

PARLIAMENT.

Debate on the Budget Dragging Along Slowly.

An Agreement Between C. P. R. and Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.

OTTAWA, March 26.—Dr. Russell (lib. Han) resumed the debate in the house today. He was well received by the government supporters. He attacked Clarke Wallace for making election speeches and defended the government policy in its entirety. Preferential trade engaged his attention, and he held out no hope that the government would make any move to secure concessions for Canadian goods in Great Britain. He justified himself as being compatible with a revenue tariff.

Dr. Russell joined issue with Mr. Bell (Pictou) in nearly every statement that that gentleman made. Fielding, he said, was the best finance minister that ever lived. He defended the failure of the government to reduce the debt by referring to increases under conservative rule.

Dr. Russell claims that no blunder was made in the British preferential treaty so far as Germany was concerned. The geographical position of its course with open eyes, but came out all right in the end.

Mr. Kemp (con. of East Toronto) followed. He complained that Laurier had not treated the budget fairly and squarely. The geographical position was such that Canada must necessarily have a protective tariff. Laurier had regretted that the conservatives had not changed their policy. Did the premier hope to see the conservatives change at every turn?

Mr. Kemp continued the debate on the budget. He denounced free trade as impracticable in this country. He then devoted considerable attention to the tariff and its relation to the defence of Canada in a more serious manner. Kemp did not believe in annexation and would favor Canada assuming her share of the empire's defence. No adequate return was being made for the liberty we enjoy. He condemned the government for its German policy, which has killed Canadian commerce. He made a stirring appeal for new markets.

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the house that duties should be levied on lumber imported from the United States, corresponding with those now existing on lumber entering the United States. He pointed out that the Americans are increasing their trade in this country, while the Canadians are being closed out of the United States markets. He asked that the government retaliate unless the Americans come down.

Mr. Charlton (liberal) took strong grounds in support and condemned the tariff which placed our markets at the mercy of the United States. The operations of American lumber firms threatened to destroy the industry in British Columbia. He believed that a tariff for tariff would benefit the United States to their knees. The government should abandon their commercial free trade notions, which are impracticable. The time had arrived when our markets should cease to be a dumping ground for \$110,000,000 worth of American manufactures in return for privileges of selling a paltry \$10,000,000 worth of agricultural products.

Mr. Prior pointed out the disastrous results which obtain in the west and demanded relief. Messrs. Edwards, Scott, Patten and Davis opposed the resolution as being opposed to free trade principles, holding that protection is the curse of every industry of the country and should be wiped out as soon as possible.

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against the United States in higher duties as a way of bringing them to his senses. The policy should be to place the work of manufacturing goods imported into Canada in the hands of Canadians. England was fast finding that a national policy would be her salvation.

Mr. Roche (Halifax) announced that the national policy had been turned down to save Canada. He sees no danger to British commercial supremacy. Mr. Roche continued after dinner. He wants closer trade relations with the United States.

Mr. Brock (Toronto) spoke on behalf of the resolution for the party who made no apology for their past or present. The opposition were many, but on the government side many differences and opinions were manifested. The resolution was not carried. Industries were being injured by the present tariff and that wages must be reduced one third to meet the cost. Workmen are being driven out of the country and homes despoiled in consequence of the tariff.

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BRITAIN'S REPLY As Communicated by Lord Lansdowne to the U. S. Government

Expressing inability to accept the Hay-Pancoff Treaty in the Form as Amended by the U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The answer of the British government expressing its inability to accept the Hay-Pancoff treaty in the form amended by the United States senate, was made public today. It is in the form of a communication from Lord Lansdowne.

Lord Lansdowne begins by showing there was no desire on the part of the British government to change the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The answer of the British government was very frank and openly explained. Britain was assured that the president had no intention of ignoring the Clayton-Bulwer convention and that he would loyally observe its terms. The president's view of the strong national feeling in favor of the construction of a Nicaragua canal, the United States government was prepared to undertake. For that purpose friendly negotiations, to obtain the consent of Great Britain to such a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, were declared. The general principle therein declared, was the great object to be accomplished for the benefit of commerce of the world.

As a result of the discussions, Lord Lansdowne says, was the treaty of 1858. The British government was not yet prepared to accept the Hay-Pancoff treaty as amended by the joint commission, and the British government could not sanction any convention for amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The British government hardly suggests that it is making a concession which would be wholly to the benefit of the United States, at a time when they appear to be so little inclined to come to a satisfactory settlement with the Alaskan frontier.

Later the introduction of the Nicaragua bill in congress drew attention to the treaty and it was accepted. Lord Lansdowne says: "His Majesty's government determined to accept the convention unconditionally, as a general principle of friendly relations, which would be wholly to the benefit of the United States, at a time when they appear to be so little inclined to come to a satisfactory settlement with the Alaskan frontier."

Lord Lansdowne then discusses the right of the British government to annul the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, saying: "The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is an international contract of unquestionable validity, which, according to well-established international usage, would be wholly to the benefit of the United States, at a time when they appear to be so little inclined to come to a satisfactory settlement with the Alaskan frontier."

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HARVEY'S NEW CLOTHING STORE.

All Legs Should Lead to his Store when in need of Trousers. No article of Man's wearing apparel contributes as much to his comfort or to his comfort and good appearance as his trousers, therefore in buying, one should be very careful to secure perfect fitting as well as good looking trousers. Our prices range from 75c to \$3.50. No matter what the price may be, every pair embraces comfort and style.

We will be glad to have you call and see them. Three Hundred pairs of Boys' Short Pants received to day. Prices from 25c to \$1.00.

J. N. HARVEY, OPERA BLOCK, 190 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

BRITISH COMMONS. IN THE FAR EAST.

Several Questions Answered as to Russia's Intentions. Serious Complications Regarding the Manchuria Agreement. Associated Press Correspondent's Interview With the First Secretary of the Japanese Legation in London.

LONDON, March 25.—Replying to Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, conservative, who asked in the house of commons today whether Russia had proposed to bring pressure to bear in order to prevent Russia from securing the necessary signature of the Manchurian agreement. The foreign office is still in the dark tonight as to whether the agreement will be signed or allowed to lapse when the time expires, March 28. The officials of the Japanese legation are inclined to believe Russia will succeed in getting the necessary signatures.

The situation is still more complicated owing to the fact, ascertained by a representative of the Associated Press today, that there are two secret treaties, one of which is to be signed at St. Petersburg dealing with Russia's military control of Manchuria, and another to be signed at Peking dealing with her civil powers.

It is explained at the foreign office here that it would be a dangerous and useless breach of diplomatic procedure to endeavor to enter upon expostulations with Russia, which would only be based upon information supplied by the Chinese.

In other words, the copies of secret treaties and alleged modifications of them recently given to the powers by the Chinese are worthless documents, and will remain such until Russia herself chooses to communicate the text of the actual treaties and modifications.

In the absence of the Japanese minister in London, Baron Hayashi, Mr. Matsui, first secretary of the Japanese legation, who was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, made a comparative statement of the issues involved. He said: "Russia's insistence, China's helplessness and the probable victory of Russian diplomacy tomorrow will bring us to the brink of a dangerous situation, in which none of the powers is so deeply concerned as Japan. Even if the secret treaties have been modified, as allowed, the changes are so trifling as to make the documents thoroughly objectionable to Japan."

"Assuming that China signs the treaties, I suppose Great Britain, Germany and the United States will protest to Russia. But that is about as far as they will go and about as much as they will get. With Japan it is a matter of fighting."

"The question is whether we are to fight Russia now or to fight her later on. She has no right to Manchuria, and if she secures Manchuria she will be on the way to securing Korea. Our government, I believe, are seriously considering the crisis. Their eyes are wide open, and they will not be driven to precipitated action by the Jingists of Japan, who are openly clamoring for immediate war. Yet, if they see that war is inevitable, they will not hesitate to strike."

"Japan has no reason to be afraid as to the result. Many reasons occur to the average Japanese mind in favor of forcing at the present moment a struggle which must come eventually. 'If we follow the lead of other powers and do not threaten hostilities, we realize that we must sit down tamely and see any other nation step in to make agreements similar to those which China seems to be the verge of signing with Russia. This would mean the partition of the Chinese empire and the end of the 'open door.'"

JUST CURES ASTHMA. "The Gold Cure." If you suffer with asthma, write at once for free sample and treatise to Hayes & Co., Simcoe, Ont.

The Shore Line trunks are now running on regular time between St. Stephen and this city.

Any lady, boy or girl who will sell their old books, papers, maps, globes, etc., to Hayes & Co., Simcoe, Ont., will receive 50% of the value of the goods.

Two Kafirs succumbed to the plague today.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 25.—Mrs. Carrie Neth of Kansas, through this city today, was isolated under suspicion of being a carrier of the plague.

SEE AT THE MILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY MILE OF STORIA

up in one-size bottles only. It is Don't allow anyone to sell you on the plea or promise that it will answer every prescription you get C.A.S.T.O.S.A.

AD. Queens Co., March 25.—Mrs. Palmer, widow of Mr. Hibernia, died on the residence of her son, W. Worden, of this funeral took place on Friday at the Central Church at the same time as her daughter who died the same day. The funeral services were by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Kirkham. The two bodies in one grave in the Palmer By this disposition of a home is broken up, as a remaining save the young woman.

work either in factory or home. There is a preparation which replenishes the land vitality of the body. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will rebuild debilitated nervous system and vital energy.

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CHORUS LABASTINE. The Permanent Wall-Coating. Does not RUB or SCALE from any hard surface. Cost over cost can be applied. No more washing or scraping of walls necessary. Also used for the Sanitary Wall-Coating. Displaces Kalkwasser which decays on the wall. Equally adapted for Ornamental work and plain finishing. Please Patrons as well as the general public. Really applied by anyone who can handle a brush. Stand White. Put up in Five-pound packages, and never sold in bulk. The only Wall-Coating that can be mixed in water. No hot water being needed. Saves Time and Waste. Full directions for use on every package. Sold by leading Hardware and Paint dealers everywhere. Our book, 'The Designer's Aid,' furnished gratis. Ask your dealer for Tint-Circular showing colors. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS bearing similar names.

W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.

OTTAWA LETTER.

The Debate on Hon. Mr. Fielding's Budget Speech.

The Policy of the Conservative Party

As Set Forth by the Opposition Leader in His Resolution and His Arguments—New Members Doing Good Work.

OTTAWA, March 18.—Mr. A. C. Bell, Pictou's clever representative, replying to Sir Richard Cartwright, Friday afternoon, exposed many of the weaknesses of the liberal preferential tariff. He spoke for over two hours, during which he received an exceptionally good hearing from all parts of the house. His effort was one of the best of the session, and Mr. Bell is to be highly congratulated. He spoke, as a man might be expected to speak who had carefully looked into the questions at issue and had reviewed them from both sides. His arguments against the preferential tariff were very strong and before his remarks had been made it was clear that Canada had not been benefited to any great extent by the sentimental concessions given to England by Mr. Fielding and his colleagues. Mr. Bell was moved to make his references to preferential trade, by a challenge from the government members. Mr. Fielding and Sir Richard Cartwright defended the members of the opposition to announce something definite in regard to their opinions as to what trade policy should be adopted in reference to the mother country. It proved to be unnecessary, as the government members had ever been ready with its policy on national policy lines. Mr. Bell gave the government members some hints which might be put to good use in reforming the present tariff.

Mr. Bell found the minister of finance in a combative mood, particularly in regard to preferential tariff. He had asked that the opposition should challenge his course in that matter, and Mr. Bell placed the challenge before the finance minister, so that Mr. Fielding brought to his feet in a way that he seldom has been, since he took a seat on the government benches. Mr. Bell says that Mr. Fielding reminds him of Sinbad the Sailor, when that gentleman found himself in such a miserable plight after he had foolishly allowed the old man of the sea to get upon his shoulder. Sinbad found himself choked and incumbered by the manner in which the old man of the sea gripped him about the neck, and when he suggested that the old man get off his shoulders, the latter, feeling very comfortable where he was, and resigned to his situation, declined to quit. Mr. Bell believes that this was just about the position of the minister of finance, who blundered into preferential tariff and may blunder out of it. He thinks that the preferential tariff has had a very bad effect, that of driving the government into a corner, where it will be compelled to make an honest and public declaration of its policy, and to say whether it is a government of protection or hybrid free trade. Mr. Bell had hoped that the minister of finance would have dealt with his great experience, have given the house some information in regard to the preferential policy, but Sir Richard had not uttered a single syllable to justify it, beyond a bare assertion that the sentiment aroused in England had repelled any sacrifice which she has made.

Mr. Bell considered that the absence of facts concerning the benefits of preferential trade was due to the government's utter inability to produce them. While trade with Great Britain has increased in the past eight years, the growth of that commercial intercourse has not been as great in proportion as that with other countries. Mr. Bell takes it that this condition of affairs affords ample proof that the increased business between Canada and the motherland cannot be wholly attributed to preferential trade; and it might be well to add in that connection, that in making this assertion, he was following on a line of argument used by Mr. Clancy on the occasion of his excellent reply to the minister of finance. Taking last year's business, it will be found that England increased her Canadian trade (calculated on percentage) less than eight other countries with whom Canada was trading. The seven other nations all competed against England, and she was the only one who lost. The result shows that in order to do an increased business with Canada, it is not necessary to have the advantage of preferential trade, and Great Britain was not able to hold her own with some competitors, notably, the United States. While the mother land increased her trade with Canada, \$11,809,586 in four years the United States made gains of \$51,000,000 in the same period, and in 1900 the increase, as compared with 1899, was \$11,000,000. This shows that the preferential trade so far as England is concerned, is largely a matter of sentiment. It can only have an outcome and when pressure is brought to bear on the government by hard times, they will be brought to their knees. Mr. Bell hopes to see in the near future the liberal party living such a life in the eyes of the world, as will prove them to be either a free trade party or a revenue tariff party.

The preferential tariff policy has another disadvantage. It is only given to a very limited class of people of Great Britain, and those who benefit by it are the manufacturers of woollens and a few lines of metals. In other branches of trade in which they are brought into competition with the United States, the manufacturers of Great Britain are falling to secure a

fair share of the business. It will be thus seen that it is the woollen manufacturers of Canada who suffer most from the preferential tariff. Now Mr. Bell contends that this is not dealing fairly with those men who have invested their money in the production of woollen goods in this country. He claims that it is necessary to grant a preference to the output of the factories of England, a general tax should be levied throughout Canada, and each citizen should be called upon to bear his portion of the burden placed upon the country. A system which protects some industries and excludes others from its advantages seems to be hardly understood by the government, but in the end that system, if allowed to go to its legitimate conclusion, must lead to disaster to the industries of the country, and the government will eventually be forced to deal with the subject.

Mr. Bell thinks that the government should have done something more to extend the trade of Canada. He had expected that some effort would have been made to secure closer trade relations with the West Indies. With the addition of the West Indies to the markets for Canadian goods he says we would be unable to exchange places with the United States, powerful as they are. The West Indies are a contiguous territory, which would enable us to develop some valuable markets. But no evidence has yet been given of a single instance in which the government has lifted a finger to extend our trade. They have moved in an opposite direction, as shown in the case of Germany, where Canadian trade has been considerably diminished during the past two or three years. In 1883 Sir Leonard Tilley enunciated this principle on behalf of the conservative administration: "If we fail to make satisfactory arrangements with the governments that do not place the natural products of the world on an equal footing with those of any other country, we will ask parliament at the next session to impose a duty of ten per cent. additional on their products until they grant us such terms." This paragraph contains in a nutshell the ideas of the opposition members in regard to preferential trade. Mr. Fielding insisted that the present government were following on just such lines, and Mr. Bell called for particulars. Mr. Fielding contends that he has imposed a material difference, inasmuch as he has granted a preference between English and German goods. Mr. Bell thought this a most unworthy statement, and considered it about the size to show the calibre that suits the finance minister. What Mr. Fielding really does is to put Germany on an inequality with one country in the world and to treat her exactly equal to every other country in the world, and Mr. Bell felt tempted to use even the word "evastion" in reference to the unfortunate remark of the finance minister. Mr. Fielding was clearly out to the quick by Mr. Bell's exposure of the childishness of the preference of trade relations between the two countries, and frequently interrupted the member for Pictou, but the latter was clear on his subject and was able to meet and repulse any advance made by the maker of budgets.

Mr. Bell had a flag at the ankles of Mr. Fielding and his colleagues, running around the country advocating free trade, when they were really moving in the direction of a protective policy. Mr. Fielding had a reputation when premier of Nova Scotia of doing nothing and drawing his salary, and he seems to be carrying on this same policy in the government at Ottawa. Mr. Bell quoted several utterances of the minister of finance made before he came into power to show how radically different had been the policy of the administration from that proposed prior to their election. It was a lovely thing to look upon these gentlemen pointing about the country and denouncing protection, the bloated monopolists and the thieves and robbers; and praying no doubt night and morning for the salvation of that unhappy victim who had been bled white, and it was a lovely thing to know that when the time the hon. gentlemen of the government were carrying in their breasts this lovely reservation: "That it was never their idea when they came into power to destroy by one fell movement the policy of protection." That was the result? Fielding got out of the hole into which he and his colleagues had crawled in an unguarded moment. The issue which placed the government, not between the two horns of the dilemma but between two comfortable seats, on either side of which they might reach office, would serve them for a time, but the people would eventually awaken to the fact that the government was playing fast and loose and then something definite would have to be adopted in regard to a trade policy.

Mr. Bell hopes that when the change comes the government will blunder into some situation which will be an improvement on the existing one. When they inaugurated their preferential trade policy they simply tumbled into it. And what was the result? After tumbling in they found that they had admitted not only British manufactured goods but the goods of many other countries, and if it had not been for the assistance rendered by the old country it is hard to tell just where the Laurier administration might have landed.

Seeing the plight of the Canadian government, Mr. Chamberlain came to the rescue and by the abrogation of the treaties between the motherland and other continental countries he succeeded in saving Canada from serious consequences. Mr. Bell points out that the government has never really made any serious attempts to secure a preference for Canadian goods in the markets of Great Britain. They have told the people of Canada that Mr. Chamberlain and others of the home government are opposed to any such concessions. Now Mr. Bell is not so easily alarmed as the minister of finance, and so he urges that it should be in the interests of the dominion for the government to set the example to Downing street. With united action on the part of Australia and the other self-governing colonies, Mr. Bell feels that the people of Great Britain can

123,000 Persons Killed

every year in the United States by Consumption.

The fault is theirs. No one need have consumption. It is not hereditary. It is brought on by neglect. You do nothing to get rid of it.

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be brought to realize that conditions are rapidly changing and that the success of the empire depends largely upon the attention given to inter-imperial interests. It is a progressive policy, one which will doubtless commend itself to the thinking people of the dominion, and let us hope that the government will, before long, take action on these lines as they have on others set forth by the conservative party during the past.

OTTAWA, March 18.—Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition, in moving the resolution which sets forth the policy of the conservative party, yesterday afternoon, did so in a manner that must commend itself to the people of Canada. Only once during his address was he interrupted by government members, and in this single instance he concentrated his fire so rapidly on the disturbers of the peace that they were only too glad to crawl into those obscure holes which they apparently filled during the earlier stages of the opposition. Mr. Borden's address was a large section of the Canadian people and to present their views to parliament. He did so clearly, concisely and forcibly. Mr. Borden was perhaps a little nervous during the earlier stages of his remarks, but he rapidly recovered himself and went on to the finish he not only commanded the attention of the entire house, but he had the front seats filled wherever there was an opportunity for a member to move up towards him. The case made out against the government of the opposition, at every point upon which he touched, Mr. Borden made a strong case and showed the interests of Canada have been systematically and persistently neglected. He urged upon Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues the necessity of at once making an attempt to do some thing, and in last words as leader of the great conservative party breathed in an imperial and national spirit which does him credit.

So strong were Mr. Borden's arguments that the government programme was entirely changed. It was the intention when the house met, that Mr. Russell would follow Mr. Borden. When the leader of the opposition had nearly concluded his remarks, however, he had so fully convinced the house of the fact that it would require their heaviest guns to repulse the leader of the opposition's attack, and accordingly messengers were sent out to announce that the premier would replace Mr. Russell. Mr. Borden had evidently hit his mark and had made a deep and no mean appreciation that more than the premier himself. Mr. Borden had challenged the minister of finance, the minister of trade and commerce, the head of the government, to get up in their places and justify certain statements they had made at different times while campaigning throughout the country. It might have been reasonably expected that Sir Wilfrid would have answered some of the defies thrown across the floors of the house. But he was evidently unable to do so. And so he turned aside the arrows as best he could and led the house off on a wild goose chase which at least might have the effect of removing from their minds any impression which Mr. Borden had made.

It was only a few days ago that Sir Wilfrid and his following demanded of the opposition an annunciation of policy. Mr. Fielding was particularly anxious that Mr. Borden, or somebody authorized to do so, should tell the country the views of the conservative party in regard to trade matters. Yesterday Mr. Borden fully answered the challenge, but he did more. In turn, he challenged the government, now that they had the conservative policy, to express their views in regard to its weaknesses and its strength, should it possess any of the latter essential quality. But Sir Wilfrid when he received the information for which he had so earnestly asked, treated it in a manner which ill became the premier minister of Canada. On a former occasion he had expressed his intention of taking this question seriously, yet almost his first remark in reply to Mr. Borden was that the conservatives had made propositions which were not to be considered seriously for a single moment. Judging from the subsequent remarks of Sir Wilfrid, he was as good as his word and did not give very serious consideration to the several important proposals which Mr. Borden placed before him. Whether it was that he was unable to, or whether

it was that he was unwilling to give them that attention they deserve, is a matter which is only known to himself. Sir Wilfrid started out as usual with a flow of oratory in which he hoped to bury the arguments of the leader of the opposition, and in this course he justified the remarks of Mr. Borden in the opening of his address when he (Borden) told the house that the premier was inclined to lose sight of the real issue and side track it by oratory or pathos. Sir Wilfrid's speech on this occasion sounded well, as most other speeches do, but when it was subsequently perused and weighed it was found that he had said absolutely nothing in refutation of Mr. Borden's charges.

The policy laid down by the conservative party dates back to 1878, or even earlier. Mr. Borden referred to this feature of his resolution, and Sir Wilfrid was inclined to laugh at a policy which had endured the test of 23 years. This, of course, is not to be taken as a compliment, but it is a compliment, considering that the liberals have changed their platform time and time again. It is hard for them to conceive of a policy which should be supported for the sake of its virtues. All liberal platforms placed before the public so far have been either political platitudes or calculated to place the supporters thereof in power. But the remarks of Sir Wilfrid, out of power, have never had the effect of shaking the confidence of the liberal conservative party in the national policy, and there is no reason why Sir Wilfrid should be able to do so. Certainly he did not do anything yesterday to attack the real issue, and if he is to gain the confidence of the people in his fight against a policy for Canadian working men and Canadian industries, he must come out fair and square into the open and announce his own views and those of his following as to whether these interests are to be abandoned and betrayed or whether he is once again to adopt the policy of the conservative party and thus confer lasting benefits on the people of Canada.

Last night Clarke Wallace got in one on the prime minister for the latter's attempted repulse of the conservative policy. The member for West York submitted that it was the government's policy to keep the British subjects to approach the throne at all times with petitions on all questions. Here in Canada, however, this rule seemingly failed to apply. When the leader of the opposition had approached his majesty, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates had to crawl, "keep off the grass." Mr. Wallace suggests would be a fitting notice to place at the feet of the prime minister. This view of the case describes fully the position the government has assumed in its defence of its policy. It invites and repulses. It repulses and invites. It repulses and then treats them as if they were utterly unworthy of consideration. The government will receive advice as to how they might best catch the applause of the country, but if they insist on looking so lightly upon suggestions given in the name of the people, they will be inclined to refuse to supply them with platforms in the future.

The resolution which Mr. Borden offered the house for its consideration involves the principles which have been upheld ever since the conservative party has become a power in this country. Although they are prepared to encourage trade and consider the offers of any country, they hold that the rights of Canadians must first be respected, and that this is not the position announced that he will ever be ready to offer the support of himself and his following to any government which will attempt to further the imperialistic spirit. "But in the carrying out of such a policy the rights of the colonies must be given every consideration. In this proposition Sir Wilfrid Laurier concurred, but seemingly it was the only one in which he did give a settled and definite answer.

Mr. Fielding has frequently stated, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier supported him yesterday, in his contention that the British people were quite unwilling to grant favors to Canada or any other colony. The government say to the opposition, it is impossible to get any mutuality in this matter. Sir Wilfrid announced this time and then again, until the British people are quite confident that no attempt will be made by Canada to obtain concessions in the markets of the old country, such as the people of the United Kingdom have obtained here. Sir Wilfrid quoted the resolution of the Cobden Club to show that it would be utterly useless for him to attempt to approach the government of the mother country in this matter, and so he contents himself with sitting idly by the wayside, justifying his social position, and giving it to another. This is the position which has been carried out in any attempt on our part to improve these trade relations. He sees in the Australian Commonwealth a lever which will be of great value in moving public opinion of England in favor of some adequate concession to the colonies, as a whole, and he announces that his party will never rest until the agitation for a mutually preferential tariff has been brought to a successful termination. Sir Wilfrid assured the house that so far as the liberal party was concerned, no effort would be made to approach the British government again. He is satisfied that Canada's reward should be the flattering notices of the English press, commending this country on its loyalty in opening up its markets to the British workmen. It gives the premier a certain amount of popularity and allowed him to pose as the moral of the loyal, but some of the Upper Canadian papers are inclined to think that Bourassa's speeches have been made with this same end in view, so that this cannot be taken as a sufficient reason why we should neglect to secure every possible benefit for citizens of this country.

Another feature of Sir Wilfrid's speech, which shows clearly the trend of the government policy, was his reference to the election which takes place tomorrow in North Bruce. The leader of the opposition made an eloquent and well advised appeal at the conclusion of his speech yesterday for religious and racial tolerance. He

promised to do everything in his power as leader of the conservative party to bring about the unity of all creeds and classes. But what did Sir Wilfrid do? He concluded his speech in a way which contrasted unfavorably with that of his opponent. His effort was directed to calling attention to what he alleges to be a race agitation in the riding of North Bruce under the auspices of the conservative party. And so hopes to feed the fire which so many of us have seen in Quebec during the recent elections. The premier's remarks will be circulated in every grit newspaper from one end of Quebec to the other, will be commented upon, and the electors of that province will be asked to believe that the English are endeavoring to drive them out of the country and depriving them of their national rights. This may sound a little strong to the people of the maritime provinces, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the feast is being held right here. It all very well for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte to deny in Halifax that they ever made any appeals to racial passion, but that assurance when given in this part of the country would be laughed to scorn. Every clipping from an English speaking paper which reflects in the slightest degree upon the French is carefully cut out and circulated by liberal campaigners in Quebec, and thus on election day they are enabled to find an appeal to passion to carry everything before them. The wonder is that the conservatives were able to carry the seven seats they now hold in that province.

OTTAWA, March 20.—These are the days when theories connected with the grit protection-revenue-free-trade policy are being exploded. After three years' trial of the system inaugurated by Mr. Fielding, there can be no doubt that it is a huge failure, but the government insist upon standing by it through thick and thin, and positively refuse to amend it in any way. The ideas expressed by the ministers in past years, their promises as to what they would do when in power, and the common sense features of the amendments suggested by the conservatives have all failed to induce Mr. Fielding to move in the matter. The conservatives, during the 18 years they were in power, arranged a tariff, which by its results, proved that it was well suited to the requirements of Canada. When they retired from the government the grites promptly adopted the tariff and have since steadily adhered to it. Of course it is annoying to find one's property neglected and so the members of the opposition have been suggesting some improvements. They see wherein the present tariff is weak, and are endeavoring to induce Mr. Fielding to act in accordance with the ideas as to what will be of value to the many interests of the dominion. But the hon. minister of finance, while he was willing to expropriate "the best things in the former administration, is not willing to acknowledge the error; so he sets to work to make the liberal conservative policy that is now in force, but a brand new out and out system, that of revenue tariff.

At the liberal convention of 1893, the minister of trade and commerce and the prime minister told the country how they intended to manage affairs when they came into power. After vainly endeavoring to lead Canadians astray by their policies of free trade, unrestricted reciprocity, commercial union, etc., they flopped round to a revenue tax. This is what Sir Richard Cartwright said of protection on that occasion: "Taxation is an evil that nothing but the needs of government can justify. When we are in power and don't see to it that the skin of the bear until the bear is shot; yet I think the toy bear is about to be skinned—we will free the people from protection, which is a fraud and a delusion and a robbery, for it is robbery to take money from one man and give it to another." This and other utterances were made by the minister of trade and commerce, and surely they are sufficient to convince the most sceptical, that the government were at any rate, at that time, staunch believers in free trade. But in power for four years and they have not made one effort to carry out their principles.

Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, a new member in the house, who is doing good work for the opposition, exposed many bogus government principles. Today, in its main and essential elements, the tariff is just as the conservative party left it. It is just as much a protective tariff as it was in 1886. It is true that the old tariff has been tinkered with by Mr. Fielding, but he has cut off a fill here and a founce there, to make the people believe that he is carrying out in a small way the principles that he so long advocated. This system of protection is being carried on by people who did not believe in it. The minister of trade and commerce, who professes it today, was one of the strongest supporters of free trade and the other terms of trade relations proposed with the United States.

Mr. Smith points out that the government is making claims for its preferential tariff which are unjustified by existing conditions. The people of Canada have been told that the preferential trade has resulted in a great increase in commerce between this country and the mother land. It is further stated that the reduction of taxation, which has been carried out by the government, has also encouraged the importation of foreign goods. In the United States, Mr. Smith finds that in 1894, \$27,645,792 worth of dutiable goods were imported; while in 1900, in the same country, \$48,733,330 worth were imported, or nearly double the amount imported in 1894. The United States is not a country in which a revenue tariff was operated, and yet this great increase of dutiable goods had resulted. The United States, like Canada, has simply felt the benefits of a great wave of prosperity which had been enjoyed by the world at large, and so it was that the liberal party were able to show such a creditable financial statement.

Looking at their general tariff, Mr. Smith claimed that it was as high as that which existed under liberal conservative rule, and for every reduction

(Continued on Page Seven.)



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CHIGNECTO MARINE RY.

A. D. Provand, One of the Directors of the Company,

Endeavoring to Induce the Dominion Government to Give Additional Financial Backing to the Project.

OTTAWA, March 16.—A. D. Provand, ex-M. P. for the Black Friars district of Glasgow, Scotland, and one of the directors of the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company, is in the city endeavoring to induce the government to give additional financial backing to the project. Mr. Provand has made several visits to this country in connection with the scheme and on Friday he expects to meet the government in regard to it and submit to them an appeal on behalf of himself and his fellow stockholders. Mr. Provand contends that the British public were induced to subscribe some millions of dollars worth of stock on the strength of inducements held out to them by the government of Canada. It was at first proposed that an appeal should be made to the people of the United Kingdom against assisting any further Canadian enterprises, but other counsel prevailed and the result is that Mr. Provand is once more seeking the assistance which has been withheld for some time. Since his arrival here he has had interviews with the majority of the cabinet ministers.

Mr. Provand, in a lengthy treatise of the case, gives the history of the company's operations and submits the following proposition to the consideration of the government: After giving a history of the work in connection with the construction of the marine railway so far as it has been carried on, Mr. Provand submits these explanations as to why the government should grant the assistance sought for: The scheme originated in Canada. It was brought to London fortified by evidence and guarantees. The chief railway engineer to the Canadian government reported in its favor. Boards of trade and other public bodies expressed their approval. It has governmental, parliamentary, ministerial, engineering and commercial guarantees and recommendations in its favor.

On the faith of the acts of the Canadian parliament authorizing and subsidizing the railway, the investors subscribed. The bonds were taken at \$108-1/2 per \$100 bond, and the preference shares at par and could not receive more than 7 per cent. dividend, and might receive much less. The securities were taken on terms which they could never have commanded if the investors had not been relying on the good faith of Canada. If the Chignecto railway had been an ordinary one, almost three-fourths of the subsidies would have been earned and received. To refuse the appeal, and to penalize investors to the extent of the whole of the money they have already expended on the railway, say \$4,000,000, an act which would be without a parallel in the history of such enterprises.

One treatment is totally different from the other given to Canadian companies. But in every case in England and Scotland, voteless and without political influence. British investors when expending their own money, as they were on the Chignecto railway, have invariably had all the time granted to them required to complete the work. The Chignecto railway is the only exception. The treatment accorded to the investors in this work is at variance with the rule of other governments, and contrary to that of the Canadian government, when dealing with Canadian contractors and investors. Mr. Provand has written to the prime minister asking for the appointment of a select committee to hear the case, and report.

He says he has been eight weeks at Ottawa and had many interviews with the government. The company have been ready since June, 1894, to recommence construction and complete the railway. He has been here ever since then seeking to have the subsidy renewed. The company consider that it is entitled to this or to compensation. Mr. Fielding has proposed that the company recommission proceedings by introducing a private bill to revive the company's charter, but it is objected that to introduce a private bill would entail the loss of much time and money and be without value unless a subsidy were forthcoming. Mr. Provand therefore presses for the appointment of a select committee to hear evidence and report to the house.

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NOTICE.

The SEMI-WEEKLY SUN will have a special correspondent at Ottawa during the session of Parliament.

The paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States while the house is in session, for 25 CENTS.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKEHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 27, 1901.

THE GRAND LAKE COAL RAILWAY BILL.

The attention of the Sun has been called by a doubting correspondent to some of the conditions of the bill which is now an act to provide for the development of the Grand Lake coal areas.

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larger one; if it is certain that the ministers will not be satisfied on insufficient evidence of the ability of the company to mine 150,000 tons of coal a year, at competitive prices; and if there are no chances that the province will be made responsible until the road is completed, and the mines in successful operation, the coal development bill is a safe one.

QUANTITY AND QUALITY IN IMMIGRATION.

It is uncertain how far dissatisfaction exists among the Doukhobors in Manitoba and the Northwest. A number have petitioned against the conditions that exist in this country, and some sort of appeal has been made for the sympathy of other nations.

The Doukhobors do not like Canadian marriage laws and property laws. They object to individual land ownership, and adhere to the village system and common property. They are impatient of any kind of civil authority, and have objection to school laws.

In all this it is not for us to say that they are wrong. But it is for us to say whether it is well to bring such people to this country at great public expense, and to settle them down as alien communities in our provinces. They came here protesting against Russian tyranny. They seem to be cultivating the opinion that Canadian government is a tyranny also.

On many occasions before and since the Laurier government took office, the Sun has expressed its disapproval of the cheap, fast immigration policy. If we had our way there would be little money spent in the effort to bring settlers from Europe.

It is well known that the New Brunswick granite industry has found it hard to compete with the Aberdeen product, which can be delivered in Montreal and the west with no greater cost of transportation than the freight from St. George or the St. John River.

THE IMPERIAL COURT.

It was in connection with the Australia federation legislation that Mr. Chamberlain first discussed the reorganization of the imperial court of appeal. He threw out the suggestion that instead of the judicial committee some other tribunal would be established for the hearing of appeals from the colonies and India.

cent. tariff on woollens, one-third is thrown in for the preference, so that there is a rebate of 112-3 per cent. of the value of the goods on articles of which only twenty-five per cent. needs to be provided in England.

Let us suppose that a Canadian were to take the place of the English finisher of German goods. Instead of paying \$400 for a consignment of German cloth, he would pay \$300 for the goods in Germany, where he gets them in the same form as the Englishman would at the same price.

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A New York syndicate has a project for the construction of the largest dry dock in the world. It is to be established near Bedloe's Island, will be 1,075 feet long, and cost \$3,000,000.

R. W. LEETCH DEAD.

Robert Wellington Leetch, one of St. John's best known residents, died at the home of his brother-in-law, Eben E. Fraser, foot of King street east, yesterday morning at six o'clock, after an illness covering a period of over two months, but seriously only a week.

Early in January Mr. Leetch fell a victim to the popular malady is gripple, and he had not time to get on his feet to go out now and then. Still he was not enjoying his usual health by any means. A week ago he grew suddenly worse, a weakness of the heart asserting itself. During his last moments Mr. Leetch was unconscious.

Mr. Leetch was an Oddfellow. Beside his sister, Mrs. E. E. Fraser, he leaves two brothers, George and James, both of this city. Deceased was the son of the late John Leetch, and was a bachelor. He was 59 years of age.

An Honorable Medicine.

That appeals to the best judgment of the best people is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the greatest prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Recipe Book author. By acting directly and specifically on the liver, kidneys and bowels, this popular family medicine thoroughly cures liver complaint, biliousness, kidney disease, constipation and the accompanying pains and aches.

BISHOP SWEENEY.

The greater number of the Roman Catholic people in the diocese of St. John have known no other bishop than the venerable prelate whose remarkably useful career has come to a close. Forty-one years a bishop, fifty-seven years a priest, in both capacities laboring to his utmost capacity for the welfare of his flock, Bishop Sweeney has performed a great work, not the less so because he has always refrained from sounding a trumpet before him.

The solemn tolling of the cathedral and of the other Roman Catholic churches on Monday morning informed the citizens that his lordship, Bishop Sweeney, had gone to his rest. He had been falling for a long time, and suffered a stroke of paralysis on Saturday. Eighty strokes on the church bells this morning indicated the length in years as well as the termination of his earthly pilgrimage.

The history of Bishop Sweeney and his administration can be read by its results, as the processes were not visible to the public. By this method of judging he appears as a great bishop; he administered the affairs of his important diocese with untiring assiduity and never ceasing care. With rare business gifts and an accurate knowledge of men, he made the best use of all the spiritual and religious forces at his command.

his condition was noticeable. However, he failed to regain any strength, and towards evening grew worse. In this condition he remained, without again rallying, until about nine o'clock on Monday morning, when he died, and he passed peacefully away.

The Right Rev. John Sweeney, D. D., Bishop of St. John, N. B., Dean of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Canada, was born in Clones, County Monaghan, Ireland, on May 12th, 1821, and in his youth came with his parents to St. John, where he began his education at the Grammar School.

While the late Bishop has all his life kept himself secluded from the public view, and while there was little personal comradeship between him and leading men of other faiths in any kind of religious or philanthropic work, no one could be interested in benevolent work in St. John without feeling that the Roman Catholic bishop was a splendid co-worker.

WE FREELY ACKNOWLEDGE that much of our present standing and reputation is owing to the character and ability of the students of whom it has been our good fortune to have had the training. This year's class is no exception, but is fully up to the standard of former years.

Business and professional men in want of bookkeepers and stenographers are invited to call upon us or be made unless we are sure of giving satisfaction. No better time for entering than just now. SEND FOR CATALOGUES. S. KERR & SON

BISHOP SWEENEY.

His Lordship Passed Peacefully to Rest at Nine O'clock Monday Morning.

A Sketch of the Life of the Distinguished Prelate and of His Successor Bishop Casey—Bishop Sweeney was 80 Years Old.

The solemn tolling of the cathedral and of the other Roman Catholic churches on Monday morning informed the citizens that his lordship, Bishop Sweeney, had gone to his rest. He had been falling for a long time, and suffered a stroke of paralysis on Saturday.



THE LATE BISHOP SWEENEY.

On April 15, 1860, Dr. Sweeney was consecrated Bishop of St. John at the cathedral by Archbishop Connolly. The assisting prelates were Dr. Fitzpatrick of Boston, Dr. McMillan, of Archdiocese of Halifax, N. S., the late Bishop McMillan, of Hartford, Conn.

His lordship celebrated his silver jubilee in the episcopacy on July 15th, 1885, and at the same time the Cathedral of Immaculate Conception was consecrated as it was free of debt. Among those who participated in the different services were Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, the late Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, N. S., the late Bishop McMillan, of Hartford, Conn.



HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CASEY.

The future bishop commenced his ecclesiastical studies at St. Andrews College, Prince Edward Island, and completed them at Laval University, Quebec, where he was ordained in September, 1844. On his return home he was first stationed at St. John and afterwards transferred to Kings County, Chatham and Harachiols.

CITY

Recent Events Around St. John

Together With Correspondence from Correspondents and Exchange

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to be sent to you, please specify the name of the office to which the paper is to be sent. Remember! The Office must be sent a prompt request.

"Does that young man play his trombone better than I?" "Neither. By brute force."

The Victoria, B. C., March 15 announces that Miss G. A. Adams, aged 87, has adopted daughters.

Hay and straw, which next to apples as a marketable commodity in the spring, and big price is selling at \$15 per ton.

Eight pure bred Island were shipped from the herd of tana, having been attorney general of the province.

Wesley Snow, son of P. E. I., has joined the law at Lunenburg, N. S., and has just been admitted to the bar.

An Associated Press notice of the death of the Hon. J. H. P. F. de Almeida, during his term of office as minister of the interior.

C. L. McAllister, of the firm of C. L. McAllister & Co., has been named as the architect of the new building in the city.

The Hartland, Ont. fire, which destroyed the building in the city, was one of the most disastrous fires in the history of the province.

The upper portion of the new building in the city, which was given to the city by J. C. Simpson, Esq., is now under construction.

Blair is a great sportsman, and has several years been a member of the I. O. O. F. He has added several dollars to the gross surplus of the grand lodge.

Mrs. Elsie Stoddard, who has been serving as a nurse in the hospital, has been discharged from her position.

The largest building in the city, the new building in the city, is now under construction.

Robert Lee, of the firm of Lee & Co., has been named as the architect of the new building in the city.

The signature is on the envelope of the remedy from the remedy that cures.

We are for our customers quality value when about come.

New Dr. Wrappers, Shirts, Skirts, Prints, Gingham.

Wool cash price.

SHARP & SONS.

Wool cash price.



PROVINCIAL NEWS

RECHBUOTO, March 16.—Dr. J. C. Boyser arrived at Kingston this week. He has been practising in Kingston, New York state, as an eye, throat and ear specialist for the past few years. It is understood that the doctor has sold out his property and interests in Kingston, New York state, and will locate, owing to his health, in his native air.

The farmers are now busy digging and hauling mud. The new snow plow for the Kent Northern railway is completed. Hiram Legoff designed and superintended the building of it. The management are highly pleased with the job, and feel they are in a better position than ever before to keep the track clear of snow. Owing to the track being blocked for the past three weeks, followed by continual storms and cold weather, the management are waiting for a change of temperature before clearing it.

A petition has been forwarded to the postmaster general asking him to change the name of the Kingston, Kent Co., post office to Rexton.

WATERSIDE, Albert Co., March 14.—Edwin Copp, an old and respected resident of this place, is very ill with la grippe. Dr. Cranworth of Riverside is in attendance.

Mrs. C. W. Horton and her little daughter Henrietta, who have been visiting Mrs. Morton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Millmore, here for the past six weeks, left today for their home in Portland, Me.

Mrs. Howard Carter is quite ill. Word has been received from Mrs. James Anderson, now in Montreal, where she has undergone quite a critical operation for cancer, that she is progressing favorably and will be able to return home in about two weeks.

The new pastor, Rev. F. N. Atkinson, is making a very favorable impression upon the people of this place. It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Anderson and family will leave in a short time to take up their residence in the far west.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., March 22.—A railway accident occurred between this town and Newburg last night which was quite serious, but fortunately involved the loss of no lives. There has been a very heavy freight traffic recently and a number of specials have been running night and day, carrying freight from this section of the country to the seaport. Last night a train bound for Woodstock and when at Phillips Creek, after the engine had crossed the track, a rail broke and thirteen of the cars left the track, three of them falling into the ditch. The engine was in charge of Archie McRobbie and was moving eastward towards Woodstock and a wrecking train sent north, which soon succeeded in clearing up things so that the track was open again this morning. The cars were largely loaded with hay it is understood. The express going up is reported to have run over the track at or near Phillips Creek.

HOPWELL HILL, March 12.—Rev. Mr. Fletcher of Hopwell, in the Methodist church here last evening on Missionary Work in Burmah. Hay of all grades is being rapidly disposed of, the loose being sold to local buyers.

Valentine Smith of this place discovered a peculiar track in the snow near his home recently, which he supposed was made by a seal. The track was in the direction of Saw-mill Creek, a salt water stream, now blocked with ice, where the animal may possibly have made his winter home.

Mrs. Alfred Woodworth has been dangerously ill, but is now recovering.

HOPWELL HILL, March 17.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. West entertained a number of their friends on Saturday evening.

The Albert railway track is now closed between Hillsboro and Salisbury and between Hillsboro and Salisbury will run regularly over that portion of the line. It is understood that the management will not attempt to clear the lower end of the line till later on.

MARYSVILLE, March 18.—The house of Charles Dennison was badly injured by fire, which caught from the kitchen stove pipe, a few days ago, and a lot of valuable clothing destroyed.

Frank McConahey, a twin son of Westley McConahey, and about the age of nine years, came nearly meeting his end the other morning by a cat. This cat had been harbored about the house for some days, and getting very intimate with the twins, ventured into the bedroom about 5.30 a. m. and attempted sucking Frank's breath. The other boy was awakened by the groans of his brother, and immediately ran for help. It was some time before the young fellow was brought back to consciousness.

Miss Hutchings, who has been spending the winter at the home of the Misses Ramsey, left this a. m. for St. John to resume her duties in connection with the Little Girls' Home.

At the afternoon service of the Free Baptist church, the ordinance of baptism was administered to twelve candidates by the Rev. Dr. McLeod of Fredericton.

Special meetings are being conducted in the Baptist church with good results, by Rev. R. Robinson. These were added by the ordinance of baptism last evening.

Miss Bertie Lodge, who had been the guest of the Misses Tufts for the past month, has returned to her home in Hampton. Miss Inez Bailey of Hampton and Harry Bailey of Little River spent Sunday guests of Mrs. W. F. Reid. Miss Inch, who is training for nursing at Waltham hospital, Mass., returned home on Saturday for a three weeks visit to her parents. Mrs. Charles Hatt gave a delightful whist party on Thursday. Miss Estelle Clayton entertained thirty of her young friends the same evening to progressive whist. The first prizes were captured by Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid, and the booty fell to P. Rowley and Miss Em.

ST. STEPHEN, March 20.—An aged and respected citizen of Milltown passed away on Tuesday evening when

death closed the eyes of John McGarrigle. He was born at Ballintra, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1815, and graduated with honors at Letter Keny College. He came to St. John in 1836, where he remained but a short time. Afterwards he taught school at St. George and St. Andrews until 1862, when he came to Milltown to become principal of the Catholic schools, which position he held until 1877, when he retired to devote his remaining time to historical research. He was the student organist and choir leader of St. Stephen's Catholic church for many years. He married Mary McKelvie of Pennfield in 1840. She passed away in 1894. Eight children survive him, Michael, Mary and Bella living at home; Richard J., attorney of Calais; Edward in New Hampshire; James at St. George; John and Charles in Providence. Mr. McGarrigle was widely esteemed, but particularly so by many of his former pupils, who now occupy prominent positions in the community.

SACKVILLE, March 23.—The pupils of the Mt. Allison Conservatory of Music and the Sackville public enjoyed a rare treat on Friday evening, when W. J. Hutchins, late organist and choirmaster of St. Paul's church, Halifax, gave a recital on the new pipe organ in Beethoven hall, assisted by Miss Katharine Stark, vocalist. Five organ numbers were given, embracing selections from Haydn, Handel, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Bach, and Wey. Mr. Hutchins, displaying to advantage both the power of the organist and the quality of the organ. Three selections from Mr. Hutchins' own compositions were well received. Altogether the high reputation which had preceded Mr. Hutchins was fully sustained. The vocal vocal selections were given by Miss Stark of the conservatory staff. Miss Stark has a sweet contralto voice of considerable power. Miss Stark is giving thorough satisfaction as a teacher, and she scored a success in this her first public appearance as a vocalist in Sackville.

SACKVILLE, N. B., March 23.—The baccalaureate sermon at Mt. Allison will be preached May 28th by Rev. John B. Smith, M. A., of New York, a member of the class of 1831. This class is arranging for a reunion at commencement this year to celebrate their twentieth anniversary. It has only five other members: F. A. Dixon, principal of the high school in Sackville; Dr. J. C. Lockwood of Lockport, N. S.; Hon. E. A. McKeown of St. John; Rev. S. C. Murray, Presbyterian minister, Port Arthur, Ont.; and Rev. John Peetwood, Methodist minister, Berwick, N. B.

Word has been received that Fred W. Sprague, B. A., '83, oldest son of Rev. Dr. Sprague, is seriously ill at Calgary. He went west several months ago for his health, but received no great benefit from the change.

RICHBUOTO, March 20.—The funeral of the late James MacDougal took place yesterday afternoon. Rev. D. Fraser conducted the services. The Masonic brethren marched at the head of the procession. The remains were interred in the Presbyterian cemetery at Kingston.

The weather still continues cold and wintry, and the great quantity of snow has not commenced to melt yet.

The Kent Northern railway management have decided not to proceed with the opening of the road until the weather sets in mild.

SUICIDE AT ST. ANDREWS. James Starkey Deliberately Drowns Himself Off His Wharf.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., March 25.—James Starkey, about sixty-five years old, who, in his earlier days, built ships at Robinson, Me., and in St. Andrews, of which he was a native, committed suicide this morning by drowning off his wharf. He had evidently carefully laid plans for the commission of the deed, as he has been a victim of insomnia and melancholia and a cancer had lodged in his mouth, which caused him to shun the society of his fellows. Last night about twelve o'clock he went out of his house and was absent half an hour, when he returned; he sat by the fire warming himself till about half-past one, when he again went out. His wife told him not to stay out long. Shortly after he went out Mrs. Starkey heard a noise on the wharf immediately below the house. She went to a neighbor, James Ross, and asked him to go and search for Starkey. Ross went down the wharf, and seeing no sign of Starkey returned to his house for a lantern. Accompanied by his sons and others he returned and, hanging the lantern over the wharf, saw Starkey's feet sticking up in the water, just below the surface. This was about two o'clock. Waiting until the tide ebbed, the body was found with a piece of iron, part of the drawbar of a railway car, tied to the neck by a piece of rope, which was neatly secured by three half-hitches and round the neck by two half-hitches with two feet of slack. The piece of iron weighed about fifty pounds. Dr. J. A. Wade, coroner, who had been sent for, directed to have the body taken to the wharf. He is of the opinion that Starkey's neck was broken in the drop over the wharf. He decided in the morning that an inquiry was not necessary. Dr. Gove, who was Starkey's family physician, was of opinion that Starkey's mind was affected, and that he would soon have to be put under restraint, and had so informed Mrs. Starkey.

HIS MAJESTY'S DEPARTS. The superintendent of the press for the New Brunswick Council of Women, received Friday the following for publication: Office of the Governor General's Secretary, Ottawa, 8th March, 1901.

Madam—In obedience to commands received from His Majesty the King, His Excellency the Governor General desires me to convey through you to the National Council of Women of Canada, His Majesty's heartfelt thanks for their kind message of sympathy, which has been much appreciated by His Majesty and the royal family.

I have the honor to be, Madam, Your obedient servant, (Sgd.) HARRY GRAHAM, Acting Governor General's Secretary, Lady Taylor, president National Council of Women, Toronto.

ST. STEPHEN, March 20.—An aged and respected citizen of Milltown passed away on Tuesday evening when

Every Day Accidents Burns, bites, stings, cuts and bruises all cause inflammation. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment cures inflammation. When the wounded spot is tingling with pain it is hard to have to wait for relief. So buy a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment to-day and you will be prepared for the worst. For ninety years it has been a household remedy. No other liniment ever had such a long, thorough trial and no remedy such popularity as Johnson's Anodyne LINIMENT. It is equally good for internal as for external use—take it dropped on sugar, in a teaspoon. Sold in two size bottles, 25c. and 50c. The larger is more economical. Write for a free copy of "Treatment for Diseases and Care of the Sick Room." L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

BUILD STEEL SHIPS. TWENTY-FIVE MORE Of St. John's Brawny Manhood Going to South Africa. Most Confident. Three Plans Possible—May be Located at St. John, Halifax and Sydney—Two of the Directors Talk. Enthusiastic Crowd Bid Farewell to the Latest Instalment of Baden-Powell's Recruits.

That the loyalty of St. John is inexhaustible no matter what the stress upon it, was amply testified to last night by the immense crowd that assembled at the station to witness the departure of the latest contingent of New Brunswick's brawny contribution to Baden-Powell's Constabulary. Last week Lieut. Weldon McLean took one hundred carefully chosen recruits for this important corps to Halifax and the pre-eminence of the St. John men over the average was so apparent that he was at once commissioned to return and enlist twenty-five more of the same calibre. During this week he has been busy engaged, not in trying to obtain volunteers, but in sedulously selecting the physically perfect from among the swarms that were enthusiastically anxious to go.

On Friday after much weeding out, the list was completed. It consists of: Wm. Proffitt, 61 St. David street; John P. Wade, Dock street; Calvin H. Purdy, Upper James; Thos. E. Day, 28 Sheriff street; Rollo L. Lobb, 11 St. David street; John W. Magee, Edg. Albert Co., Frank Coleman, Riverport, Edg. Albert Co.; Wiley A. Ellison, 119 Queen street; Alex. R. Globe, west side; Stanley Hammond, Fairville; William Ryan, 103 Gilbert's lane; Byron L. Brownell, Fairville; Fred Connors, 22 Market; Gidding, Wickham, Queens Co.; Alex. J. Hughes, Albert street; St. John; Wm. L. Crosby, Brussels street; Fred Martin, St. John; Wm. Moore, Winter street, and Wm. L. Wright of Carleton.

The hour of their departure was announced for 10.10 p. m. standard, but early in the evening the people began to collect at the station and hours before the time of leaving, the great building was packed from end to end by a surging, jostling, cheering and good-natured crowd. Many in civilian dress, many in military uniform, and many in St. John's last gallant contribution toward the Empire's welfare drew out of the station, accompanied by long drawn-out farewells and singing and re-echoing hurrahs. The men who assembled there mostly in civilian dress were in no way to be distinguished from the mob surrounding them, and many of those present wore their throats hoarse cheering for those whom they could not see and would not know were in the building if others more fortunately located had not passed their information along.

Lieut. McLean left on the train with the men, and will, on the way to Halifax, distribute to them the Bibles and other presents contributed by the Red Cross Society and Soldiers' Wives' League.

The departure of Fred Turner was presented by some of his north end friends with a gold ring, a pipe and a knife, accompanied by an address. The presentation was made by J. C. Edwards in R. Cunningham's establishment on Main street. "Andy" responded gratefully and appropriately.

Sergt. Globe of D. Co., 62nd Fusiliers (and late of the 2nd Special Service Batt., R. C. R.), was entertained at the headquarters of the regiment last evening, previous to his departure and presented by his brother non-commissioned officers with a fine fountain pen and a handsome wrist watch as a slight token of their appreciation of him as a jolly good fellow and their regret at the loss to the corps by his departure.

FIRE AT WOODSTOCK. WOODSTOCK, N. B., March 24.—One of the most serious fires which has occurred here for some months past took place early on Saturday morning, when a fire, discovered issuing from the room of Dr. Manser's house on Chapel street. Before it could be got under way and entirely subdued the interior of the house was greatly damaged by fire and water. Mrs. Manser and the children were away in Troy with his father, only going to the house to see that the furnace fire was kept up. The house was insured for \$1,400 in the Royal, and the furniture, which was badly demolished, in the Crown and Union.

CHURCH MORTGAGE, BURNED. NEW YORK, March 24.—A mortgage for one hundred thousand dollars on St. Andrew's Methodist church, this city, was burned on the platform of the church in the presence of a large assemblage this afternoon. The burning was accompanied by an appropriation of \$100,000, which the mortgage was raised was gathered together within the past three months. The church was established in 1864 as a Christian society, with a membership of twelve persons, and has steadily grown in wealth and membership until today it is one of the largest and most influential in the city.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. The Daily and Weekly Sun are distributed in all parts of Canada.

PURE AND WHOLESOME. ONE POUND CAN 25¢ LONDON E. W. GILLET CHICAGO ILL. TORONTO, ONT.

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Semi-Weekly Sun.

Table with columns for Wholesale and Retail prices for various commodities like Canadian beef, Beef, country, Lamb, etc.

Table with columns for Groceries prices for items like Mackerel, Large dry cod, Cream of tartar, etc.

Table with columns for Fruit prices for items like Currants, Raisins, Apples, etc.

Table with columns for Flour prices for items like Buckwheat meal, Cornmeal, etc.

Table with columns for Oil prices for items like Lard, Tallow, etc.

Table with columns for Grain prices for items like Oats, Barley, etc.

Table with columns for Provisions prices for items like American clear pork, etc.

Table with columns for Flour prices for items like Buckwheat meal, etc.

Table with columns for Oil prices for items like Lard, Tallow, etc.

WOMAN'S PECULIAR ACT.

TOLEDO, O., March 24.—Mrs. G. Bruntschneider, residing near the city limits, occupies a ward at St. Vincent's hospital and is in a serious condition as a result of horrible injuries self-inflicted.

About 5 o'clock last evening, armed with an ordinary pair of scissors, she cut off all round of her left foot, both her ears close to the center of her head, an inch of her nose. She then cut up a portion of her right cheek, inflicting five gashes in the left cheek, and finally began on her arms. Beginning at her left forearm, she removed every vestige of skin, leaving bare the muscles. She also accepted the right arm in a horrible manner. Nothing was known of the affair until her husband, who was absent during the night, returned home this morning and found her in bed in a semi-conscious condition. A surgeon was called at once and she was taken to St. Vincent's hospital. Her recovery is doubtful.

The woman is about fifty years of age. It is thought that she was temporarily insane on account of domestic troubles.

ANOTHER SCORE FOR RUSSIA.

YOKOHAMA, March 24.—Advices from Seoul announce that the Korean government has dismissed from office McLeavy Brown, director general of Korean customs, and that Great Britain is protesting against his dismissal.

LONDON, March 25.—The dismissal of McLeavy Brown from the post of director general of Korean customs is regarded in London as another score for Russia. In 1895 and again in 1898 Russian pressure was exerted to procure his removal. As a result of this opposition the latter case he was only reinstated after a British squadron had moved to Chemulpo.

As recently as a few months ago Russia strongly opposed an attempt by Mr. Brown to raise a loan for the Korean government to purchase shares in the railway from Seoul to Fu-San. As a result of this opposition the negotiation for the loan failed.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that M. Pavloff, Russian minister at Seoul, has protested against Korea taking foreigners into the government service with the exception of Russians, and demanded the appointment of the latter to the post of director general of Korean customs. Korea seemed determined, with the help of the powers, to defend her integrity.

BIG GOLD SHIPMENTS.

COLON, Columbia, March 24.—Two hundred bars of gold, an unprecedented shipment, are on the way north from the interior of Colombia.

Nearly a million dollars last yesterday for Europe on the Royal Mail Steamship Packet Co.'s Para, Captain Stranger, from Colon for Southampton.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1901, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock in the afternoon, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, all the estate, right, title and interest of John A. Fitzgerald in and to all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land and premises situated in the City of Saint John aforesaid, and known and distinguished on the map or plan of the said City of Saint John, numbered three hundred and fifty-three, the said lot fronting on King street, formerly Great George street in the City of Saint John, and extending back, preserving the same width, the distance of one hundred feet. Also all the western moiety of one-half part of the McGuire farm, so called, fronting on the southern shore of Lake Lathmer, and bounded on the water works of the said City of Saint John, bounded on the north by the shore of Lake Lathmer aforesaid, and the dam and its appurtenances belonging to the City of Saint John, and bounded on the south by the bank or shore of Misepie River, the said land hereby conveyed by deed of three chains and fifty-one links, measured along the Public Road, passing through the western and eastern sides of the said farm, and containing an area of fifty-five acres, more or less, subject to right held by the said City of Saint John, and by deed of Owen McGuire to the St. John Water Company, duly recorded in Book No. 4, page 107, in and for the County of Saint John, bearing date August the fifteenth, 1881.

The same having been levied on and seized by me, the undersigned Sheriff, under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of the said Province of New Brunswick, and Charles W. Leonard against the said John A. Fitzgerald.

Deed at Chubb's Corner, Saint John, this 29th day of December, A. D. 1900.

H. LAWRENCE STURDEE, Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John.

FREE. Shaply send us your name and address, and we will send you any of the following goods to sell for us, when you wish. We will send you \$1.00 worth of goods, and we will send you a FREE guarantee. We will send you a FREE guarantee. We will send you a FREE guarantee.

NATIONAL TRADING CO., Toronto. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the Co-partnership heretofore existing between E. B. Sharp, Gordon M. Merchants, was dissolved by mutual consent on November last.

EXHIBITION

Discuss Advisib from th

Resolved to Pet ment Once Mor —Previous Acti Sharply Secon ing of Associat

A meeting of the members of the B was held on Frid sider the followi by the board of instant:

Resolved, That clion of the pr not to make the the associatio, a pointed for the p city council and erment for a s off the present Ma the affairs of the would up."

There were pres on, who presided the president, D. A. Adams, W. F. Dykeman, C. F. Flood, H. Gellagh Hall, J. H. Hamm Jarvis, J. Leleche J. H. McAvity, R. chell, William Sh C. O. H. Warwick.

After the presi the affairs of the ager, C. A. Evers of last meeting, a of the committee on the governme said that the con no definite answer vised to return, the stockholders and Hence this meeti would not entera granting \$5,000 to was the amount whole province. Mr. McAvity, in the committee, ment would not proposition of the city taking over but had orderd the stockholders, Mr. McAvity, in the Telegraph, izens in interview would financially the year previous fised to contribut Telegraph had b gentlemen had t turn.

C. A. Everett following account from the organiz tion to the end

The Cap Shows receipts to Mr. McAvity, on account of part of Interest earnings...

Payments on capital Balance available purpose... Province... City... Donations... Expenditures... Receipts... Deficiency... Net deficiency... Special issue of 1898 these funds to the guarantee fund to the capital... From the city... From the province... From the city... From the province... From the city... From the province...

Exhibition Grounds, buildings Printing, advertising... Attractions... Other expenditures... Province of Canada... Brunswick price of Judging... Cost of diploma...

Total grants paid... Paid in prizes in ex grants... Paid grounds and city grants...

He said the charged with tal province in the of St. John. He the exhibition w the citizens of undoubtedly w that the associa vices to the des lists of the provi ed large amount had never given turers, but only breeders. All th ough to pay the ners. He then been doing wi grants and that were of great turtists. The gr business, but th ducted similar t in which the ci had a controlla deficiency, on city and one b

S PECULIAR ACT.

March 24.—Mrs. G. residing near the city of St. John, is in a serious condition of horrible injuries...

SCORE FOR RUSSIA.

March 24.—Advices announce that the Korean has dismissed from his post...

OLD SHIPMENTS.

March 24.—Two hundred and thirty-nine shipments were made north from the inter-lake route...

RIFF'S SALE.

Public Auction, on the sixth day of April, at fifteen minutes past one o'clock in the afternoon...

LAWRENCE STURDEE.

City and County of Saint John, N. B.

FREE.

and your name and address will send you any of the goods to sell for us...

FREE TRADING CO., Toronto

IS HE BEING GIVEN

partnership heretofore existing between the late Merriam and myself...

EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

Discuss Adviability of Retiring from the Field

Resolved to Petition the Government Once More Before Deciding—Previous Action of Government Sharply Scored—Financial Standing of Association.

A meeting of the shareholders and members of the Exhibition Association was held on Friday afternoon...

Resolved, That in view of the decision of the provincial government not to make the grant asked for by the association...

After the president had announced the purpose of the meeting, the manager, G. A. Everett, read the minutes of last meeting...

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IS HE BEING GIVEN

partnership heretofore existing between the late Merriam and myself...

treasury.

The common council had declined to do this, but had offered \$5,000. In order to carry on the exhibition successfully they would need fully \$5,000 more.

W. M. Jarvis told of the organization of the association and said that since then it had saved the province at least \$100,000. It had also distributed in prizes about \$35,000 to the farmers.

There were present: R. B. Emerson, who presided in the absence of the president, D. J. McLaughlin; J. A. Adams, W. F. Burdett; F. A. Dykeman, C. A. Everett, Carson Flood, H. Gallagher, B. S. Hall, T. H. Hall, J. B. Haman, D. B. Leach, W. M. Jarvis, J. Lechevalier, Alex. Macaulay, J. H. McAvity, R. O'Brien, R. R. Pat- chell, William Shaw, T. S. Simms and O. H. Warwick.

OLD SHIPMENTS.

March 24.—Two hundred and thirty-nine shipments were made north from the inter-lake route...

RIFF'S SALE.

Public Auction, on the sixth day of April, at fifteen minutes past one o'clock in the afternoon...

LAWRENCE STURDEE.

City and County of Saint John, N. B.

FREE.

and your name and address will send you any of the goods to sell for us...

FREE TRADING CO., Toronto

IS HE BEING GIVEN

partnership heretofore existing between the late Merriam and myself...

NURSING MOTHERS

want Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil, almost without exception. So before they get to be mothers, eating for two is no small tax, continued for months.

The emulsion not only is food itself; it gives strength for digesting usual food. If the milk is scanty or poor, the emulsion increases supply and enriches quality.

We'll send you a little to try if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

IT IS WRONG.

By George R. Scott.

A number of readers have asked me the question: Is it wrong to license the liquor traffic?

This morning my eyes came across a verse in Habakkuk, which reads as follows: "Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, and establish a city of iniquity!"

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OTTAWA LETTER.

(Continued from Page Two.)

made by Mr. Fielding he was prepared to show an increase. The rough edge removed on one item was placed on another, and so the average was maintained.

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Personally, I propose to wash my hands of all contamination with "blood money." I am opposed to the town in which I reside being benefited by the proceeds of the liquor traffic.

How many times has the writer called the attention of citizens to the fact that the liquor traffic has been a curse to the town since it was established?

Walking monuments of the effects of the liquor traffic can be seen tumbling along every day of the week. Yesterday one of these monuments—in the shape of a handsome young man—stumbled against me.

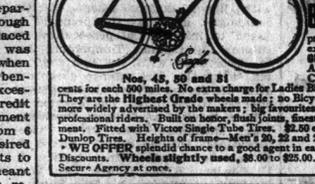
What are most of the people thinking about when they take part in the liquor traffic? They are thinking of the money that they will receive for their fellow-beings?

Has it never entered the heads of some of our men that they are the authors of the words, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

The "blood money" of our brothers and sisters should never be accepted for any purpose whatsoever.

Workman's Opportunity!

THE ELECTRICAL CITY OF CANADA.



Mechanics, laborers, etc., have a splendid opportunity to better their condition by coming to Shawinigan Falls.

Shawinigan Falls, the Electrical City of Canada, is on the St. Maurice River, twenty-one miles above Three Rivers.

Men who desire to reside here can secure Building Lots at low prices, and on an easy system of payments.

For particulars and map, apply SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY, Shawinigan Falls, Que.

The Semi-Weekly Sun

AND

The Co-operative Farmer

ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.20.

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

THE CO-OPERATIVE FARMER is a Semi-Monthly Journal, exclusively devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN is the best newspaper a Maritime farmer can take.

THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE

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

REMEMBER THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY ON ABOVE CONDITIONS.

Address, with Cash Sun Printing Company, St. John, N. B.

TO RENT

FARM TO RENT—From 1st May next, containing about 150 acres, with stock and implements, about 20 miles from the city, on line of Railway. Rent moderate. For particulars, address, "W," care of Daily Sun, St. John.

WANTED

WANTED—A girl for general housework, in a family of three. Apply at once, stating wages wanted, P. C. SMITH, 55 Hazen street, St. John, N. B.

WANTED

WANTED—A Second or Third Class Teacher, for School District No. 12, Parish of Aberdeen, Carleton Co. Apply to Trustees, EDWARD WILEY, Secretary, Argyle, Carleton Co., N. B.

GO A DAY SURVIVE

ADDRESS and we will show you how to make \$3 a day, absolutely sure; we will assist the work and teach you how to work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$2 for every day you work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today; Imperial Street, Co., Box 4115, Windsor, Ont.

EMINENT STATISTICIAN DEAD

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Lorenz Blodgett, an eminent statistician and one of the foremost authorities on the higher economic, died in this city today, aged 79 years.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially prepared for the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold in 4-lb. tins, labeled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

READ INSTEAD OF RUB.

You may read, sew or soap, instead of doing washboard rubbing, if you use

"VICTORINE"

It makes clothes white without rubbing. Guaranteed not to injure any washing fabric. 2 cakes, 6c., wash 4 bolts.

TROOPS FOR KITCHENER.

The transport Canada left Southampton March 12th for South Africa with 1,400 officers and men, chiefly imperial yeomanry and South African constabulary.

The Mohawk left the Albert docks with 685 officers and men. The Simla with 400 invalids and wounded from South Africa, arrived at Southampton the same day.

THE HEAVY SNOW FALL IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 24.—Austria is experiencing another heavy snow fall, the third of the season. In some places it has been snowing for thirty-six hours, with serious interruption of railway communication.

Several rivers in Bohemia have overflowed and flooded the villages, and further floods are feared when the heavy snows on the mountains melt.

Subscribe for the Semi-Weekly Sun.

P. E. ISLAND. Want Some Changes in the Scott Act.

An Island Soldier Given a Position by the British War Office.

Recent Deaths and Marriages—Quarterly Session of the Baptist Conference—General News.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 22.—The legislative assembly is now in full swing. It is expected that the present session will be a short one. The speech from the throne did not foreshadow any important legislation to receive the attention of the house.

Private R. E. Lord of Charlottetown, who went to South Africa with the first contingent, and who was afterwards invalided to England, has been appointed by the war office as officer in charge of the men looking after the cargo of horses for the British army.

Hector McNeill, a native of P. E. Island, died in St. Paul, Minnesota, recently. Mr. McNeill was appointed to the auditing department of the treasury by President Grant twenty-seven years ago, and through the different changes in the government held his place in the same office for twenty-six years.

Annie Fraser of Whim Road and John Robertson of Lower Montague were married Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Roderick McLean.

Wm. Woodridge of Covehead Road died a few days ago, aged 77 years. The deceased was born in Devonshire, England, and came here when only eight years old. He resided at Covehead ever since.

The Charlottetown merchants, with the exception of John McLaren, who went to England, recently on a buying expedition, are expected home on Monday.

Thomas Wright, eldest son of Benj. Wright of Lower Montague, died on Sunday last of appendicitis. The deceased was only eleven years old.

William J. Campbell, formerly of Summerside, who is now a student at the Bangor Theological Seminary, is very ill with typhoid fever.

J. E. Clarke of Bay View has taken position as teacher in the Indian Industrial School at Winnipeg.

The business stand of A. A. McCaull of Ellerslie was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Mr. McCaull's loss is a very heavy one.

Mrs. Jane E. Campbell died at her home in Milburn on the 16th ult. She was born at Brackley Point and was 72 years of age.

Among recent marriages that have taken place here are the following: Della Ebbken, of St. Mary's; Katie E. Matheson, of Wheatley River; Wm. Alexander, of McRae; Ebenezer; Lema J. Ferguson, of Sufitok; Ambrose Ferguson, of St. Peter's Road; Letitia M. McDougall, of Argyle Shore to G. W. McEachern, of Mt. Allison.

Dr. William Sutherland, son of Robert Sutherland of Sea View, has been promoted to the position of senior surgeon in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Annie Beatrice Howlett died suddenly in this city a few days ago. She was a daughter of Daniel Howlett, Bay St. E. Spillie and A. J. Biffin, cheese buyers have returned from a business trip to England.

A daughter of Thomas Burhoe of Alexandria had a leg broken by being thrown from a sleigh when coasting a few days ago.

Joseph McDonald of Vernon River Bridge died a few days ago at the P. E. Island hospital of appendicitis. He was a son of John R. McDonald, and was in his twenty-third year.

A South Kings' District, Sunday School Association was organized at Murray River this week with the following officers: President, E. G. Geddes; Secretary, J. A. Horton; Treasurer, John Gillies; Little, Sands; 2nd vice-president, D. A. Horton; Murray Harbour South; secretary-treasurer, Adelia E. Horton; Murray River.

A Tonic for Mothers.

The happiness that comes to homes with baby's advent is too frequently shadowed by the ill-health or weakness of the mother. To restore the mother's strength, to bring back vigor and energy, and to sustain her during the nursing period, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is undoubtedly the most effective preparation obtainable. It makes the blood rich, revitalizes the nerves, and has a wonderful restorative influence on the whole system. 50 cents a box, all dealers.

SHIP NEWS.

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ST. JOHN

VOL. 24 PARLIAM

Debate on the Budget

Mr. Doherty's Motion and Mr. W. McLean's Motion—Scored on March 27.

OTTAWA, March 26.—A number of a number from Ottawa, were present today to increase rates.

Mr. Louis Davison, assent to the inland also a bill to amend the safety of the bill to amend the inquiry and invest

Mr. Richardson is provide for the in railway charters will fix the rights of the respect to expropriation.

A long debate followed when a bill, Canada National, before the house in Clarke wanted a pro by Mr. Richardson

Mr. Goulay, Co strong appeal for in connection with portation question that too much na

I do not know whether we had, among the Canadians who came to South Africa, any men from your part of the world, but we had an extremely good lot of fellows, and I do not know that I ever want to command better men than Strathcona's Horse, who were the Canadians more immediately under me.

Thank you very much for your letters, and wishing you all property and good luck. I am, your old comrade, REDVERS BULLER.

To Major Daley, Digby, Nova Scotia. Mr. Alcides, of the Donaldson line, will sail Thursday morning for Glasgow. Her live stock will consist of 34 cattle and 15 horses.

Mr. Scott of Ass Wednesday will in titled "The Militia. The South Afr leave here tomorrow Halifax, where th Thursday morning.

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A LETTER

From Sir Redvers Buller to Major Daley.

Major Daley of Digby has just received the following letter from Sir Redvers Buller: "The general speaks very highly of the Canadians in South Africa, especially of Strathcona's Horse. He also speaks of the 'pleasant days' he spent with Major Daley at Digby and vicinity."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

FARNBOROUGH, Hants, England, March 4th, 1901.

Dear Mr. Daley—I have two letters to thank you for, one of October the sixth and the other of February the fifth, and I have meaning to write to you ever since the receipt of the first, but I have had so many letters that one way and another I have never made time.

Am sorry to hear that you have got scotica in your hip and that it keeps you from shooting wood-cock. I have never forgotten the pleasant days my friend, Capt. Brown, and I had with

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BOSTON, March 21.—Capt. Baker of steamer H. M. Whitney, which arrived yesterday from New York, reports that the gas buoy in Pollock City Shoals is now in place and the guard around the lantern has been knocked off.

REPORTS.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Schr. Edward P. Avery (of New Haven), Capt. Hawley, which arrived from Philadelphia, Jan. 15, and returned to New York, March 21, reports: "Had terrific gale of hurricane force from the northwest, with heavy seas, which broke the vessel's awning, decked, flooded cabin and caused other damage to the deck. Lost and split sails. Obligated to enter Bermuda, as noted above."

BOSTON, March 21.—Capt. Baker of steamer H. M. Whitney, which arrived yesterday from New York, reports that the gas buoy in Pollock City Shoals is now in place and the guard around the lantern has been knocked off.

AN HONORABLE MEDICINE

That Appeals to the Best Judgment of the Best People and Gets Right Down at the Cause of Disease is

Dr. Chase's

Kidney-Liver Pills.

Why is it that in nearly every home in the land you find some of Dr. Chase's family remedies? Why is it that Dr. Chase is honored and esteemed as a true physician of undoubted skill? Why is it that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are kept in the family medicine chest as indispensable for everyday ills which arise from constipation and sluggish action of the liver and kidneys?

Mr. Walter Booth, Connecon, Prince Edward County, Ont., states:—"I was troubled for some years with kidney and liver disease and pains in my back and my stomach was so bad I could not eat hearty food and had difficulty in keeping any food in my stomach. I was so nervous that I could scarcely take a drink of water without spilling much of it, my hand trembled so, and I had lost flesh, until my weight fell from 155 to 135 pounds."

"Hearing of a similar case that was cured by Dr. Chase's Remedies, I commenced by taking Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, six boxes of which entirely cured my kidney and liver troubles. I then began Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for my nervousness. It strengthened my stomach and whole system and I gained in flesh. I cannot speak in terms of too great praise for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food, for besides curing me, they did my father, who is an old man, a great deal of good. I have every confidence in recommending these remedies."

Mr. J. J. Ward, J. P., certifies that he knows Mr. Walter Booth, and that this statement of his cure is perfectly correct.

The chances are that your neighbors have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Ask them. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box, at all druggists, or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Toronto.

It is because Dr. Chase's remedies are all honorable medicines. Medicines that have been tried in the severest cases and proven to be of most unusual value. They are immensely successful, because everybody has learned to have confidence in them and confidence in the dispenser. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have for nearly a quarter of a century taken the lead as the greatest seller which medicine dealers handle, and this enormous sale is entirely due to the downright merit which they possess. They cure when others fail.

Yarmouth has been deserted by English sparrows. A month ago there were flocks of them in the town.