders in four of the largest foundries in lower Jersey City went on strike today. They went on a nine hour working day instead of ten hours. The employers are receiving applications from non-union men and the firms claim they are not seriously affected by the strike. Police are on guard.

Wanted—A case of Neunaga that Bentley's Liniment will not instantly relieve. All dealers 25c.

to contribute should not be general. The people of St. John and of the other towns and districts of New Brunswick were most generous in their ready contributions to the South African soldiers' fund, and the money so raised was distributed by the committee in a business-like way, which provoked nothing but the hearty commendation of all. The object for which funds are now being solicited is equally worthy, and the response should be equally ready from all sections of New Brunswick. For we can see no good reason to confine the soldiers' monument to the citizens of St. John who died at the post of duty. It should be a tribute to New Brunswick's dead heroes of the South African war, and all portions of this province should be equally glad to assist in its erection.

Our duty to ourselves, as well as to our noble dead, demands that this should be a labor of love, and every dollar contributed should come spontaneously from willing donors, who in giving are doing credit to themselves as honest and patriotic citizens of the first serious conflict in which New Brunswick's sons were ever engaged. Let the response therefore be prompt and liberal.

THE FORESHORE QUESTION. The bill proposed by the common council to vest in the city of St. John the foreshore of the harbor and of Courtney Bay has met with the determined opposition of the persons claiming possession, as well as of the fishermen holding rights under lease of various portions of the foreshore of the northern or old Portland coal of the harbor from the I. C. R. wharves to Split Rock.

The claim is put in by these citizens that under licenses granted many years ago by Governor Carleton, they possess vested rights in definite portions of the foreshore, and that the leases granted by them of the fishing privileges are legal and valid. A further claim is asserted to other portions of the foreshore in the same section by persons owning wharf property running out almost to low water mark in the harbor. It is contended by these claimants to the foreshore that subsection (b) of section one of the bill, as it reads at present, would in effect legislate away their vested rights. Subsection (b) of section one reads as follows: "(1) So much of the foreshores in the foregoing preamble referred to and described as follows: (b) Beginning at low water mark at Portland Point—thence up stream along the line of low water until it comes to the shore of Split Rock, thence easterly to high water mark, thence down stream along the high water line to said Portland Point, and thence southerly to the place of beginning, as are within the legislative authority of parliament, are hereby vested in and are the property of the City of Saint John, its successors and assigns."

At the meeting of the committee of the council with the property owners interested, it was suggested by one of the aldermen that the whole difficulty might be avoided by inserting in the bill a rider to this section to the effect that nothing therein contained should effect the rights of persons holding or claiming possession of any portion of the foreshore mentioned.

Recorder Skinner pointed out that the legislature could not possibly legislate away any legal vested rights, and that there was therefore no danger of the legislation being used for the purpose of litigation to the detriment of any owners of vested interests in the foreshore. The recorder, as the legal adviser of the city, goes further, and claims that there could not possibly be any vested rights in the ground between low and high water mark, and could not therefore vest what it did not possess. Of course the property owners oppose this latter contention, and upon the decision of this question largely rests the legality of the contention put in by the claimants.

The City of St. John certainly has no desire to unduly use legislation for the purpose of settling questions of private ownership which properly come within the jurisdiction of the courts. It should therefore be difficult for the contending parties to arrange between themselves, so that under the proposed bill no undue advantage would be taken of the claims for vested rights. We are inclined to agree with the recorder in his view that there could not be any such interference with vested interests, if any such there be, but of course this is a purely legal question which may with advantage be left to the counsel representing the parties interested. It is of the utmost importance, however, that the rights of the city in the harbor and Courtney Bay foreshore should be definitely settled, and upon the passing of the bill either in its present form or amended in any reasonable way so as not to prejudice the various claimants, a test case should be made and the ownership of the valuable foreground determined beyond the risk of peradventure.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT. The Telegraph desires to again call attention to the fund for the erection of a suitable tribute to the brave citizen soldiers who laid down their lives at the call of duty in defence of Queen and empire in South Africa. His Worship Mayor Daniel has very kindly endeavored to act as treasurer of the fund, and there is no good reason why the response to his invitation

more men for South Africa. Lieut. McLean Receives Orders to Recruit 25 More New Brunswickers. Lieut. McLean has received orders from Capt. Fall, in charge of recruiting for the South African constabulary, to recruit 25 more men. There is a great compliment to New Brunswick and speaks well for the men already sent from here. Men now wishing to go should apply at once as the number is limited. Lieut. McLean, on being interviewed by a Telegraph representative, says that the New Brunswick men are as good as any men in any men enlisted, and are sure to be a credit to their province. The hundred men are quartered in the Murdoch Nephew's Company building on Hollis street, Halifax. The men are used for huts, blankets for mattresses and the men are exceedingly comfortable. A competent cook looks after the meals. The transport Manifesto is now in Halifax, being fitted up for the troops and is expected to sail about the last of the month. The New Brunswickers are very keen on their work and have picked up their drill very quickly. They are anxiously awaiting the sailing of the transport for Cape Town so as to be in time for the last of the war.

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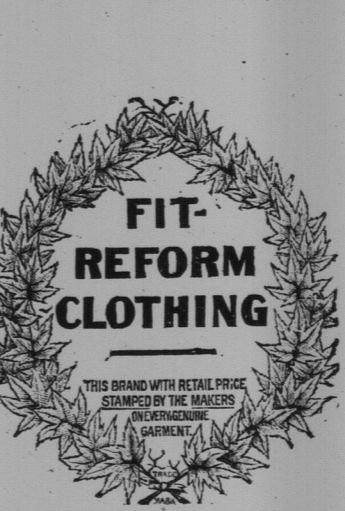
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None but strictly pure wool and approved fabrics of tested quality and pattern are used in the making. It is made to fit the regular, stout tall, short and slim men and variations of each. Try on the garment nearest your figure, then alter it to fit your personality. While we say it is made to fit by altering garments sometimes, too much stress can't be laid on the ability to fit the majority without alteration.

After the garments come from the workroom they undergo careful scrutiny, and if up to the standard required the satin label with makers name and price stamped on same is sewn into the inside breast pocket of coat which is a guarantee of perfection.

It's time you should know the best ready-made clothing. No better time than now.

Table listing prices for suits, overcoats, and trousers. Suits: \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18. Overcoats: 10, 12, 15, 18. Trousers: 3, 4, 5, 6.

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE,

King Street, Corner Germain.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

Proprietors and Sole St. John Controllers.

THE LYNCHING OF A CANADIAN.

Former Resident of Quebec Hanged to a Tree--Was a Well-known Athlete.

them especially bitter against Knox. One day the child's death and the question constituted the chief subject of conversation. It was so worded that a lynching would probably be attempted that Sheriff Longbridge made preparations to prevent violence, but he was taken unawares. It was generally believed that a mob would attack the jail when the train

OVER THE PROVINCES. A SUMMARY OF EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

What is going on Among Ourselves—The Daily Doings of Our Neighbors Talked About—People you know or Whom have heard.

Ottawa, March 15.—(Special)—The Baden-Powell police expect to leave here on the 20th for Halifax.

Digby, March 18.—(Special)—A telegram received here from Ottawa, announces that Dr. L. H. Morse has been appointed quarantine officer for the port of Digby.

Chatham, March 15.—(Special)—Mr. William McLean, one of the oldest and most respected citizens, died this morning after a long illness. He was 84 years of age and had been of feeble mind for some time.

Montreal, March 15.—(Special)—Application has been made to the Canadian General Electric Company on the Montreal stock exchange. A seat on the exchange stood for \$12,000 today. F. L. Hutchinson was the purchaser.

Montreal, March 15.—(Special)—Dr. J. G. Adams, of McGill University, has been appointed vice-president of the section of pathology and bacteriology of the International Congress of the International Association of Medical Jurists in London in July, under the patronage of His Majesty the king. Dr. Adams will go to England to attend the congress.

Woodstock, Ont., March 15.—(Special)—The Baptist college of this city was formally closed today owing to a scarlet fever epidemic. The medical health officer reported eight cases yesterday and six more cases developed this morning. The college will be thoroughly disinfected and will remain closed until April 10. The students leaving for home will undergo thorough examination and anti-septic treatment.

Montreal, March 15.—(Special)—Sir William Macdonald has made a donation of \$150,000 to McGill University to be used for the endowment of a chair in botany, chemistry and physics. A further donation of \$60,000 has been received from the Misses Dow, of Montreal, to found a chair of political economy in memory of their uncle, William Dow.

Ottawa, March 15.—Sergeant Robert Constantine, a member of the Strathcona Horse, who comes from the city of Quebec, was yesterday robbed of \$175 in cash and a Colt's revolver. Constantine went to bed and along with him in the same room were two other members of the Strathcona Horse. This morning the strangers had disappeared.

Halifax, March 17.—The mail steamer Lake Champlain arrived from Liverpool Saturday night, bringing with it a large number of passengers of the season, having on board 914 steerage and 111 second cabin. Included in the latter are 28 returning Canadian soldiers, the largest number ever landed from landing her passengers till about noon of today, owing to a couple of cases of measles being found in the steerage. Over half of the passengers were landed here and the steamer left for St. John tonight.

The death occurred yesterday at Queenstown, Q. C., of Mr. Robert Scott, who was about 60 years of age, was well known in this city, having for some time been in the employ of the Joseph Fowler or five years he had been engaged in farming at Queenstown. He leaves a wife, two sons and one daughter, who resides at Queenstown. The funeral will take place tomorrow, interment being in the cemetery at Hibernia.

Charlottetown, March 15.—(Special)—The annual meeting of the Island Dairy Association was held today. Interest was taken by the delegates from all parts of the province. The secretary's report showed that 4,298,489 pounds of cheese were manufactured, an increase of 333,390 pounds, gross value, \$448,800.

The gross value of the butter manufactured was \$111,133, a net increase of \$47,829. The inspector was detailed at a salary of \$1,100. T. J. Dillon, of St. John, was president and congratulatory remarks were made and resolutions by Island cheese, and urged that precautions be taken to retain same.

St. Joseph, March 15.—The ice went out of the St. Joseph River last night and the result is a flood that has inundated the city and the surrounding country, where are many manufacturing concerns, and a depth of several feet. The water is still rising rapidly. Many small buildings on the flats have been washed away and are floating down toward the city. There are a score of houses and cottages and a hotel, in a danger of being washed away. During the night water surrounded all the buildings and the caretakers were forced to take to new boats. The most of the boats are loaded to a depth of five feet in some places.

Guyabaro, N. S., March 15.—(Special)—The inquest on the death of Edward O'Connell was resumed this morning, when a number of witnesses were examined. At 7:30 o'clock this evening the jury brought in the following verdict: "We believe the deceased, Edward O'Connell, came to his death by a violent blow inflicted with a weapon in the hands of some person or persons unknown to us, said blow being on his head; and we further believe that he received the injury which caused his death while in the company of Henry Ragged Head, in the county of Guyabaro, on the afternoon of Monday, March 11. The examination of the prisoners will be held Tuesday next.

Ottawa, March 15.—(Special)—Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, has offered a position to Dr. J. G. Rutledge, ex-M. P. of Macdonald, Man., to go to England as an officer of the department to test cattle being exported to Canada. Dr. Rutledge, it is understood, has accepted and will in a very short time leave for the old country. He will, in all probability, be located at Liverpool.

Hibernia cattle exported to Canada were tested in a quarantine here, a method which was objected to. A few weeks ago Mr. Fisher concluded arrangements to have them tested on the other side and Dr. Rutledge, who is a very competent veterinary surgeon, and who has been highly recommended for the position, was the first officer to fill the new position. He was for Macdonald in the last parliament.

Halifax, March 18.—(Special)—The death occurred this morning of John Dugwell, a well-known employee of the I. C. R. works, Richmond.

Toronto, March 18.—(Special)—Gustave Riha, customs appraiser, of Montreal, died suddenly today.

Montreal, March 15.—(Special)—L. Aronson, publisher of Craig Street, died this afternoon by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He was about 50 years of age and had been of feeble mind for some time.

Halifax, March 17.—(Special)—Arthur Gray, 22 years of age, was arrested here tonight for uttering forged papers. He had changed his name to the name of Henry Hoskins & Son to a certificate of character in order to secure a position.

Mrs. Annie McKee, wife of Mr. William McKee, died Saturday morning at her home, Peterville, Queens county. She had been ill for some time. Deceased was a sister of Mr. Thomas Morrison, of the North End. She leaves no family.

Digby, March 16.—(Special)—Word has just been received here of the death of Mrs. Wallace Gaudet, wife of Captain Gaudet, which took place at Quebec, Quebec, on March 15. Mrs. Gaudet was a daughter of Captain H. S. Mallett, of Port Gilbert, Digby county.

Montreal, March 15.—The wholesale drug supply house of Leeming, Miles & Co. was destroyed by fire today. In an explosion Fireman Dumas was killed. The firm's loss is estimated at \$100,000. Hudson, Herbert & Co.'s liquor warehouse was damaged.

Dalhousie, N. B., March 15.—(Special)—Yesterday a most disastrous fire occurred at the factory of the Dalhousie Paper Co. in the building known as the M. Gauthier, and had the most terrible results.

Amherst, March 15.—(Special)—Mr. N. A. Rhodes, of Rhodes, Kentucky, returned from Sydney, C. B. this afternoon. He has been there in the interest of his firm. While there he entered into a contract to build for M. A. J. Moran, manager of the Dominion Steel Company's works, a \$7,000 stable, also a garage and a house, to cost about \$10,000.

Mr. L. S. Gove, editor of the Amherst Press, was arrested today on the charge of grand larceny. He was charged with the larceny of a horse belonging to the Amherst Press, which was valued at \$1,000.

Toronto, March 16.—(Special)—The Executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at a special meeting today, decided that, owing to the fact that the American expositions in which to make a creditable showing of Canadian industries, the manufacturers of the Dominion will exhibit at these two exhibitions in the coming summer. The association will, however, distribute thousands of copies of the Canadian trade index at both expositions.

Chatham, N. B., March 17.—(Special)—The Chatham steam laundry was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The fire broke out in the laundry building, which was situated on the corner of the main entrance to the Chatham. The laundry building was destroyed, but none of the machinery was damaged.

Halifax, March 17.—(Special)—The Royal Artillery, which had been celebrating, started in to break all the glass in the small building known as the glass breakers. The latter took to Wellington barracks, on Göttingen street. The place is occupied by the sergeant major of the Royal Artillery.

As soon as the assault commenced on the windows, he called out a company to attack the glass breakers. The latter took to the Canadians and, after a hot battle, were secured, the other three making their escape. The sight of 100 men making their escape from a building, was a most unusual one and caused a great deal of excitement.

Amherst, March 16.—(Special)—A serious accident occurred at the Amherst Boot and Shoe Company's works today. An employe, David McKel, aged 14, son of D. A. McKel, was looking over the elevator shaft when the elevator descended, striking him on the back of the head, he was forced down between the elevator and the shaft, resulting in his death. There was a terrible gash over the right eye, the flesh being torn away and the bone crushed. He also received a serious wound in the back of the head and was rendered unconscious.

He was placed under Dr. C. W. Bliss' care and hopes are entertained for his recovery. The drama presented by The Rebel '98. The parts were particularly well taken. St. Michael's Band attended. Several popular songs were performed every seat was occupied and many people stood in the aisles.

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Perfect Headache Powders

Are an instantaneous cure for sick or nervous headache and neuralgia. They promptly relieve sick stomach, exhausted nerves, mental strain, sleeplessness, worry and anxiety, and all forms of depression. 10c a package by mail.

Geo. E. Price, Druggist, 127 Queen Street, St. John, N. B.

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SAWS!

Hoe's Inserted Tooth Saws. Disston's Solid and Inserted Tooth Saws, Disston's Edgers, Bolters.

Shingle and Lath Saws, and Mill Supplies of all kinds in stock.

Lowest possible prices consistent with high grade goods.

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A MIXED MENU.

It was a charming little sitting room in which Mrs. Mason sat sewing dainty stitches. Before her stood the servant girl who, with a stolid stare, announced that she had found a place down town.

thy of her advance. Circumstances compelled Mrs. Mason to leave her largely to her own devices the first day; but on the morning of the second she came in haste into the kitchen.

What is it? Vapo-Cresolene is the vapor of Cresolene. You put the Cresolene in the vaporizer, then light the lamp just beneath. When the vapor rises, you inhale it.

St. John Markets. Country Market—Wholesale. Beef (butchers) per carcass... 0.06 to 0.08. Bacon (country) per lb... 0.04 to 0.06.

PROVISIONS. Am clear pork, per bbl 18 25 to 18 75. Pork, mess, " 15 50 to 16 00. Pork, E 1 prime mess, " 13 50 to 13 75.

GRAIN. Oats, Ontario, 0 39 to 0 40. Oats, P. C. 0 41 to 0 42. Split peas, 4 10 to 4 10.

RAISINS. London Layer, new, 2 00 to 2 00. Black Raisins, 0 90 to 0 90. Valencia layer, new, 0 90 to 0 90.

WHITE ENAMEL IRON BEDS--Brass Trimmings. A SPLENDID LINE OF THESE GOODS NOW SHOWING. \$16.50 Has new Roll Top Rails, Brass Rings and Scrolls. \$14.50 Has Bow Foot and Brass Arched Top Rails.

DIAMOND THEFT. Robbers Threaten Unless Gems Are Ransomed. Kansas City, Mo., March 18--The police are working on the case of a theft of \$2,000 worth of diamonds from Edwards & Sloan.

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND AISEED Cures Croup, Coughs, Colds. 50 YEARS IN USE. Price 25 cts a bottle.

Manchesters Robertson & Allison. Royalty's Round the World Trip Begun on Saturday. ter the horses became unmanageable at Windsor railroad station.

HERE IS HEALTH! These Four Remedies. THE GREAT CATARRH CURE. DR. SLOCUM'S CATARRH CURE. OXOJELL.

OUR BOOK ON THE QUEEN'S LIFE. This is a Positive Cure for all Throat and Lung Troubles, also CONSUMPTION. THESE FOUR REMEDIES. THE FREE OFFER.