

OLIVIER ESCAPED.

General French Has Returned to Bloemfontein Without Having Engaged the Enemy.

Strong Expedition Has Been Sent from Kimberley in the Direction of Griquatown.

Forward Movement on the Part of Lord Roberts Expected Soon—Boer Losses Estimated at Fifteen Thousand—Letter from a St. John Boy.

LONDON, March 26, 4.15 a. m.—Except for the "unfortunate occurrence," as Lord Roberts calls it, which resulted in the killing of Lieut. Lygon and the wounding and capture of Lieut. Col. Crabbe, Lieut. Col. Codrington and Capt. Trotter, the campaign presents no new features. The mishap to the Guards officers is a testimony to their bravery, but not their discretion. They met a party of five Boers, whom they tried to capture. The Boers took refuge on a kopje, where three of their comrades were hidden, and within five minutes every member of the British party was hit.

Apparently little progress is being made toward the relief of Mafeking. A private telegram from a Lieutenant at Kimberley, dated Wednesday, March 21, announces that he was on the point of starting for Mafeking, presumably with the relief column.

Gen. Sir Frederick Walker and Prince Alexander of Teck have left Cape Town for Bloemfontein. It is reported from Ladysmith that Van Beenen's Pass bridges with guns.

Small accounts of the capture of Gen. Cronje, just received, bring out interesting points as to the rapidity with which Lord Roberts changed his plans when he found that Gen. Cronje had escaped from Mafeking. It was originally intended to attack or close in upon him. Lord Kitchener seems to have shown that he is better as an organizer than as a fighter, for it was at his order that the British infantry repeated the blunders of the other general in attacking entrenched Boers, who allowed the Britishers to get within a thousand yards before opening fire. As the British had absolutely no cover, they lost heavily and uselessly, and were compelled to fall back momentarily with some amount of confusion, and to withdraw their transport to a safe distance.

This fact makes a significant commentary upon the rumors that have been in circulation of some coolness between Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts, which is said to have accounted for the former being sent to Pretoria to suppress the rebellion.

PREPARING PRETORIA FOR A SIEGE.

LONDON, March 25.—A Durban correspondent telegraphing under date of March 24th, says that authentic information has reached that city that Pretoria is aware that the republican forces must finally be beaten, but the Boers in the Transvaal capital think they can hold out for from four to six months, when they firmly believe that intervention will force Great Britain to grant favorable terms, including independence. They look to Germany and the United States for intervention. Pretoria is being prepared for a siege. The guns are occasionally fired in order to take the Boers' minds have been laid and other preparations made. The prisoners there are now accorded better treatment. They have an ample supply of bread, and each man is allowed a pound of meat weekly. At Waterfall, where there are over 3,000 prisoners,

the situation of the camp is unhealthy. The shelter for the men is insufficient and there is therefore considerable sickness. The spirits of the prisoners have been raised by the news of the British successes brought by the most recent captives. They do not fear ill-treatment in view of the numerous Boers who are held prisoners by the British.

ARE BITTER FOES.

LONDON, March 26.—A Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a despatch dated Friday, March 23, says: "The late allies are now bitter foes. So strong is the popular feeling here that were it desirable, a large body of Free States would take the field and fight immediately against the Transvaalers."

ONE KILLED, FIVE WOUNDED.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 25.—While Lieut. Col. A. E. Codrington of the first battalion of the Coldstream Guards, Lieut. Col. E. M. S. Crabbe of the third battalion of the Grenadier Guards, Capt. Lygon, regimental adjutant of the Grenadiers, Lieut. G. F. Trotter of the Grenadiers, an orderly and a guide from Grahamstown were riding north six miles beyond the guards' lines in the direction of a farm in Bishop's Glen they saw four Boers near a kopje. They rode towards the hill, and when they were three hundred yards from it they encountered a sharp fire from the kopje. Lieut. Col. Codrington was hit below the thigh and Lieut. Col. Crabbe in the wrist. Lieut. Trotter was wounded in the arm. The orderly and guide were also hit. The Boers, as it was subsequently learned, were from Johannesburg. They took the wounded British to a farm house, where they dressed their wounds and otherwise attended to them, after which they left them. Capt. Lygon was buried in the afternoon.

Gen. French's division has been to Thaba N'chu. Heavy rains are falling here.

(Note.—Thaba N'chu is about half way between Bloemfontein and Ladysmith.)

BADEN-POWELL HEARD FROM.

LONDON, March 25.—The war office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts: "A telegram from Nicholson at Bulawayo states that Baden-Powell reports: 'All well to March 13. During past few days enemy's cordon much relaxed.'"

(The Nicholson referred to in Lord Roberts' despatch is Major John Nicholson, commandant general of the British South African police stationed in Rhodesia.)

TOTAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, March 25.—The total British losses, exclusive of the invalids sent home, are 14,418 in killed, wounded and missing.

DUKE OF NORFOLK GOING TO THE FRONT.

LONDON, March 25.—The Duke of

Norfolk, field marshal and chief butler of England, postmaster general, will sail for Africa next Saturday as an officer of the Sussex Yeomanry, which he has been instrumental in raising.

The duke informed a correspondent of the Associated Press that he will not command the regiment. He is lieutenant-colonel of the second battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment, but has heretofore been unsuccessful in his efforts to go to the front.

THE STREAM OF TROOPS SHOULD CONTINUE.

LONDON, March 26.—Winston Churchill's despatch to the Morning Post says: "It is imperative to continue shipping troops to South Africa. The stream should never cease until the Boers surrender unconditionally. At the end of the war Great Britain will possess the finest army in her history. This, however, must ensure the nation from the fertile fields of trade and commerce into the stony waste of militarism."

"EVEN TO THE DEATH."

LONDON, March 26.—A Bloemfontein correspondent of the Mail telegraphing Saturday, says that Richard Kipling, who is hard at work assisting to edit the newspaper Friend, conducted by the war correspondents, has contributed to it the following lines in the death of a representative of the Daily Mail: "Through war and pestilence, red siege and fire, silent and self-contained he drew his breath. True, as he saw it, even to the death."

GEN. CLEMENTS AT PHILIPPOLIS.

PHILIPPOLIS, Friday, March 23 (via Norway Post, Saturday, March 24). Gen. Clements, who is on his way to the front, is expected to arrive at noon today. He assembled the burghers, addressed them, and read Lord Roberts' proclamation in Dutch and English.

The future of the Free State, he declared, would have to be decided by her majesty's advisers, but he intimates that he is certain that the late government at Bloemfontein would never be restored.

He advised all the inhabitants to accept the inevitable and to obey all the orders of the military and other authorities duly appointed, intimating that the landrost and sheriff had been reappointed under the Queen.

The burghers began taking the oath of allegiance and surrendering their arms.

Several so-called Colesburg rebels have been arrested here.

The Langkloof commando abandoned Philippolis on March 17, trekking northward toward Fauresmith.

GIVING UP OLD WEAPONS.

LONDON, March 26.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Philippolis says that the village is full of Boers, who are bringing in their arms. Only a few Mausers have been given up. The surrendered weapons are mostly old and broken guns. It is reported that most of the Mausers are buried in the open.

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sternly entrenched between us and the Boer force. Some of the men were lying of starvation owing to their prejudice against horseflesh."

LOYAL DUTCH NOT PLEASED.

LONDON, March 25.—A news agency despatch from Ladysmith, dated March 24, says that Gen. Roberts' proclamation as to the unarmament of the loyal Dutch because it is taken to mean that Gen. Roberts has morally pledged himself to protect on the termination of the war the life and property of rebels who lay down their arms and return to their homes.

A PRO-BOER MEETING.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—An enthusiastic mass meeting of Boer sympathizers, held here today, was addressed by Montagu White, representing the Transvaal and Philip Letour, vicar of the Orange Free State.

Mr. White said in part: "The Dutch simply want to be left alone, to live by themselves and remain a free and independent nation, the same as America. The war is far from being ended. Events will follow shortly which will startle the world."

Gen. Cronje's defeat was nothing for the English to be proud of. The Boer general was outnumbered ten to one, and had it not been for the terrible situation he was placed in by the intolerable stench of dead horses and manure, which was fast breeding disease, Cronje's gallant band would have been in the trenches today.

Among other things Mr. Wessel said: "I want to emphatically deny that there is anything like a religious persecution of the Catholics, Jews or any other denomination in the Transvaal or Free State. The Roman Catholic church is one of the most prosperous religious denominations in South Africa, and as for the Jew, the plum that he has picked out of that country does not appear that he has been persecuted. Mr. Bauman, a Jew, is our chief surveyor of the Orange Free State, and another Jew is master of transportation of the federal army. A fine Jewish synagogue was recently erected at Bloemfontein, and President Steyn provided at the exercises held there in December last, a school for the poor and other Catholic institutions, which receive state aid. Under the shadow of Kruger's church in Pretoria is a great convent of Catholic nuns, who have a college which is aided by the state."

"In Bloemfontein we have a home, which is run by Catholic sisters, a school and other Catholic institutions, which receive state aid. Under the shadow of Kruger's church in Pretoria is a great convent of Catholic nuns, who have a college which is aided by the state."

PRO-BOER MEETING A FIASCO.

BRADFORD, Eng., March 25.—An open air meeting here today by Boer sympathizers, proved an utter fiasco from their point of view and was turned into a mere patriotic demonstration.

The pro-Boer speakers were unable to obtain a hearing, and other many missiles were thrown at them, and they were violently hustled on quitting the platform.

GEN. WOODGATE DEAD.

LONDON, March 25.—Advice received here announces the death in the Mool Hospital of General Sir Edward Woodgate, who was wounded in the engagement at Spion Kop on January 24.

The late General Woodgate was born November 1, 1845, at Bredford, Worcester-shire, and served in the Abyssinian expedition in 1868, receiving a medal, and served in the Ashanti war of 1873-1874, receiving a medal with three bars mentioned in the despatches. He served in the Zulu war of 1879 as staff officer (medal with clasp, mentioned in despatch of major). He was made a staff officer in the West Indies, serving there from 1880 to 1885, proceeding to India as regimental officer in the autumn of the latter year and returning in December, 1885, to the 1st Battalion of the Buffs, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1893 and to colonel in 1897, and was placed in command of the regimental depot of the Buffs at Aldershot in April, 1898, he was sent to command the troops in Sierra Leone, where the natives were in rebellion.

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 27.—There is an almost total absence of war news. The telegrams from all parts of South Africa occupy barely a half column in this morning's papers, and they are of small importance. Gen. French is returning to Bloemfontein, not having engaged the Boers, which probably means that Commandant Olivier's commando has succeeded in avoiding the British and joining the main Boer army. Gen. French reports that he received the submission of a number of burghers during his stay at Thaba N'chu. It is evident that the country west of Kimberley is far from settled. Griquatown seems to be a rallying centre for the Boers retreating before the British force which Gen. Kitchener organized in the Carnarvon district under Col. Parsons, which includes some of the Canadian contingent.

A Cape Town telegram reports that a strong force left Kimberley yesterday for Griquatown. Another report says there are 400 Boers at Paapkrail. It is said that they are forcing rebels from the Herbert district to rejoin them.

Governor Milner left Aliwal North Monday for Beaufort and other places to the northward.

The Morning Post's correspondent at Bloemfontein says that investigations have revealed that extraordinary expectations prevailed at the beginning of the war, and everybody in the official world was duped by Dr. Leyd's fabrications. A European coalition against Great Britain was courted and was counted as certain. President Steyn's words two months before the issuing of the Boer ultimatum were "We had England in the hollow of our hand."

A despatch to the Times from Cape Town says that recent visitors to the Transvaal assert that though President Kruger is determined to fight to the end, many of the burghers are beginning to doubt the use of doing so. Provisions, except groceries, are still plentiful. The government at the beginning of March was feeding 1,500 women and children in Johannesburg and 5,000 in Pretoria. From trustworthy information it was learned that the Boers have had about 2,000 men killed in action. Their total

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losses from all causes must at a most modest estimate exceed 15,000, not including several thousand Free States who have returned to their farms.

LONDON, March 27. All military observers here, and even those in close affiliation with the war office, are considerably confused as to what is being done for the succor of Mafeking. Some 5,000 or 6,000 men are engaged with Lord Methuen at Veruvenen and Fourteen Streams, and now another column is about leaving Kimberley, if it has not already started for Griquatown, 106 miles westward. Its ostensible purpose is to drive out the Boers. The force is described as a strong one, and the expedition is likely to attract attention.

Gen. French is reported from Bloemfontein Sunday as returning from Thaba N'chu without apparently having headed off Commandant Olivier, with his 15 guns and miles of baggage. Gen. Buller's patrols had a sharp skirmish Sunday at Waschbank.

Lord Roberts' infantry have now been quiet for fourteen days and news of an advance is hourly expected. Messrs. Wolmarans, Fischer and Wessels, the peace envoys from the federal forces, are due at Naples in a few days. After visiting two or three European capitals, they will go to New York by way of Antwerp. It is understood at the Hague they are invested with large powers and are prepared to agree to anything looking to intervention.

The Times prints a statement from Cape Town to the effect that the Boers, after deducting heavy losses, are probably unable now to put more than 30,000 men on the fighting line.

JOUBERT HOPEFUL.

PRETORIA, Friday, March 23, via Lourenco Marques.—Gen. Joubert has returned from Kroonstad. He is full of hope, and may return to Natal shortly.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM A ST. JOHN BOY.

Archibald Craig of Stanley street last evening received the following letter from his son, Edward, who is a member of G. Company, First Canadian contingent:

PAARDEBURG, Feb. 23, 1900.

Dear Father:—You will be pleased to hear that I am in good health and came out of the battle untouched. We are practically engaged yet, as we do a little shuffling off and on. Tuesday it was a little interesting, but it would be more so if we had food and water, as we go out on the line with nothing to eat all day. For this past week we have eaten very little, although there is plenty of food walking around. At the present moment I am making some real stew in my canteen, as a couple of our company killed a calf.

Our men fought like veterans yesterday, the bullets came in a perfect shower. One bullet went through my haversack cover. The Boers had a strong position, and we no cover whatever.

Pat McCreary, a brave stretcher-bearer, was killed while attending the wounded. He was well liked by all the men.

In our company there were two killed and three wounded.

We are now on a kopje waiting for some Boers that are coming to relieve Cronje.

The dead Boers must run up into the hundreds, as the artillery have been keeping up a steady fire. I expect they will surrender.

I shall write a long letter as soon as I get paper, etc.

Yours, NED.

INDEMNITY FOR THE LOYAL DUTCH.

CAPE TOWN, March 26.—The appointment of a commission to arrange for the payment of indemnities to the loyal Dutch who have suffered property losses through the war is becoming daily more urgent. Many of the Dutch who have maintained their allegiance to Great Britain throughout the trouble have lost everything they possessed, and are now suffering privations. The cases of those who have resisted strong pressure to throw in their lot with the Boers are especially hard. Aside from this aspect of the matter, however, the delay in making some sort of arrangement creates opportunities for the presentation of bogus claims. The evidence to support the claims of those who have really lost property can now be conveniently taken, whereas if the delay continues it may be impossible to obtain competent testimony. It is possible that the trip northward of Governor Milner was taken with the object of inquiring into this matter, and also to arrange

for the trial of the Dutch colonists who are accused of being rebels.

The disposition to be made of these latter cases is causing anxiety here and in Natal. It is thought that the imperial government should see to the colonial government for suggestions on the matter, and that if these should prove satisfactory, the imperial parliament should appoint a judicial commission to hear and determine the cases.

FRENCH BACK AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Sunday, March 25.—Gen. French has returned from Thaba N'chu, having failed to engage the Boers, who are trekking northward.

AGAINST HIS OWN JUDGMENT.

LONDON, March 27.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Saturday, says: "I learn that Mr. Steyn has against his own judgment and on the persuasion of Mr. Fisher that duty to his country required that he should remain unaccepted as long as resistance was possible."

STRONG EXPEDITION TO LEAVE KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, March 27.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Monday, March 26, says: "A strong expedition will leave Kimberley today, primarily for Griquatown. Its movements are likely to attract considerable attention."

BOERS OCCUPY PAAPKUIET.

BARKLY WEST, March 26.—A commando of 400 Boers has re-occupied Paapkuet, forcing the rebels in the Herbert district to rejoin the federal force. Extensive looting is reported in that direction.

HOSPITAL SHIP MAINE.

LONDON, March 26.—Major Julian M. Cabell, former chief surgeon of the American hospital ship Maine, is now in London on his way back to Columbia hospital, Washington, his leave of absence having expired. In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press today, he said: "Nothing could have exceeded the hospitality and warmth with which the American doctors and attendants were received in South Africa. The stories of internal dissensions on the Maine are quite unsubstantiated. Lady Rardolph Churchill antagonized no one. On the contrary, it was owing to her tact that several little threatened annoyances were avoided. She wished the Maine to stay at the seat of warfare and I agreed with her, but it had been arranged by the British army authorities that she was to leave after the relief of Ladysmith, and though Lady Rardolph believed this action would diminish the ship's sphere of usefulness, she was too good a disciplinarian and diplomat to question the decision of the commander-in-chief. Another reason prompting the sending of the Maine home is that the ironclads returning are not well equipped to take wounded soldiers. The British government is much behind our own in this respect, for, while the hospital ships at Manila and in Cuba were able to transfer the wounded to transports and remain on the scene of action, these in South African waters must needs return themselves with their human cargoes."

"We were very fortunate on the Maine with cases. Only one man died before I left, and I believe this number has not been increased since."

"Perhaps our most remarkable case was that of an officer of the Gordon Highlanders, who was shot clean through the brain and who completely recovered on board the American hospital ship."

"Mauser wounds in the intestines, which from the Springfield or Remington would surely have been fatal, healed up without operations. I had seen some similar cases in the Philippine Islands and avoided operations upon such wounds with complete success, the Mauser wound being so clean and small that it heals better left alone."

"I saw no traces of explosive bullets, and I believe that the reports that the Boers are using such bullets are greatly exaggerated. From my experiences in Manila and South Africa, I believe it is almost impossible to distinguish between the explosive bullet and that of the ordinary Mauser when the latter is fired at point blank range."

"Perhaps I should not say it, but the Maine was undoubtedly the best fitted hospital ship down there. Every-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

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TWO-PRICE BRIDGES.

Evidence of R. Maitland Roy, C. E., of Hamilton, Ontario.

Despite the strenuous efforts of Dr. Pugsley and the chairman to suppress testimony.

Mr. Hazen is filling up proof after proof that his charges rest on a solid, truthful basis.

FREDERICTON, March 20.—The bridge charges investigation was resumed this morning.

Dr. Pugsley produced, at the request of Dr. Stockton, a statement prepared by T. B. Winslow of the cost of certain bridges.

R. MAITLAND ROY, of Hamilton, Ontario, was the first witness called. Mr. Roy was examined by Mr. Baxter.

THESE TWO COMPANIES.—The bulk of the bridge building in Ontario, some smaller concerns doing the work in their immediate neighborhood.

THE SYSTEM IS ONE OF PUBLIC TENDERS AND COMPETITION.—Mr. Roy also had experience in bridge building in Manitoba.

Mr. Roy—Do you know to whom the contract was awarded? Mr. Pugsley objected to that question.

sets of specifications and pointed out some of their differences regarding load per square foot, etc.

DR. PUGSLEY DID NOT LIKE IT.—Dr. Pugsley objected that the witness could not refer to contracts which he did not produce.

Mr. Baxter was proceeding to argue the point when the chairman characterized the argument as absurd.

Mr. Baxter—Do you know to whom the contract was awarded? Mr. Pugsley objected to that question.

Mr. Baxter replied that the information was given in the report of the chief engineer of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Roy—Do you not feel personally hurt, but I do say that it is very absurd and unfair to say to any other man to make statements like that.

HEADS WELDED ON EYE BARS.—Mr. Roy—I would say that then the government, in a general way, is not possible for any person to say how long a steel bridge will last.

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the actual prices said. The weight of Lefebvre took from the government return.

Taking Mr. Wetmore's plans of the Lefebvre bridge and modifying the struts sheets to conform more with the general practice in other bridges.

He examined the Campbell bridge in the same way as the Lefebvre and found it much the same, except that there were not the evidences of the heads of the eye bars having been welded on.

His company would have built the Blackville bridge according to Mr. Wetmore's plans at \$4.04 per 100 lbs.

He had visited the Pettitocadia bridge and considered it the most poorly constructed bridge which he had seen in this province.

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put the report of the chief engineer of Nova Scotia in evidence, and upon the ground that it was a public report bearing the official imprint of the Queen's printer and was an official document.

Dr. Pugsley objected upon the ground that some of the contractors had lost money upon their contracts and that those facts were not shown in the report; therefore it was not complete.

Mr. Baxter then suggested that a public document such as the report could not be assumed to be misleading and asked only for statements from the report.

Dr. Pugsley refused to withdraw his objection, saying that no one could tell from the report, "how much assistance would be extended to the contractors. The report was, therefore, ruled out.

Mr. Roy could not say what his company had built the Hampton bridge for in 1891. He was not acquainted with the bridge nor sufficiently acquainted with prices in that year to make an estimate.

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Mr. Shaw said that it would be an injustice to the company in all their transactions in their own country to do as Dr. Pugsley asked. They are a large firm, building bridges for municipalities in Ontario, and no doubt they have made money upon their contracts.

Mr. Carvell, the chairman, adhered to his ruling that Mr. Roy must give up the papers asked for. He said that the Hamilton Bridge Co. were not entitled to any sympathy nor consideration at the hands of the committee.

Mr. Roy then said that he would give up the papers which he had after it had been marked by the chairman, it was eagerly and minutely scanned by Provincial Secretary Tweedie, Hon. Mr. Ferris, Mr. Peters and other interested parties.

Dr. Pugsley then wanted Mr. Roy to produce all the contracts, tenders and papers in connection with highway bridges of the Hamilton Bridge Co. for the years 1891 and up to the present time.

Dr. Pugsley had another grievance to air. He got the chairman to send a telegram to Phelps Johnson of the Dominion Bridge Co., Montreal, informing that gentleman that he was required to bring from Montreal and produce before the committee all tenders and contracts for highway bridges which the Dominion Bridge Co. have made since 1891.

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SURPRISE IS THE NAME OF THE SOAP that has peculiar qualities for washing clothes and is good for all uses. HIGHEST IN QUALITY.

CANADIANS AND MAJUBA. The Western Morning News of Plymouth, England, commenting on the part the Canadians played in the success of General Cronje, says: "Of this we are confident. When success has crowned our efforts in South Africa, the powers that have shown such an unfriendly disposition will be at some pains to take into consideration not only our navy, and the army and the rest of the empire, and they will see the beginning of nations where there were only colonies."

Cancer Cured Permanently. Not Relieved Simply. But Thoroughly and Permanently Eradicated.

To make such a statement that cancer, the one disease above all others that is considered incurable could be permanently cured, would seem to be absurd to be considered even for a moment, only that there is plenty of proof from cured persons in Canada to show that this is a simple and indisputable fact.

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THE BUDGET.

Preference on British Imports Increased to Thirty-three and One-third Per Cent.

All Products of Trinidad Except Spirits and Tobacco to be Admitted Free.

Machinery not Made in Canada, for the Manufacture of Beet Sugar, Added to the Free List—Hon. Mr. Fielding's Speech.

OTTAWA, March 18.—It is possible that the debate on Mr. Russell's amendment may continue for several days. There was a perfect understanding between the finance minister and the member for Halifax, Mr. Russell moving his amendment by request. It appears that Hon. Mr. Fielding is not ready with his budget, though the house has been in session more than six weeks and very little business has been done.

The last debate of any length was also occasioned by an amendment from the government side. If the government side keeps on amending its own motions to go into supply, there is no knowing when the session will end.

OTTAWA, March 19.—At the opening of the house, Sir Charles asked whether in view of the fact that negotiations between Canada and the United States were broken off, the government was prepared to lay before the house the proposed and other documents connected with those negotiations.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the discussion was not yet closed, but he could not say when it would be resumed. The question of bringing down the papers was under consideration.

Col. Prior referred to the report that when the Leinster Regiment left Halifax all the men in rugged health and all under a certain age would remain. He suggested to Dr. Borden that this would be a nucleus for the reorganization of the Canadian Regiment.

Hon. Dr. Borden said he could not speak as to that, but was able to inform the house that the question of the reorganization of the regiment was under consideration with fair prospects of a successful issue.

Mr. Mulock said the department of public works was considering the question of adopting the Marconi system in coast telegraphing.

After questions, unopposed motions were taken up. When the motion of Mr. Borden of Halifax for the resumption of the West Huron and Brookville inquiry was reached, Mr. Borden, to prevent its remaining as an opposed motion, when it could not be reached this session, had it struck off the paper. This makes it possible for him to bring it up in another form, as he could not do it if it remained on the paper.

After dinner, Mr. Martin of P. E. Island, in moving for papers relating to the admission of Newfoundland into the confederation, expressed the failure of the government to promote trade between Canada and her nearest neighbor, Canada was now buying less from Newfoundland and selling less to that colony than four years ago.

He spoke of the value of Newfoundland as an imperial strategic position, and of the benefit which that island would derive from incorporation with this vast dominion. Again, the policy of continued separation was full of peril to imperial and Canadian interests, as was shown by the Bond-Dlaine treaty.

Sir Charles Tupper pointed out that while the government mustered in full strength to hear Mr. Russell move a vote of confidence in the ministers, only Davies and Joly, with ten other members, thought it worth while to be present on the discussion of one of the most important matters with which parliament could deal.

Hon. Mr. Joly said that the late government had not shown much interest in confederation with Newfoundland when they were in power. Clarke Wallace said that the late government could not settle terms of union with Bond, who was opposed to such union. The present government

preferred supporter, and said the whole parliament had suffered, as the late member was a high authority on all business questions.

Mr. Carroll (liberal) introduced a bill to amend the franchise act, to provide for the preparation of the voters' list in unorganized districts. This led to a general discussion of the franchise act, several members pointing out that they had not yet received copies of the list for 1899, to which they were entitled by law.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the government had been trying to get the lists from the local officers. Most of them had been received, and would be printed as fast as possible. The premier explained that the government would introduce legislation to amend the act.

A general discussion followed, members showing that the act had not been amended and was incapable of operation, by reason of the fact that its working depended upon local officers over whom parliament had no control. The result was that lists which should have been forwarded in December were not at all in existence.

A sharp dispute arose over a long question in a paper by Mr. Mills of Annapolis, containing a long statement of expenditure at Philadelphia. The custom has been to allow questions to be asked without reading. Sir Wilfrid and his followers insisted that Mr. Mills should read the whole question.

On a motion to adjourn, the opposition members showed that the government side began the practice of listing long questions, not for information, but for campaign purposes, and the government was given to understand that Mr. Mills was compelled to read his question, the same rule would be applied to the government side.

Mr. Blair charged that the late government had pursued a dilatory policy in the completion of the canal system, and gave the strongest assurance that at the opening of navigation in the spring there would be a complete fourteen feet system all the way through from the St. Lawrence to the great lakes.

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Save the Queen, which was sung. Mr. Boster moved the adjournment of the debate, and the house adjourned at six o'clock.

MAUD S. DEAD.

The World Famous Queen of the Turf, a Victim of Heart Disease.

(N. Y. Herald.)
The world famous mare and former queen of the light harness turf, Maud S., record 2:08 3/4, fell dead in her stall at Shulzburst, the stock farm of John H. Shultz, at Port Chester, about ten o'clock Saturday morning.

For the rest it was not proposed to reduce the general tariff, or to add to the free list. It was not thought wise to reduce the duty on United States goods. If the people of that country had manifested a desire to trade with us, we might have met them in the same desire, but under the circumstances it was not opportune to reduce the duties on American goods.

He could not say whether negotiations with Washington would be resumed, but, if not, the people of Canada would not desire to make concessions to their neighbors.

Passing on to the current year, Mr. Fielding estimated that current revenue would pass the fifty million mark. He estimated the expenditure would be \$43,175,000, and the surplus was expected to reach seven and a half millions, the largest in Canadian history.

The Yukon had in three years cost \$2,372,340, and had brought a revenue of \$2,672,646, and therefore rather more than paid for itself. In way of comparison Mr. Fielding claimed an average surplus of over two millions, as against an average deficit of nearly as much during the previous regime.

Incidentally, Mr. Fielding remarked that the home raising due in the next year would be floated for over a hundred millions. They would probably be replaced at so much lower interest that the country would be able to spend some two millions on increasing the interest charge.

The minister admits the expenditure for last year of \$7.8 per head, but claims that same figure was reached once before, the year of the North-west rebellion, and was nearly attained once before that. After giving statistics and comparisons of increased trade, bank deposits, bank circulation, railway traffic, sales of western lands, immigration and mineral output, the minister passed on to discuss the condition of manufactures.

One of the largest iron and steel works in the world was under preparation at Sydney, a place admirably suited for the purpose. Today 2,000 men were employed. The old town was experiencing a great boom and would become the Pittsburgh of Canada. He felt great interest in the matter, not only because he had some hand in continuing the bounty, but because he introduced into the Nova Scotia legislature the measure which brought the head of that great enterprise into that province.

Turning again to trade, the minister showed that Canadian trade per head was much larger than that of the United States.

Coming on to the subject of tariff reform, Mr. Fielding claimed that after making deductions for coin and bullion and sundry refunds, the net percentage of taxes last year was 17.15, while in 1896 it was 19.19. Applying the rate of 1896 to the imports of 1899, the people would have paid three millions more than was actually collected.

After contending that Sir Charles Tupper's predictions as to the effect of the Fielding tariff had not been verified, the finance minister gave some attention to West India. Mr. Fielding had been sent south and reported that there was a better prospect of working up trade with Trinidad than with other colonies. Delegates from that island had been here, and after a conference, the ministers decided to make the proposal which was submitted to the house, and which he made public in Trinidad today.

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NOTICE.

During the Present Session of Parliament, Mr. Scott will represent the SUN at Ottawa, and will contribute daily letters as in the past three years. The SEMI-WEEKLY SUN will be sent during the Session to any address in Canada or United States on receipt of TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARCHEM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 28, 1900.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

The expectation of the Canadian budget is a pleasant duty when trade is buoyant, revenues copious, and surpluses prevail. Such was the happy position of Mr. Fielding on Friday, though the fact that he is adding another million and a quarter to last year's three millions of increase in expenditure might have mitigated the finance minister's elation. Four years with Mr. Tarte have, however, made Mr. Fielding proof against anxiety about over expenditure. Last year's cutley has greatly exceeded the estimate made in the budget speech of 1899, and it may be noticed that Mr. Fielding on this occasion omitted the usual ceremony of comparing results with the estimates.

He has also omitted the formality of explaining how much of the expected revenue of fifty millions for the current year is to be derived from taxes. The figures would perhaps be too startling for a hurray speech. The predicted surplus of this year may or may not appear, while that of last year, amounting to nearly five millions, is a fact. Yet Canada has had surpluses of six millions, and even seven millions, before, and having sometimes seen them followed by quite different balances, the country is not likely to grow hysterical over the Fielding surplus. Mr. Foster should not grudge his successor this hour of rejoicing, as he himself had a like experience nine years ago. Mr. Foster's surplus was a million less than Mr. Fielding's, but Mr. Foster's announcement was followed by a message that two millions of taxation was to be swept away.

Mr. Fielding does not go so far. His additional tariff preference is, on the basis of last year's imports, a reduction in duties of less than two-thirds of one million. The fact that the first and second preferential tariffs have been followed by a third is evidence that the ministers accept the arguments of the trade returns that the system has not as yet proved effectual. Mr. Fielding would be obliged to admit if he had not avoided the subject, that Great Britain has gained less proportionately in exports to Canada than any other European country, to say nothing of the United States. It was easy for the finance minister to show that Canada sold the mother country thirty-three millions more goods than in 1896. But when he claimed that this must have been due to the gratitude of the British people for our preference tariff, he forgot that the British people increased their purchases from the United States by a good deal over a hundred millions, a development which, according to his argument, must have been due to the Dingley tariff. A logical conclusion, which the finance minister should have drawn while he was about it, is that the people of England are equally delighted with tariff preference in their favor and tariff prohibition against them. The additional tariff preference may, as Mr. Fielding says, cause no disturbance in Canadian industries. It will equally cause no pleasant disturbance to British industries and British workmen. With like certainty we may say that it will not disturb with increased comfort the home of the Canadian consumer.

Our Ottawa correspondent suggested twenty-four hours ago that the budget might, like that of Mr. Foster's in 1891, offer free sugar to the Canadian people. Mr. Fielding has stopped a little short of that. He offers free entry to machinery for one factory for the manufacture of sugar from the beet. To people who do not grow beets for a living, he offers no additional market for a single dollar's worth of home product. It will soon be time for some one to consider whether there is no such thing possible as a tariff preference for those British subjects who live in Canada. An imperial preference ought to go all the way round, so that a Canadian would not be obliged to go to another part of the empire to get some good of it.

THE I. C. R. CASE.

The Sun stated a few days ago that the wife of an I. C. R. trackman on this division had taken into her house a small stock of a few staple articles for sale to her neighbors; that complaint had been made by a grit store-keeper near-by, and that the minister of railways had ordered the business stopped or the husband would lose his job.

In reply to this the Telegraph states that the minister of railways knew nothing of it till he saw it in the Sun, and that anyhow there is a regulation common to all railways that an employe shall not compete in business with patrons of the road.

The Sun is glad to learn that Mr. Blair, through the medium of this journal of the freights, has learned of the case, and would be glad to think that he had not learned of it before. Something more than the statement of the Telegraph is necessary, however, to carry conviction in that respect.

The facts of the matter are very simple. The woman has been selling a few articles in a very small way. She has been ordered to stop it because her husband is earning a laborer's pay on the I. C. R. There was no complaint on the part of her neighbors. None of them were worried because her husband worked on the railway. The awful breach of regulations which the Telegraph has discovered was never thought of by them. And they wonder why she should be singled out for attack by the railway management. The only explanation is the envious officiousness of the grit store-keeper, who has a "pull." The Telegraph knows him very well. He perhaps inspired the article in that paper on Thursday.

But Mr. Blair knows the facts now, and knows that the public knows them. The order will probably be cancelled. It should never have been issued. There are some things too petty even for the consideration of a grit government.

THE NAVY AND THE WAR.

It is a long way from the British lake to Table Bay, and the fact that two hundred thousand men have been carried that distance since the war began, without the loss of a single life, shows that Britain possesses not only the largest, but the most perfect ocean transport system in the world. No other nation, no two nations could have done any such thing. When the honors for the war come to be distributed, by no means the least worthy earned will be those gained by the transport officers at Southampton and Tilbury, and the equally efficient men who have charge of the disembarkations in South Africa.

And when we consider the actual fighting, the naval brigade, formed partly of marines, partly of sailors, occupy a prominent position. This, however, is very far from being the first occasion on which the British navy has successfully applied itself to doing the work of infantry and artillery far from the coast. As the Army and Navy Illustrated points out, the wanderings of the 4.7-inch guns, which have played so great a part in the South African war are not without precedent. Yet there has, we think, been no previous example of so much activity on the part of navy guns. The navy has achieved the feat of making the 4.7-in. gun trot about almost with the activity of the Horse Artillery. To a naval officer, Captain Scott, belongs the credit of inventing the carriage by which it is possible to put the big naval guns almost anywhere. Nor has the naval brigade allowed itself to be tied to the railway, but has actively followed Lord Roberts away from the line and may yet take part with its big guns, in the siege of Pretoria. The British sailor is an amphibious fighter. When he had no chance for a creek at the Russian ships, he settled down to work in the trenches before Sebastopol. Having no foe to meet and conquer at sea, he is now carrying the war into Africa.

In pursuance of its policy of rejuvenating the senate, the Laurier government has filled the two New Brunswick seats last vacant with strapping young fellows of seventy-six and eighty-three years respectively.

THE WINNERS.

W. A. Lockhart to be Collector of Customs—John E. Wilson and J. V. Lantalam Provided For.

Political circles in this city have been interested of late in the work of filling two vacant offices and one which is about to be made vacant in St. John. From the best information available here, it appears that three appointments have been definitely arranged, and that the successful candidates will enter upon their duties within a few days.

The collectorship of the port goes to W. A. Lockhart, who, after a close struggle with Hon. A. T. Dunn for the first place, has come out winner of the chief prize.

The position of inspector of gas, vacant by the death of Archibald Rowan, falls to John E. Wilson, at present superintendent of the city fire alarm.

James V. Lantalam is to be immigration agent at St. John in the place of Samuel Gardner, who is to be again retired from active service.

It is understood that these appointments will all be made this week. Such is the information which the Sun has gathered, and which it offers with strong confidence in its authenticity.

Weak and Depressed. Weak and depressed expresses the condition of thousands of people at this season. It is one of nature's signs that humanity cannot undergo months of indoor life in badly ventilated buildings with impunity. Breathing daily the poisonous gases arising from impure air, your blood has become poor and watery, your nerves unstrung, your appetite fickle. The least exercise tires you and you feel depressed and "out of sorts." Do not use a purgative in the hope that it will put you right. Any doctor will tell you that purgatives weaken; that they impair the action of the liver and create chronic constipation—the bane of millions of lives. What is needed is a tonic to help nature fight your battle for health. There is only one always reliable tonic and that is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

RECOMMENDED BY THE LIBERAL MINDED DOCTOR AND TRAINED NURSES. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills have no purgative action. They make rich, red blood, build up tired and jaded nerves, and make weak, depressed, tired people bright, active and strong. But you must get the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Other so-called tonics are but imitations of this great medicine. WEAK AND DEPRESSED. Mr. Austin Fancy, who lives at Baker Settlement, N. S., says: "During the last winter, owing to close confinement and hard work, my blood became impure. I was very much reduced in flesh, and had severe pains in the muscles all over my body. I felt tired and depressed all the time; I had no appetite and was frequently so low spirited that I did not care whether I lived or died. Necessity compelled me to undertake a little work in my blacksmith shop, but I was not fit for it, and after doing a job would have to lie down—I often felt like fainting. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using a couple of boxes felt a decided relief. The pains began to abate, my appetite improved, and day by day I grew stronger. I used six boxes in all, and before I finished them I was able to do as hard a day's work at the forge as ever I had done in my life. Those who are not well will make no mistake in looking for health through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." The Genuine are sold only in packages like the engraving. WRAPPER PRINTED IN RED. At all dealers, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Mrs. Catherine Conway Accused of Robbing a Dead Woman.

A case that is considerably out of the ordinary was before Police Magistrate Ritchie yesterday. Catherine Conway, an elderly woman, was arrested by Detective Killen and Capt. Jenkins charged with robbing the dead. On Thursday last Mrs. Thomas Hardy, whose husband is an invalid, died at her home on Brunswick street. Mrs. Hardy had been well known to the police officials, having faithfully haunted the central station for a number of years, claiming that a certain sum of money which had been given by God to a clergyman for her had been deposited there. When she died relatives engaged Mrs. Conway to prepare the body for burial. On the way to the house Mrs. Conway called at a saloon and got a "brace" on credit. After finishing her work she refused to accept any remuneration, and the next heard of her she was spending money freely. The relatives of the deceased became suspicious and concluded that the dead woman did have money and that Mrs. Conway had found it. They notified the police, with the result stated above. The case was adjourned while the magistrate and police clerk went to Mr. Hardy's house to take his deposition. The case will be continued in a day or two.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

WOLFVILLE, March 26.—The Rev. Coulter White, former pastor of Annapolis Baptist church, who has been spending the winter in Wolfville, left today for Nelson, B. C., where he will take charge of the church now cared for by Rev. C. W. Rose, Acadia, '98, who is obliged to return home on account of his health.

Miss Mary McKitterick of Kentville, slipped on the ice last week and, in falling, badly sprained one of her arms.

On Sunday, March 19, the sudden death occurred of Mrs. Clement B. Dickie of Upper Canada. She had only been ill with pneumonia a few days. She was forty-six years of age, was a daughter of the late Edwin Dickie of Canada. She leaves three children.

Dr. Hugh Dickie, specialist, of Chagajolestown, P. E. I., Edwin, a medical student of Dalhousie, and Fred, a student of Kentville Academy. The deceased was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church.

The death took place on the same date of William Fuller, at the residence of Dr. James Miller, Canning, at whose house he has lived for 38 years. He was eighty-two years of age and leaves no relatives in Cornwallis.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 19.—Eddie Adams, aged 8 years, was severely injured on Friday while in the woods where his choppers were at work. He was struck by a limb and thrown forward, his forehead coming in contact with a sharp stone, which made an incision to the bone.

The sad news comes from Rev. Mr. Giles that his daughter lies very low in Cornwallis. Miss Giles is the only survivor of the first family, her brother, Laurie, having died about two years ago. Mrs. Patton, a very aged lady, died at Mrs. Etter's on Saturday. She is the last of the old settlers of Athol, and is supposed to be nearly a century old.

Ben Harrison came from Sussex on Saturday. Leslie Roscoe went to Cape Breton last week, returning Saturday. Russell Dickinson spent Sunday with his parents in Westbrock. Miss Susie Johnson left on Friday for Bear River to visit her twin sisters, Miss (Rev.) G. Johnson.

Miss Spurr has been compelled by ill health to resign her school and has returned to her home in Annapolis. She was one of the best teachers who ever swayed the rod in this place. Miss Bertley of Stewiacke has been engaged for the remainder of the term and will enter upon her new duties tomorrow.

PARISBORO, N. S., March 21.—Notwithstanding the scarcity of snow, D. A. Huntley has got out upward of six thousand pieces of piling and about a million and a quarter feet of logs. He has also got out two vessel frames. Capt. Patrick McLaughlin is at Fraserville getting out the frame of a schooner, which he will build here next summer.

James Rogers, formerly of River John, died here on Saturday, aged about 75.

HALIFAX, March 26.—Justice Henry was taken seriously ill today with an attack of influenza.

A letter from the department of militia, Ottawa, says the governor general has applied to the Cape Colony government for the free admission of tobacco sent for the Canadian soldiers.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

age and leaves no relatives in Cornwallis.

The jury could not identify the body. The man was about 5 feet 7 and a half inches in height and weighed 135 or 140 pounds. Hair was black. Face was gone and part of front teeth broken. Wore a leather cap and common clothes. Legs were bare except for one black stocking. No papers or other articles were found in the pockets, but on the floor of the clothing was the name "G. Harn." This may not be his name, since the clothing may have originally belonged to another person. On one arm had been tattooed a double heart and initials "J. M."

On the other was a flag and a shamrock in the centre. The body apparently had been in the water a month. At first it was thought the body was that of Henry Melanson of Little Brook, Digby, who, with LeBlanc, of Meteghan, was washed from the deck of the schooner Herbert Rice, two months ago, off this coast, but the brother and sister of Melanson, who drove down to identify the body, said it bore no resemblance to their brother. It is very probable that the body is that of one of the crew of the Planet Mercury, for on Saturday a life buoy marked with the steamer's name was picked up near the spot where the body was found.

Thomas Nickerson, an ex-Haligonian, who was arrested at Dorchester, N. B., by Detective Power, is believed to be a confederate of the Halifax gang of burglars who have recently committed a series of rather remarkable burglaries. Nickerson is the fifth arrest. Another confederate is likely in St. John, where the police have been instructed to be on the lookout for stolen jewelry.

WE CLAIM THAT THE D. & L. Menthol Plaster will cure lumbago, backache, sciatica, or neuralgic pains quicker than any other remedy. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

LADY MINTO AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, March 26.—The president today received Lady Minto, wife of the Governor General of Canada. In the party were the Governor General's aide-de-camp and Moreton Frewen. They were introduced to the president by Senator Wolcott. Mrs. McKinley, who is still suffering from a cold, was unable to appear.

IF TAKEN IN TIME The D. & L. Emulsion will surely cure the most serious affections of the lungs. That "run-down" condition, the after effects of a heavy cold is quickly contracted. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

From New York, ex Wendall Berpee—10 tons coal, R. P. and W. F. Starr.

To cure a headache in ten minutes use Kumfort Headache Powders.

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THE SUN issuing weekly WEEKLY SUN action of all p Maritime Pro please make a

A new French Worcester, there are 15,520 in the city.

The Turc Sunday has not been thirteen ecodia Thursday.

The steamer two trips per week, passage intermediate p the Halifax ar

Capt. Brush Yarmouth, los days ago, and boys aged this night of an ac

The tug Pin towing around years, but late Annapolis, had lespis of Parrs there to be us

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IN UNION products of It are combined, the most po known. A ch package to a premiums, ag

NEW

Dress G Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Corsets, Curtains, Carpets, Oilcloth, Straw M Rugs, Yarns, Feather

Tr Good G SHARP N. B.—Any o

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John, Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

The French-Canadian directory of Worcester, Mass., estimates that there are 15,320 persons of that race in the city.

The Truro Sun remarks that the exodus has not been stopped. A party of thirteen exodians left Truro last Thursday.

The steamer Gertrude M. now makes two trips per week between Barrington Passage and Port LaTour and intermediate points, connecting with the Halifax and Yarmouth railway.

Capt. Brush of the tug Freddie V. Yarmouth, lost his wife about ten days ago, and on Friday one of his boys, aged thirteen years, died as the result of an accident while playing.

The tug Pinafore, which has been towing around the Basin for several years, but laid up for some time at Annapolis, has been sold to Hugh Gillespie of Parrsboro, and will be taken there to be used for towing.

Irene Burke was landed by the police at an early hour Sunday morning for being drunk and using profane language on Pitt street. Friends put up \$15 for her appearance and she was allowed to go.

The S. S. Stevens Co. cut this year two and one-half millions of lumber south of Kingston, N. S. A sluice way over four miles long is to be completed by the middle of May, through which this lumber will be carried from the mill.

The death occurred in Denver on March 17th, of F. M. Shaw, son of the late Isaac Shaw of Weston, King's Co., N. S., who also died only a few days ago. Mr. Shaw, Jr., was 22 years of age and leaves a widow and infant son.

PEOPLE LOSE FAITH in advertising assertions, because of silly exaggerations. We hope the fault of others will not lead you to doubt our statement that Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is the worst cost of a trial.

Word has been received at Wolfville, N. S., of the sudden death of Frederick M. Shaw, Acadia, '90, at Denver, Col., where he was principal of the high school. He taught for a time in Horton academy, and has since held important positions. He leaves a young wife and one child.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the King's mill property at Kingsville by John McConnell of Marysville. The property will likely sell for \$14,000. The property to be sold, 23 acres of land, mill, wharves, 13 houses, etc., was valued at \$136,000 only a few years ago.—Globe.

The funeral of Miss Emma J. Scammell was held Saturday afternoon from the residence of Mrs. G. B. Cushing. Many friends and relatives were present. The remains were taken to Trinity church, where the burial service was held by Rev. J. A. Richardson. Interment took place at Fernhill.

No tidings have yet come to hand of the whereabouts of the schooner Harold Borden, of Annapolis, which sailed from Digby on Jan. 15th for Havana. The Borden was commanded by Capt. M. Hildge Maitland of Bridgewater, and had as first officer Bernard Davis of Annapolis. A married man named Fowler, of Margaretville, was steward.

IN UNION BLEND TEA the best products of India, Ceylon and China are combined, and the result is one of the most popular table beverages known. A chance with every pound package to secure one of the key premiums, aggregating \$400 in cash.

Bentley's Liniment will cure Croup in a few minutes. Murray and Gregory's mill will begin the season's operations about the 6th of April.

Good enough for the rich, cheap enough for the poor. Bentley's Liniment, (ten cents) the modern Pain Cure.

Str. Janeta, from St. John for Cape Town with hay, reached St. Vincent on the 18th inst.

News has been received of the marriage at Brandon, Manitoba, a few days ago, of Herbert Knight and Miss M. Dunphy, former residents of Kingsclear, York county.

Bentley's Liniment relieves every form of inflammation. Equally good for external or internal use. Directions with every bottle. Ask for Bentley's and take no other. Price ten cents.

D. J. Buckley of Rogersville, who has a portable mill on the Canada River, between Chalmersford and Blackville, has a large stock of logs, and his cut of birch planks for the season will amount to a million and a half sup. feet.

PLUM PUDDINGS AND MINCE PIES often have bad effects upon the small boy who over-indulges in them. Pain-Killer as a household medicine for all such ills is unequalled. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

The packet s.s. Richard Simonds, Capt. J. H. Cleveland, arrived at Margareville Sunday night, March 18th, from St. John, and while attempting to get to the wharf at half tide went on the beach, and after being hauled off and placed alongside of the pier filled and sank. The goods in the hold, belonging to merchants of Margareville and vicinity, were partially destroyed and some were sold at auction next day.

Of the smallpox situation the Campbellton Telephone of Thursday last says: "The situation is very encouraging now, and there is today only one quarantined house, as the inmates of the Derocher and Pete dwellings have been removed to the hospital and the houses fumigated. There are only 28 cases in the hospital, and many of these will be out in a few days. The false reports circulated outside of Campbellton has done more to injure the town than the smallpox epidemic."

A Pokiook, York Co., letter of March 19th says: "Gilmor Egan and Burden have put in about six millions of lumber to the stream. They have twenty teams hauling to the mill, which is cutting between fifteen and twenty thousand per day. They have a million or more of hemlock boards and other lumber sawed ready to ship in the spring. They are hauling some to Canterbury station, where they are loading cars for the Boston market. They employ about 150 men and a large number of horses."

THAT HACKING COUGH is a warning not to be lightly treated. Pny-Pectoral cures with absolute certainty all recent coughs and colds. Take it in time. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

A NEW PACKET LINE.

Of the new stock company organized to operate a new packet line between St. John and Digby, the following Digby merchants are the largest stockholders: Turnbull & Co., J. L. Peters, F. M. Letteney & Co., Burnham & Holdsworth and H. G. Turnbull. The schooner Silver Cloud has been purchased, and will be one of the vessels to perform the service. Captain Lawson Keane, one of the stockholders, will sail the Silver Cloud.

The Bridgetown-St. John packet schooner Temple Bar is being thoroughly overhauled at Digby.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

MEDAL CONTEST.

The following is the standing of the leaders up to yesterday in the contest for the gold medal at the Currie Business University:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Points. Includes Beatrice Thorne, Mannhurst, N. B., 339; John Hughes, City, 326; A. L. Folkers, Millstream, 325; Laura Hastett, City, 324; Altieta Woods, City, 315; Bliss Smith, Hopewell Hill, 312; Roy Crawford, City, 309.

TO BE KEPT IN MIND.

(Boston Journal.) Intervention now between Great Britain and the Boers would have to be supported by arms to make it effective.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

DR. MORRISON V. DR. PUGSELEY. A Question of Veracity Arising Out of the Bridge Charges.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—In my address to the electors of Kings on the hustings at Hampton, a little over a year ago, I stated that the government had paid the Record Foundry 61-2 cents per pound for steel bridges f. o. b. at Moncton, and that this price did not include the charge for transportation to site, erection, painting and painting. Dr. Pugsley, who followed me, devoted most of his speech to this statement, and, apparently with great gravity and concern, called me to the platform and asked me to say, "in the presence of the electors," if it still stood by this statement, and if he understood me to say the charge of 61-2 cents per pound was for the steel bridges f. o. b. at Moncton. I replied that I distinctly made this statement and desired to reiterate it in the most emphatic way.

Dr. Pugsley then, with great waving of his arm, cried in stentorian tones, "The statement is false!" and, of course, was cheered by his friends. He then declared that the government had never paid any such price for bridges f. o. b. at Moncton, but that the price—"61-2 cents per pound, included freight, erection, painting and flooring with a double floor of spruce and birch, both dressed on one side, dressed sides laid together."

At subsequent meetings during the campaign, government speakers waxed eloquent over "the masterly manner in which Dr. Pugsley had cornered Dr. Morrison on the bridge question."

Two days after the nominations, the Telegraph editorially said: "The supporters of the opposition who were present at the court house at Hampton on Saturday were greatly chagrined when Dr. Morrison had repeated the charge that the government had been paying a double price for steel bridges, as called by the platform by Dr. Pugsley and admitted by Dr. Morrison on the assumption that the chief commissioner had paid at the rate of 61-2 cents per pound for the bridge material delivered at the works. Dr. Pugsley then very properly expressed his indignation with either willfully mistating the facts or making these slanderous charges in ignorance of the matter, and succeeded to show what the premier has stated, over and over again and that the price of 61-2 cents per pound includes not only the cost of the bridge material but also the freight, duty, truckage from the railway station to the site of the bridge and all the labor, erection, painting, and flooring."

What respect can the electors have for a man who either through inexcusable ignorance or wilful desire to distort the facts so attempts to deceive them? The Sun's report, March 21st, of the proceedings before the select committee of the legislature, I find the following evidence, given by T. B. Winslow, one of the officials of the public works department.

T. B. WINSLOW.

of the board of works was the next witness called. He stated that he had charge of the tenders and contracts connected with the erection of public works. He did not prepare the forms of tenders or the notices of tenders. Mr. Wetmore does that. If they are not drawn in the engineer's department that would be proof that no tenders were called for the tenders. The names of all the tenders are filed with him. He has also the accounts for the moneys paid out on public works—that is, for those which he receives. There might be some in the engineer's department which he (Winslow) would not receive; and the chief commissioner might also have some accounts which he (Winslow) would have nothing to do with. The accounts of the Dingee bridge were produced. These were first a bill for steel, 12,586 pounds at 61-2 cents, \$381.09; for material and erection, \$253.39; for painting, 26.00; and \$73.69 for inspection. This was built by the Record Foundry Co. The total cost of the Dingee bridge was \$1,186.17. He did not know if any contract was entered into for the bridge. It was his impression that there was not a contract. He did not think that there were any tenders or contracts made for this bridge. (It was here agreed between Dr. Pugsley and Mr. Hamlin, and so on during the minutes, that there were no calls for tenders or contracts entered into for the Dingee bridge.)

With respect to the Saunders Brook bridge, Mr. Winslow stated that there were no tenders or written contract for this bridge. The accounts for this bridge were produced. It showed that the steel had been charged at 61-2 cents f. o. b. at Moncton, the charge for steel being \$233.09. Additional charges brought the total cost up to \$48.41. In addition to this an item of \$85.32 was paid in 1896 which did not appear in the account, and Mr. Winslow said that he would bring down the voucher showing what this was for.

In the course of my address I referred particularly to the Saunders Brook bridge, and was accused by Mr. Pugsley of uttering "a malicious falsehood" when I said that it had cost the province 61-2 cents per pound f. o. b. at Moncton. (It will be observed that this bridge, which Mr. Roy says the Hamilton Bridge Co. would build for \$150,000, actually cost the province \$52,324.) Mr. Winslow, on his oath, fully corroborates my statement, and gives the most emphatic denial to Mr. Pugsley's grave assertion made "in the authority of gentlemen familiar with all the particulars" that the price—61-2 cents per pound—in every case included the whole cost of the bridge, erected, floored and painted.

I merely call attention to the matter now in order that the public, and particularly the electors of Kings, may arrive at a correct conclusion as to

whose reputation for veracity and accuracy has suffered the most. Yours very truly, J. H. MORRISON, M. D.

TWO VALUABLE HORSES DROWN.

H. H. Mott and Dr. J. C. Mott Had a Rather Exciting Experience Saturday.

H. H. Mott, the architect, and his brother, Dr. J. C. Mott, who left here Saturday afternoon to drive to the Most-Bonnetstead at Central, Cambridge County, returned to St. John Sunday afternoon, having had an experience which they will never forget. They had a pair of horses attached to a buggy and enjoyed the ride immensely till they reached Golding's Point, about 35 miles from the city. They were driving on the ice on the river, Mr. Mott has gone up the Cambridge so often during the winter months that he thought he knew every foot of the track used. This winter, however, the bushes which mark the track are further removed from the shore than previously, and to this may be attributed the accident, which cost Mr. Mott a pair of valuable horses. The horses went through the ice of Golding's Point and the buggy followed after. The occupants of the carriage were precipitated on the backs of the horses. Mr. Mott jumped up on the ice on his side, but the doctor was not able to get secure footing. His brother experienced considerable difficulty in extricating him from his perilous position. It was eight o'clock in the evening, the weather was cold, and the unfortunate pair were unable by their cries to secure assistance. Some children heard their calls for help, but they turned back after getting within a short distance of them. Mr. Mott saw that there was no possible chance of saving the horses. The pole of the buggy was under the ice, the horses were so situated that they could not get out of the water, so Mr. Mott drowned them. With the assistance of people later on, he recovered the buggy, the harness, robes, blankets, etc. Mr. Mott and Dr. Mott went at once to the residence of Geo. J. Worthington, where they were shown several pictures. On Sunday they were driven to Rothesay, from which place they came to town in a team sent out for them. Dr. Mott is not suffering any ill effects from his experience, although he was in the water several minutes. Mr. Mott is as well as ever, except that he had his hands frozen while manipulating the destruction of the trees.

OFFICERS' PROVISIONAL BATTALION.

OTTAWA, March 24.—The following is a list of the officers of the provisional battalion at Halifax: Lt. Col. commanding—Col. Vidal. Senior major to be appointed, Junior major—Capt. A. B. B. Adams, 10th Batt.; Adjutant—Capt. A. O. Forbes, acting. Quartermaster captain—G. A. Dodge, 68th Batt. A Company—Capt. J. McKay, now colonel of the 42nd; Lt. Acroyd, 54th Rifles; Lt. Clarke, 12th. B Company—Capt. McDonald, now of 59th Batt.; Lt. Ashton, now of 38th; Lt. Law, 10th. C Company—Capt. Roper, now major G. F. G.; Lt. Howard, 10th Batt.; Lt. Wood, 10th. D Company, Ottawa—Capt. Skinner, now colonel of the 14th Batt.; Lt. Adams, G. G. F. G.; Lt. Rene Grouard, 42nd. Evans, now of 10th Scout, Lt. Ogilvy, Royal Scots; other lieutenant to be appointed. E Company, Quebec—Capt. De M. Taschereau, now lieutenant of 92nd; Lieut. Otterell, 5th Batt.; Lt. Allard, 9th Batt. G Company, N. B. Militia—Capt. J. J. Staples, 8th Batt.; Lt. C. J. Mersereau, 73rd; one to be appointed. H Company, now captain of 75th; Lt. A. H. Anderson, now captain of 75th; Lt. A. B. Gurney, 75th Batt.; Lt. Charles Beadmore, 10th Batt.

FOOD RULES COMPLEXION.

Medicine of No Avail When Improper Food Is Persisted In.

A young lady whose first name is Bismont, and who was for many years miserably ill, but is now perfectly well, tells some interesting facts about her efforts to clear up her complexion, which in spite of all sorts of medicines and washes, face bleaches, etc., etc., were ineffective, because the root of the difficulty was not removed.

Her own story is interesting: "From childhood up, I, with my sisters and brothers, have been allowed the use of both tea and coffee. After I became a young lady of course it was no more than human that I should wish for a beautiful complexion like several of my companions, but which I did not have. Many different courses were taken to accomplish my end, such as applying face bleach, taking bottles and bottles of cleansing medicines, etc., all to no purpose. "My older sister had learned before me that coffee was the root of the difficulty and urged me to begin taking hot water. I tried it, but could find little satisfaction in so weak and unpalatable a beverage. While visiting a friend one day, I accepted a cup of coffee (as I supposed), when I noticed that this particular coffee had a hundred per cent better taste than the coffee we had been in the habit of using. Upon inquiring for the receipt of this very pleasing beverage I learned that I had partaken of the noted Postum Food Coffee.

"I had struck the goal at last. This was the morning beverage that I wanted, and this it turned out, was the secret of the beautiful complexion of my friend. Of course we immediately commenced using it in our home, and I want to say that today not a more healthy, robust family is to be found in the United States, and the fact is attributable to our abandonment of coffee and the use of Postum Cereal Food Coffee." We do not feel disposed to publish the full name of Miss Bismont, but the name can be given to those interested, by letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich. The young lady lives in Traverse City, Mich.

It may be of interest to know that many of the young ladies' seminaries throughout the country have discontinued the use of coffee and are using Postum Cereal Coffee. A letter from Rev. Alex. Burr, Secretary of the Seattle, Wash., Young Ladies' Seminary, reads: "We are using Postum Cereal Food Coffee on the table, greatly to the satisfaction of the faculty and a large number of boarding students."

ELEGANCE IN SPRING CLOTHING For Men and Boys.

We're very proud of the exceptionally attractive display of Men's and Boys' Clothing we are now making. This clothing represents the best and most advanced thought of the season, and, aside from the money saving it means to you, has the correct workmanship and exclusiveness of detail that give this store's clothing such distinctive and refreshing individuality.

MEN'S SUITS in Tweeds, an extra large variety of patterns and coloring to choose from, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$11.00, \$12.00. In Serges, Blues and Blacks, single and double breasted, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00.

Black Clay Worsteds, single and double breasted and cutaway style, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, made in the season's latest style and from the most popular fabrics, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00.

BOYS' SUITS.—Vestee Suits for boys, 3 to 9 years, and Fancy Cheviots, \$2.50 to \$6.00. Two-piece Suits, for boys 4 to 12 years, in Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds, \$1.50 to \$5.00. Three-piece Suits, for boys 9 to 16 years, in Tweeds, Worsteds and Serges, \$3.00 to \$8.00.

Norfolk Jacket Suits, for boys 4 to 12 years, in Serges and Tweeds, a large range of patterns.

Write for our Spring Style and Sample Book of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

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

DELAGOA BAY AWARD DELAY.

LONDON, March 26.—It is learned that Portugal is quite prepared to meet the Delagoa Bay award without borrowing money. Current reports that Great Britain intended lending the Portuguese government money in exchange for privileges at Delagoa and Beira are declared to be absolutely incorrect. The British government has received no intimation in regard to the award today, and has no idea of its terms, or when they will be announced. The same condition of affairs in regard to the award prevails at the American embassy, where the securities of the claimants are deposited. On all sides it is said that the long delay in decision had the most serious effect upon the principle of arbitration.

FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 25.—The biograph pictures of the war, given in the Opera House tonight, under the auspices of the Fredericton branch of the Daughters of the Empire, scored an immense success, and were by far the best of the kind ever shown in this city. Every seat in the Opera House was filled, and standing room was at a premium. The following named grants of crown lands have been made by the surveyor general: In York county, Donald McIntosh, 100 acres. In Northumberland county, Ercenoin Golin, 100 acres; Stewart Mill, 100 acres; P. Curtis, David Curtis, son, John J. Curtis, 400 acres each; Gray Rapids Brook, Alex. Gray, Joseph Greedy, Robert R. Grady, 100 acres each; Bredel (Bane east), Finlay McDonald, 123 acres, north of Bartholomew's River; Thomas McDonald, 72 acres; Leon Peters, 80 acres; Bredel Eane East.

ARRESTED AT DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, N. B., March 26.—Detectives Power of Halifax and Jones of Amherst reached Dorchester this afternoon and shortly before 6 o'clock arrested one Thomas Nickerson, engineer in the employ of the Colonial Copper Company, here, on a charge of receiving stolen goods. It appears that recently Nickerson received by Canadian Express from Halifax a parcel, which it is believed contained goods recently stolen in that city. Nickerson has a bad record, and has served at least one term in the maritime penitentiary here. A considerable quantity of effects were discovered in his boarding house here, but although Detective Power was unable to identify any as being the goods stolen, he will take Nickerson to Halifax by the Quebec express tomorrow morning. The prisoner is confined in the common jail tonight.

DIED OF SMALLPOX.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., March 26.—A man named King died from smallpox at the hospital yesterday. He was a member of St. Luke's church and of Havelock L. O. L.

RECENT DEATHS.

The death was announced Friday of Miss Irene Deinstad, daughter of Rev. T. J. Deinstad, pastor of the Exmouth street Methodist church. Miss Deinstad was a very estimable young woman, and her death will be sincerely regretted by a wide circle of friends.

Miss Emma J. Scammell died on Friday at the residence of her sister, Mrs. G. Byron Cushing. Miss Scammell has been an invalid for a long period. J. H. and C. E. Scammell are brothers of the deceased, and Mrs. Joseph Allison is a sister.

George R. McKel of Smith's Corner, Keswick, died Thursday evening of pneumonia. A widow and five children survive him.

Mrs. Mary Girvan, widow of the late William Girvan, whose death occurred but five weeks ago, died at her home on Hazen street, on Monday after a short illness, of congestion of the lungs. Mrs. Girvan, who was 89 years of age, was born in Scotland, and was a sister of the late Rev. J. H. Henray, father of Dr. Hannay of the Telegraph. She leaves one son, Samuel Girvan, of the Bank of New Brunswick.

The many friends of James W. Nowlan, late of Smith Creek, Kings Co., will regret to hear of his death, which occurred at Apohaqui on Monday, March 26th, after an illness of three days. The deceased, who was in the 52nd year of his age, leaves a widow, four sons and four daughters to mourn their sad loss.

William Blaine, third son of Lt. Col. A. G. Blaine, died very suddenly at his father's home on Duke street Monday morning about five o'clock. Deceased had been in ill health for some time, but resumed his work during the last ten days and was little improved. On Saturday night he left work in his usual health, and even as late as Sunday night he ate supper at the family table, resting as was his wont about ten o'clock. During the night he was taken suddenly ill and his brother sat up with him for a couple of hours, after which he died. The late Mr. Blaine was a very well known young citizen, and ever since his boyhood employed with J. & A. McMillan as a ruler.

He entered the local militia years ago, and at the time of his retirement was a senior sergeant in the 62nd battalion. He was in this battalion at the time of the Northwest trouble, and was one of those to leave for the front. James C. Logan died on Monday morning at his residence, 19 Douglas avenue, after an illness of three weeks from pneumonia. He was sixty-one years of age, and leaves a wife, a son and a daughter to mourn their loss. Mr. Logan was employed for many years by Tapley Bros., but of late had been partman for Stinson & Cutler. He was a member of St. Luke's church and of Havelock L. O. L.

Vertical text on the left margin, including 'D. & L. post seri... That effects attract... Davis &... minutes...'

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

- Dress Goods, Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Corsets, Curtains, Carpets, Oilcloths, Straw Matting, Rugs, Yarns, Feather Ticking.
- Top Shirts, Pants, Undercloths, Regatta Shirts, Overalls, Jumpers, Caps, Umbrellas, Braces.
- BOYS' CLOTHING.

WINDOW BLINDS. Trunks, Bags, Valises, Good Goods. Lowest Prices.

SHARP & McMACKIN, 335 Main Street, St. John, N. B. N. B.—Any of the above goods Exchanged For Wool at Regular Cash Prices.

