

JOUBERT DEAD

The Celebrated Commander-in-Chief of the Boer Forces a Victim of Peritonitis.

British Force Has Been Sent to Glen, Several Miles North of Bloemfontein.

Commandant Botha Spoken of as Joubert's Successor— Fighting at Warrenton—General White Has Sailed for Home—Boer Gun Hidden in a Well.

WAR SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 29.—In the continued absence of any important military news...

tain show that they have in no way lost heart. A despatch from Lourenzo Marquez...

Moving ten miles a day is probably the best he can do with field transport. Therefore he can hardly engage the Boers in force for two weeks.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The government is pleading with the widow to allow a temporary interment here, with a state funeral."

Today's London Papers. LONDON, March 28.—A special to the Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg, dated Wednesday, March 28, says: "British reports have thoroughly recomputed the passes of the Drakensberg range."

FRED STATERS REACH WINBURG.

PRETORIA, March 27, via Lourenzo Marquez, March 28, 2 p. m.—The northern Free State commandos have reached Winburg.

FIRE ON THE HOSPITAL.

WARRENTON, Wednesday, March 28.—The Boers opened fire with artillery and rifles on the British camp today.

BOETHA WILL PROBABLY SUCCEED JOUBERT.

LONDON, March 29.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: "General Joubert died of peritonitis."

AT THE GLEN.

LONDON, March 29.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "The First Coldstreams and Third Grenadiers are already at Glen."

REALIZABLE SECURITIES.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 28.—The military authorities have discovered in a Free State government chest realizable securities worth £500,000.

WAS OLIVIER'S RETREAT BLOCKED.

(Special Despatch to the Sun.) MASERU, Basutoland, March 27.—The news of the British occupation of Ladybrand caused the greatest gratification in Basutoland.

CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON.

KROONSTAD, March 27, via Pretoria and Bloemfontein, March 28.—The former commander-in-chief of the Free State troops, has been arrested on a charge of high treason.

PRaise FROM LORD WOLSELEY.

LONDON, March 28.—At the annual meeting of the Militia Rifle Association this afternoon, the commander-in-chief of the forces, Lord Wolseley, said the country was to be congratulated on the manner in which the war was proceeding.

COMMANDEREED THE GOLD.

PRETORIA, Monday, March 28.—The government has commandeered the gold of the gold reserve of all the banks.

WHITE HAS SAILED FOR ENGLAND.

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday, March 28.—Gen. Sir George White sailed for England today.

BOER GUNS HIDDEN IN A WELL.

LONDON, March 28.—A despatch from Pietermaritzburg says that the British found a Maxim gun and a nine-pounder in a well at Warrenton.

THREE GREAT EVENTS.

LONDON, March 28.—News have the mailed accounts from the scene of war been so interesting. Within the last few days some fifty columns of those have appeared in the London papers.

INTERVIEW WITH KRUGER.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The World today prints a special interview with President Kruger, obtained by its correspondent at Pretoria.

FROM THE BOER CAPITAL.

PRETORIA, March 26, via Lourenzo Marquez, March 27, 2 p. m.—A despatch from Rustenburg, dated March 23, states that the Kaffirs who have been raiding on the northwestern border of the Transvaal have been driven back.

HONEST AND CLEAN.

LONDON, March 28.—The afternoon newspapers today publish long biographies of Gen. Joubert. Generally, they are in a kindly tone.

A SOLDIER AND A GENTLEMAN.

LONDON, March 28.—In connection with the announcement of the death of Gen. Joubert, it is interesting to note that Sir George White, the British general who commanded the garrison which defended Ladybrand, in a speech at Cape Town yesterday evening, declared that Joubert was a soldier and a gentleman, and a brave and honorable opponent.

BRUSSELS WILL TAKE COMMAND.

BRUSSELS, March 28.—The Petit Bleu publishes a despatch from Pretoria, stating that President Kruger will take supreme command of the Boer forces in succession to Commandant General Joubert.

IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF STORES.

LONDON, March 29, 5.15 a. m.—Lord Roberts has sent 10,000 troops to Glen, ten miles north of Bloemfontein, on the railway.

THE BOER CAPITAL.

PRETORIA, March 26, via Lourenzo Marquez, March 27, 2 p. m.—A despatch from Rustenburg, dated March 23, states that the Kaffirs who have been raiding on the northwestern border of the Transvaal have been driven back.

IN ORDER TO INTRODUCE OUR ASSORTED STEEL PENS.

In order to introduce our assorted STEEL PENS we are giving away your choice of Rings, Brooches, Books, Chains, Purse, Jack Knives, Shavers, Cuff Chains and many other useful premiums for selling 25 packages at 10c per package.

OF EPOCH MAKING EVENTS.

which preceded and followed the relief of Kimberley this exploit escaped the attention it would otherwise have received.

THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES DESCRIBED THE RIDE OF GEN. FRENCH INTO KIMBERLEY AS FOLLOWS:

"From Modder river, from Rensburg and from Deaar the cavalry, mounted infantry and horse artillery came in long lines concentrating at Graspan and Honesyestekloof.

ON THE 15th, AT 10 O'CLOCK, THE CRITICAL ADVANCE WAS MADE AND THE SHELLING AND CAPTURE OF TWO LAGERS A FEW MILES OUT OF KLIP DRIFT ON THE NORTH-SIDE OF THE RIVER CLEARED THE WAY FOR THE JUNCTION OF THE FORCE ENCAMPAINED ON THE MODDER, SOME FIVE MILES EAST OF THE BORDER FENCE.

This body was composed of Kitchener's and Roberts' horse and two more regiments of mounted infantry. Before they entered the great plain of Alexanderfontein the contingent from Modder river, the Scots (Irish) Household Cavalry and two Lancar regiments also joined the force, which now numbered 10,000 men, seven batteries of horse artillery and three field batteries.

THE THREE SPAN BRIDGE AT GLEN WAS GUARDED TWO HOURS BEFORE THE GUARDS REACHED IT.

The necessary repairs will delay further advance for a time. Gen. Gatacre's forces are now arriving.

THE KOPJES ON EITHER SIDE WERE HELD BY THE BOERS, WHO POURED BULLETS AND SHELLS INTO THE ADVANCING MASS.

Almost hidden by the curtain of dust that rose from under the hoofs of the horses, these were quickly cleared of their occupants by the impetuous rush of the mounted infantry.

AT DEVIILLERS' FARM, AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE PLAIN, THE COLUMN HALTED AND REFORMED IN COLUMN AFTER WATERING THE HORSES.

They had come 10 miles and broken the ring around the besieged town. The pace at which the advance had been made had both minimized the casualties and prevented Cronje from appearing with 10,000 men to line the kopjes on the plain.

THE LATTER REALIZED THAT HE WAS DEFERRED AND ACTED WITH HIS USUAL SARCASTIC BY, THE EVENING OF THIS SAME DAY NOT A MAN WAS LEFT ON THE HILLS AND RIDGES THAT HAD BEEN THEIR CAMPING GROUND SO LONG.

"Meanwhile the cavalry pushed on. From Devillers' farm the country resembled some great English park, studded with single trees and undulating under the long sunburnt grass through which the guns ploughed long tracks in the crumbling red soil.

THERE WAS NO TIME TO PAUSE AND AT LAST, SOME THREE MILES ON, THE FIRST SIGHT OF KIMBERLEY BURST UPON THE COLUMN THROUGH THE FRINGE OF TREES.

The Boers on the north of the town were firing their last shots from their great gun in ignorance of their failure on the south, but they soon stopped, and Gen. French entered the town, which, within a moment, had put out its flags and decorations. The panic that had been caused by the continuous bursting of the huge shells over every part of the besieged town vanished, and from the 1200 foot level of the diamond mines thousands of women and children emerged into the light of day."

"AFTER THE PATHETIC UTILITIES AND TENTATIVE HALF MEASURES OF THIS WAR, IT IS A MENTAL RELIEF TO BE CONSOLED BY A STRATEGY HOTLY CONCEIVED AND EXECUTED UNFINCHINGLY.

"Cronje, lying in insolent security across the hopes of Kimberley, heard that an army had broken at five points into the state and was moving; no one knew whether Gen. French swept the drifts and his cavalry and his guns and other portions of this army loomed up to hold them. The seventh division filled the upper ford of the Riet, the sixth laid its grip on the lower.

(Continued on Page Four.)

LUMBERMAN'S Boot Calks Calk Sets. McFarlane's Celebrated Peavies. Write for prices. W. H. THORNE & CO. (Limited) MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN.

OTTAWA LETTERS.

Joseph Perrault's Wine and Beer Bills Once Again.

Mr. Borden's West Huron Enquiry Cannot be Much Longer Blocked by the Government.

Rounding Out Confederation by a Union With Newfoundland—Premier Bond so Friendly to the Project.

OTTAWA, March 30.—It is believed that the work of the session will begin in earnest before very long and as the house has now been sitting nearly seven weeks, it would seem to be not too early to get down to business. There is a suggestion that the ministers have no intention of doing business at this stand, and are preparing for dissolution before Mr. Fielding produces his budget. This may be taken for what it is worth, but the emissaries of ministers are giving the senators to understand that it may happen. The idea seems to be that a fear of sudden dissolution may prevent the senators from destroying the gerrymandering bill. Before this letter is printed the effect of this threat will be known.

All the afternoon yesterday was expended in answering questions and in refusing to answer them. The number of questions was less than 99 interrogatories, covering 23 printed footscrap pages. Many of these are retaliatory questions, put on the paper by way of moral lesson to Mr. Mulock and his friends, who have been making a campaign document out of a decidedly business character. The theory is that the questions are asked for the information of members and of the country. The practice this session is to ask questions for the sake of placing on the record some government action which the ministers or their supporters desire to furnish in the most suitable form to make votes. Mr. Foster suggested some days ago that two parties could participate in this match, and there is no doubt now that this is so. Mr. Mulock's three bills, from which extracts from his own reports are matched by such questions as that proposed yesterday by Mr. Mills of Annapolis.

Mr. Mills wanted to know if Joseph Perrault is a commissioner to the Paris exhibition, and if he is the same Joseph who was chief commissioner to the Philadelphia exhibition, and if a statement which he submits is a correct statement of Mr. Perrault's expenses in Philadelphia. The matter is perhaps a live issue if Mr. Perrault and his associates are likely to cut wide a swath in Paris as they did in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia statement contains an account running from April to December, from which the following sample extracts may be taken:

- John Gilmore & Co.—
- June 22—1.2 doz. claret.
- " 22—1 case sparkling wine.
- " 22—2 doz. Bass' ale.
- " 22—1 bottle amber sherry.
- " 22—1 gal. D. G. sherry.
- " 22—1 doz. claret.
- " 22—1 doz. ale.
- July 13—3 cases Madoc claret.
- " 13—2 doz. Hennessy brandy.
- " 13—2 cases sparkling wine.
- " 13—1 case sparkling wine, in pints.
- Aug. 31—1 gal. pale sherry.
- " 31—1 case Madoc claret.
- " 31—4 doz. English ale.
- Sept. 16—1 case sparkling wine.
- " 16—4 doz. ale.
- Nov. 27—1 case champagne.
- " 27—1 case Chateau claret.
- " 27—1 gal. pale sherry.
- " 27—1.2 doz. port wine.
- " 27—1 doz. sauterne.
- " 27—1 doz. pale sherry.
- " 27—1 gal. pale sherry.
- " 27—3 gals. pale sherry.
- " 27—3 bottles Hennessy's brandy.
- " 27—1 gal. pale sherry.
- " 27—1 case Pleasant Valley wine.
- " 27—2 doz. Bass' ale.
- " 27—1 gal. pale sherry.
- " 27—2 gals. pale sherry.
- " 27—4 doz. Bass' ale.
- " 27—1 case Pleasant Valley wine.
- " 27—1 bottle Hennessy's brandy.

The statement of expenses covers five or six weeks and amounts to some \$40,000. Sir Wilfrid Laurier desired the items to stand. Another page of motion papers is occupied with a question asking when a report will be made of the proceedings of the international commission, which has been making a treaty between Canada and the United States. Incidentally, Mr. Taylor wants to know whether any more money has been paid than is mentioned in the auditor general's report covering expenditure of \$34,600. The premier does not feel at liberty to say when the report will come. As to the expenses, they are \$170 more than appears in the auditor general's account.

In accordance with the modus vivendi established the other day, the commons took a run through the notices of motion and passed a number of orders for papers. The decision was that Mr. Borden should not press his motion for the re-opening of the West Huron and Brockville cases until his turn should come. As there are a dozen debatable motions ahead, he asked that it be struck off the paper. He is now free to bring up the question in some form where it cannot be headed off by questions of precedence and rules of order. Even Mr. McMillan would not be able to stop a motion made in amendment to a government motion for supply, and though Mr. Britton may talk and talk in his grandmotherly way, he cannot head off the vote.

Mr. Martin of Prince Edward Island has strong opinions in regard to rounding out confederation by a government union with the other neighboring island of Newfoundland. Not only does he see great sentimental and national advantages from the completion of

confederation in this form, but he considers that Newfoundland would find a market in Canada and Canada a market in Newfoundland, most of which we are now easily wanting. Mr. Martin does not understand why the government does not have more to offer to the fishermen of Canada, and incidentally suggests that the home market for fish products is not protected as well as the home market for foreign products. Mr. Kaubach joined in the expression of regret that our trade with our nearest neighbor is growing less instead of greater, although Newfoundland is enjoying a period of development and Canada is increasing her trade with the United States and foreign countries. Mr. Kaubach does not believe that the French shore difficulty should stand in the way of negotiations, and he agrees with Mr. Stroule and Mr. Martin that Canada should be ready to offer Newfoundland the best of the bargain in negotiations.

There was some ground for Sir Charles Tupper's protest against the discussion of government seats during the discussion of the bill. Sir Charles considered that the question was of greater importance than the gerrymandering of constituencies or the interception of supply by government amendments in favor of government policy. Yet during the discussion Sir Louis Davies and Sir Henry Hays were the representatives of the government in the house. Mr. Fisher having made a flying appearance and disappearance. Sir Louis Davies did not think that the opposition attendance was large enough to justify Sir Charles' criticism, though he must have observed that there were not as many empty benches behind Sir Charles as there were on the government side. Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Louis Davies appear to be agreed regarding Premier Bond of Newfoundland as unlikely to take up the question of union with Canada. They seem to think better of the late premier, and it is made a reproach to the Laurier government that no effort was made to interest Sir James Winter and his colleagues in the question.

S. D. S. CTTAWA, March 21.—We have reached the end of the latest little obstacle which the government has interposed to the despatch of its own business. We have also reached the end of seven weeks in parliament and positively nothing has so far been accomplished except the ordinary routine of answering questions and passing estimates bills through their proper stages. Twice the motion of the finance minister to go into supply has been headed off by amendments on his own side of the house. The Bourassa amendment was probably put up by agreement, and the Russell motion was admitted as a part of the government programme. It is probably the first time in parliament in which the finance minister has asked a supporter to amend his own motion to go into supply. On this occasion the house was asked not to agree to the government's request to go into supply, but to spend a week or so deciding that the finance minister's policy was satisfactory. Mr. Fielding himself declared that the opposition had never opposed the preferential programme until they were forced to do so by Russell's motion, which, as he expressed it, "brought them up to the ring bell." We may therefore assume that the government is more anxious to bring the opposition to the ring bell than it is to get ahead with business.

Opposition members have no objection to a statement of their policy. The conservative policy is the same as was presented three years ago, or five years ago. It is protectionist now as it was then. It is in favor of preferential trade now, as it always has been. But the party does not choose to allow Mr. Fielding or any member acting in his interest, to define its policy. It is able to do that better itself. Mr. Foster's notice of motion makes a distinct statement of the creed of the liberal conservatives on the trade issue. The announcement of that resolution by Mr. Foster sufficiently meets the sharp trick of the government, which sought to force the opposition to vote against the alleged imperial preference without having an opportunity to state their own views by way of amendment. Mr. Foster's motion serves all the purposes of an amendment.

It is deemed advisable to limit the statement to trade matters, but at the proper time there is no doubt that the liberal conservatives will find opportunity to set forth their views on matters outside of trade and commerce. More than once leaders of the party have affirmed their view that the discriminating tax by which British goods shall have a real preference instead of a sham one over foreign products shall be used to produce a fund for the benefit of the unemployed. The fact, however, is that nobody cares how Mr. Bourassa votes. He will keep himself square with his own party in any case. We shall see how really he will go back to the government when the motion is made of which Mr. Foster gave notice.

Mr. Bourassa is still carrying out the original design of the party by casting his vote where it is expected to do the premier the most good. His vote with the opposition last night was not cordially welcomed, and it will probably be used to show that he is more in touch on this issue with the opposition than he is with the government. The fact, however, is that nobody cares how Mr. Bourassa votes. He will keep himself square with his own party in any case. We shall see how really he will go back to the government when the motion is made of which Mr. Foster gave notice.

Mr. Borden's speech last night was not long, but it was forcible and cogent. He does not take any too seriously his colleagues' lecture as to the duty of Borden himself and of the conservative party in the present emergency. Dr. Russell took occasion to rebuke Mr. Borden because in another session he had argued that the Belgian and German treaties were applicable to Canada and were in conflict with the Fielding tariff as originally introduced. Mr. Borden did not find it necessary to apologize for having expressed a legal opinion which was afterwards supported by the Imperial law authorities, and to which the government was ultimately obliged to yield. It does not strike him as a particularly disloyal act to state a

constitutional fact bearing upon proposed legislation. If it were the Imperial advisers of the crown were equally open to rebuke. Apparently Mr. Borden would rather be the lawyer who expressed a correct opinion of the law of the case than the other one from Halifax, who now says that he knew the government was acting contrary to the law but did not say so; or Sir Louis Davies, who shouted out the opinion with confidence that the treaties were not binding on Canada, and found afterward that his law was not worth a cent. Neither is Mr. Borden troubled over the Russell lecture, which was still more severe on Lord John Russell, who, in the opinion of the senior member for Halifax, was not altogether contemptible.

he is asked to praise a sham preference made to Great Britain. The little matter of the minister of militia and the officers appointed to take a staff course is not yet settled. It will be remembered that Mr. Foster asked why certain officers, including Col. White of Guelph and Col. Vance of Woodstock, who had been appointed to take this course, were afterwards struck off the list. Dr. Borden explained that they had been appointed without his instruction and were struck off because they were on the retired list and overage. It turns out that other appointments open to the same objection were not cancelled. Further light on the subject was given by the following letter:

"Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, Feb. 1st, 1900. Sir—In reply to your letter of the 20th ult. I am directed by the major general commanding to inform you that your name was removed from the list of officers to undergo the staff course at the Royal Military College, Kingston, by the hon. minister, on the ground that you have of late taken some active part in politics on behalf of the opposition. I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant, H. FOSTER, Colonel, Chief Staff Officer, Lt. Col. White, Guelph, Ont.

Here we have two distinct statements, one sent to Col. White by the chief staff officer, stating that the removal was on political grounds, the other made in the house by the minister of militia, that the removal was on military grounds. Sir Mackenzie Bowell yesterday brought up the matter in the senate, and told the secretary of state representative of the action of the minister, with the addition that the statement made by Col. Foster was not true and that the reason given by him was not the one given by the minister to the general. Sir Mackenzie Bowell pointed out that there was a deliberate official falsehood somewhere and he wanted to know what the government proposed to do with Col. Foster. It seemed to him that the case demanded a thorough investigation. Col. White has been asked by the government to conduct an investigation, but has not yet given any answer. He has a perfect right to take part in politics, though he says he did not do so, and that he was not in the habit of doing so. The By Town census pictures in his office.

The minister of justice, coming to the rescue, said that Col. Foster was the victim of a falsehood. He repeated instructions as he received them from the general. In short, Mr. Mills' contention is that General Hutton had lied. The facts, according to Mr. Mills, are that General Hutton put Col. White's name on the list without instructions from the minister, that the minister ordered the name to be taken off because of Col. White's age and infirmities, and that instead of causing this reason to be given to Col. White, General Hutton placed in the mouth of the minister a reason which the minister never gave. Senator Ferguson pointed out that no voice accusation against a British officer could be made in the house, and that he had invented a statement, placed it in the minister's mouth and caused it to be sent to another officer. This was a charge of deliberate and malicious falsehood, made against General Hutton in his absence. Mr. Allan said that the minister's statement of General Hutton's conduct seemed to him to be incredible. From his knowledge of the general, he would have thought him incapable of any such crime.

After some further discussion, the secretary of state gave another suggestion of the kind of relations that have existed between General Hutton and the government. He stated that in his discussions with General Hutton he had often reminded the general that he had been recalled from Australia on account of politics. We may judge from this that General Hutton's attempt to carry on the affairs of the militia outside of politics has been attended with great difficulties. It must have been pleasant to him to be told by the minister every day or two that he must believe himself, as he had been driven out of Australia, especially as the Australian story is said to be creditable to Hutton.

OTTAWA, March 22.—The gerrymandering bill will probably have met its fate or passed its second reading before this letter is printed. So far as one can see from the discussion yesterday, there is no change in the attitude of senators who supported, or of those who opposed the measure last year. The minister of justice gives no arguments different from those he advanced last session and his case is not as strong now as it was then. One of his own supporters in the other house has condemned the measure as unjust and unfair in one particular, and pushed his attack so far as to have the clauses struck out which apply to his province. The rest of the bill is no better. Mr. Mills has obtained the authority of certain English lawyers for the statement that it is competent for parliament to pass the bill, even though it is not introduced after the decennial census. The opinion does not appear to be a reasoned opinion or one given after an argument. We are, therefore, left in the dark as to whether these lawyers mean any more than that the bill, if carried, would be a valid statute. The contention has not been that parliament had no right to pass the bill. But that, in this matter, but that the spirit and intention of the act of union was violated by such legislation. Probably the act, if passed, will be sufficiently good law to make the elections valid that might be held under it. But that is hardly a justification for departing from the intention of the act of union and from the course that has been pursued during the past thirty years. This much is certain, that if parliament, or either branch of it, has the power to pass the bill, it has also the right to reject it.

Mr. Mills seems to think that the senate has no such right, even though

it may have the power. He claims that it is a matter to be dealt with by the house of commons by the authority of the people whom the house is supposed to represent. This view is a new one to some of the senators, including the present secretary of state and Senator Fowler of Halifax. These two gentlemen, with all their liberal colleagues in the senate in 1882 and in 1883, took the ground that the senate had full authority to reject a redistribution bill which had passed the commons. They had not the means to do so, because it was introduced at a time which is required by the British North America Act. Their objection was not to the right of parliament to pass a bill, but to the character of the bill itself. On both occasions they did what the majority of the senate did last year and may do this year. They voted for the bill six months' hold. If it was competent for Senator Scott to move the house in other years, it is competent for Sir Mackenzie Bowell to do it now. If it was right for a number of senators to vote against the commons representation bill in 1882, or 1883, it is right for senators to do the same in 1900. No one will pretend that the question of the right of the senate to move an amendment or to vote in a certain way is made less by the fact that he is one of a majority rather than of a minority. Senator Scott and his friends allowed the bill of 1882 to pass, not because they had not enough power to vote against it, but because they had no more votes to throw it out. So far as their voting power went, they used it. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and those who agree with him have exactly the same right to act so far as their voting power goes. It is not to their credit that a senator's rights and powers vary according to the number of men who may stand up with him to be counted.

In the commons yesterday Mr. Blair took up the transportation problem and talked for three hours. The question is one which is supposed to interest all Canada and particularly the Ontario members representing the district interested in the various hand and water routes. The minister has had the same power to interest Mr. Blair did not draw a large house. He spoke with some fervor at times, but he was addressing benches in front of him which contained from six to ten members and benches behind him which for two hours together had less than a dozen occupants. The speaker called his substitute and went away, all the ministers but two disappeared, and the private members slipped off until Mr. Blair addressed a large array of unappreciative wood and apathetic leather.

There is nothing very definite in the minister's programme except that he intends to push the existing canal route to a completion, to arrange a two million dollar harbor at Port Colborne on the western end of Welland canal and to make Montreal a well equipped port. As to the Georgian Bay programme and all the other rival enterprises, he has a general counsel of delay with a judicious mixture of optimistic encouragement. For his predecessors Mr. Blair is not disposed to speak in too high terms. He claims that they were dilatory, did not spend money fast enough, or push on the work with sufficient energy. The Commons syndicate, which through this good will of Mr. Turle and other promoters has obtained large concessions in Montreal, is highly commended by the minister, as was naturally expected. On this matter and in several others Mr. Blair takes issue with the excellent liberal organ, the Montreal Witness, which has had a hard struggle in dealing independently with the Blair and Turle transportation schemes.

The house of commons had two other matters of some importance before it in yesterday's sitting. The unfortunate franchise bill which was adopted two years ago has kept the government in hot water ever since. The minister of justice is to revise the lists and send copies to Ottawa as slow in their performance, and as they are not federal officers the government has no way of dealing with them. Then the bill itself is full of anomalies, inconsistencies and uncertainties. The minister general is supposed to have some vague glimmering of understanding as to what was meant. But he only visits parliament about once in ten days, and therefore is not on hand to explain the mysticacies of inquiry. There are hardly a number of the house who has not a franchise bill amendment among his papers. They are keeping them back this year because the government is supposed to have a general franchise amendment bill somewhere to be brought up when the solicitor general has time to come to parliament. At present his private law practice seems to be taking his whole attention.

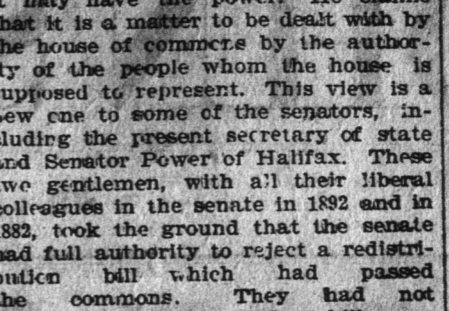
Meanwhile Mr. Carroll, a government supporter, had a little bill which he brought in yesterday, thus opening after a pause in which a doubtful and disturbed expression stole over his face he added thoughtfully, "though I have never seen it myself."

Finally Mr. Mills began to read, and was doing it with considerableunction and enjoyment, having just got launched fairly in the direction of the wine list, when the premier repented. Perhaps the premier's repentance was due to the fact that the members were constrained to keep order during the reading. When Mr. Mills commenced Sir Louis Davies entered into conversation with another member who was standing. Mr. Foster expressed his opinion of a government motion which had one rule of order for its friends and another for its opponents; which promoted the efforts of Mr. Mulock to fill ten pages of Hansard with an alleged question chopped out of a blue book and discouraged the laudable curiosity of Mr. Mills, whose question was not so long. The government was informed that if Mr. Mills read his question everybody else would have to do the same. Mr. Davin assured Sir Wilfrid that he would never lead the house in an orderly manner if he had not the respect of the opposition, and this he could not have if he made different rules for different sides of the house. An interruption from Mr. Blair told Mr. Davin to get out of order by saying that the minister of railways "had the air of a bully." He hardly waited for the speaker to intervene, but hastened to withdraw, remarking that "the minister of railways can put on the manners of a gentleman."

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Snowy whiteness of sheets, shirts and shirtings come from the use of Surprise Soap on the wash—never yellow or streaked, always clean and white. Surprise Soap has peculiar qualities for Laundry purposes—good for all uses. SURPRISE is the name of the Soap.

Mr. Campbell, the flour miller from Kent, who has retained his tariff protection. He suggested that the members ought to get their lists from the local authorities and not insist upon the useless expenditure of public money by having them printed at Ottawa. Mr. Wallace pointed out to him that a revised list suitable for his purpose could be obtained at the clerk's office at a cost of about \$750, and then it would not be printed. It was suggested to Mr. Campbell that he ought to have put in his protest against the printing of lists at the bureau some time ago. That was one of the provisions of the government bill, and is the law of the land, so that Mr. Campbell though he did not know it was among the members who were kicking and cuffing the unfortunate franchise law. The fact seems to be that the law is not machinery within the control of the house. It does not save one cent of expense, for the printing of lists at Ottawa is still found necessary and the local officers will not work for the dominion parliament unless they are paid for it.

The other discussion of yesterday arose on a question of order. When Mr. Foster told the members that if the privilege of putting questions for campaign purposes was abused on one side it would be abused on the other, he was a good prophet. Mr. Mills' long question about exhibition commissioner Perrault's bill for wine and liquors, and dinner and cook and waiter, and more dinner, and more wine, and more brandy, and more cigars, and for "Annie," is quite relevant to the appointment of the same Joseph Perrault to the Paris exhibition. If a parliament has arisen that is to be remembered, Mr. Mills is disposed to bring him back to public remembrance, together with his Madoc and his Hennessy, his Chateau and his Pleasant Valley and his other untimely vintages.

The government side hit upon an expedient for the suppression of Mr. Mills' curiosity. They ordered him to read his question. He could have done it in an hour and had no particular objections, but the members of the house were disposed to get along with business. For three years no member has been asked to read questions. They stand on the order paper with a number over them and the member rises, saying: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask question No. 23 standing in my name." The question of order was arisen that the question should be treated differently from other members. Sir Charles Tupper took the ground that an unbroken usage of several years had the force of a rule of the house. Sir Wilfrid did not take that view of the case. The speaker who means to do right, but is nevertheless apt to be wrong, because he usually does as the ministers suggest, took the same view, though he did not produce any rule to support it.

The discussion was long and brought out among other speeches a vigorous one from Mr. Davin, who expressed his opinion of a government motion which had one rule of order for its friends and another for its opponents; which promoted the efforts of Mr. Mulock to fill ten pages of Hansard with an alleged question chopped out of a blue book and discouraged the laudable curiosity of Mr. Mills, whose question was not so long. The government was informed that if Mr. Mills read his question everybody else would have to do the same. Mr. Davin assured Sir Wilfrid that he would never lead the house in an orderly manner if he had not the respect of the opposition, and this he could not have if he made different rules for different sides of the house. An interruption from Mr. Blair told Mr. Davin to get out of order by saying that the minister of railways "had the air of a bully." He hardly waited for the speaker to intervene, but hastened to withdraw, remarking that "the minister of railways can put on the manners of a gentleman."

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Finally Mr. Mills began to read, and was doing it with considerableunction and enjoyment, having just got launched fairly in the direction of the wine list, when the premier repented. Perhaps the premier's repentance was due to the fact that the members were constrained to keep order during the reading. When Mr. Mills commenced Sir Louis Davies entered into conversation with another member who was standing. Mr. Foster expressed his opinion of a government motion which had one rule of order for its friends and another for its opponents; which promoted the efforts of Mr. Mulock to fill ten pages of Hansard with an alleged question chopped out of a blue book and discouraged the laudable curiosity of Mr. Mills, whose question was not so long. The government was informed that if Mr. Mills read his question everybody else would have to do the same. Mr. Davin assured Sir Wilfrid that he would never lead the house in an orderly manner if he had not the respect of the opposition, and this he could not have if he made different rules for different sides of the house. An interruption from Mr. Blair told Mr. Davin to get out of order by saying that the minister of railways "had the air of a bully." He hardly waited for the speaker to intervene, but hastened to withdraw, remarking that "the minister of railways can put on the manners of a gentleman."



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NOTICE.

During the Present Session of Parliament, Mr. Scott will represent the SUN at Ottawa, and will contribute daily letters as in the past three years.

Address: SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc. 50 cents each insertion. Special contracts made for time advertisements.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 31, 1900.

AN UP-TO-DATE APPLICATION.

The grit press is as proud of the surplus as a child would be of a gilded toy. In fact the whole grit party is swelling with quite a delightful sense of self importance.

So long as the till is full, that is all that the hon. gentleman (the finance minister) feels bound to regard. It is no concern of his, it is no concern of his colleagues, it is no concern of his colleagues' paymasters and bottle holders how the mass of the people fare.

Each sturdy protectionist gets what he axes, "And the people: their annual soft sawder and taxes."

The Sun commends this speech by Sir Richard Cartwright, and the lessons to be drawn from it, to the attention of Sir Richard himself, Mr. Fielding, the St. John Telegraph, the Halifax Chronicle, and all who seek to make grit political capital out of the budget.

DEATH OF GEN. JOUBERT.

Pier Joubert, general in chief of the Boer army and vice-president of the Transvaal, is dead. He was a born fighter and leader of armed men, and possessed to an extraordinary degree the confidence of the Boers.

born in Cape Colony and was deposed from an office by a Huguenot family which settled in South Africa.

THE BRIDGE CHARGES.

Without anticipating the results of the bridge enquiry, it may be said that the first report made to Mr. Hazen and published in this paper, has been proved to be correct in every particular.

All the time that Mr. Emmerson and his accessories before and after the fact were scolding and protesting they knew that the statement made by the engineers and printed in this paper were true.

Again, the facts given by the Sun as to the cost of steel bridges in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario appears to be sustained by the sworn evidence, but that is a matter to be discussed later.

The fact to be stated here is that the statements made at the outset in the Sun are now admitted to be true. The leader of the government and chief commissioner had knowledge of the facts and knew that the statements as to the weight and price of the bridges were true when he went about the province trying to discredit them.

Owing to the illness of Lt. Col. Harchner, and Lt. Col. Steele being taken to command the Strathcona Hoops, Major Howe, a native of St. John, is now in command of the battalion of Mounted Rifles composed of the Northwest Mounted Police.

The senate threw out the gerrymander bill Wednesday afternoon by exactly the same majority as last year, namely, twenty-two.

MARINE MATTERS.

Steamer Lansdowne arrived at Halifax Sunday morning. The following deal charters are reported: Russian ship Columbus, 1,700 tons, St. John to Cardiff, Newport or Swansea, etc.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON II.—April 3.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.—Matt. 7: 12.

THE SECTION.

Includes the lesson, with vs. 14-27, the conclusion of the sermon.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

About the middle of the second year of his ministry, where Jesus lays down the principles of his kingdom.

HISTORICAL SETTING.

Time.—Summer of A. D. 28. Place.—On a mountain near the Sea of Galilee, probably the Horns of Hattin.

PRECEPTS AND PROMISES.—Matt. 7: 1-14.

Read Matthew 6: 19-7: 29. Compare Luke 6: 37-49. Commit verses 1, 5, 15, 14.

- 1. Judge not, that ye be not judged. 2. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged, and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. 3. And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?

REVISION CHANGES.

- Ver. 2. (a) Unto you. Omit again. Ver. 4. (b) Cast. (c) Lo, the beam. Ver. 5. (d) What out first. Ver. 6. (e) The swine, least haply. Ver. 8. (f) Who. (g) Shall ask him for a loaf, will give. Ver. 10. (k) Shall ask for. (l) Will give. Ver. 12. (j) All things therefore. (k) Do unto you, even so do ye also unto them.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

- 1. Judge not.—To judge is not to form a true judgment of men and things, but to impute wrong motives to others' words or conduct; to condemn harshly or hastily. 2. For, etc.—Retribution is sure to follow. These who stab others with the tongue will be stabbed by the tongue, as Haman was hung on his own gallows. Metre—Measure. 3. Mote.—A small speck (a small fault). 4. Beam.—Huge stick of timber (a great fault).

It is too late to keep up this part of the deception, and Mr. Emmerson now owns up to six cents and a half.

Every horse in the English army is numbered, and has a little history kept for it all to himself.

There is no uncertainty about Pryn-Pectoral. It cures your cough quickly. All bronchial affections give way to it.

It is reported that the trappist monastery at Tracadie, Antigonish Co., is to be removed to Maine, where about 1,000 acres have been secured.

Every horse in the English army is numbered, and has a little history kept for it all to himself.

than our own? How can we help others to be better? III. Praise: Before Swine (vs. 6).—Who are represented by dogs and swine? Apply to our own time. What by pearls? IV. The Key to the Treasure-House of Help (vs. 7-11).—What three kinds of prayer are represented here? Why are these promises placed amid this list of duties? In what three ways are prayers answered? How does Christ show that He loves to answer prayers? Why is such earnest prayer needed? V. The Golden Rule (vs. 12).—Why is this verse called the Golden Rule? State just what this rule means. What kind of world would this be if all obeyed this law? VI. The Narrow Gate (vs. 13, 14).—What two ways are described in these verses? Why is the way to God strait and narrow? Is this true of all good? Can it be otherwise? Meaning of "strait?"

JOUBERT DEAD.

Then during successive nights, the unseen arm was extended between the rivers and the Modder was seized. "Cronje saw in the swifts and during of the hands which had encompassed him, that he was playing at last with a master in the game of war, and with a retaliation as swift as it was sound, flung over the hopes on which he had so long been building, and fled.

Not good after first of May, 1900.

SUSSEX brief Sketch of the Late James W. Nowlan.

SUSSEX, March 29.—In the death of James W. Nowlan, at Apohaqui, another old hand mark passed quietly away.

His grandfather, Michael Nowlan, a carpenter, from Waterford, Ire., came to Sussex several years before the beginning of the present century, and obtained a grant of the farm on Smith's Creek lately occupied by the deceased.

Mr. Nowlan was a candidate at the general provincial election of July, 1870, and though not elected, polled the largest vote of the four defeated candidates. At the election in 1873, caused by the resignation of the late George Otty, to accept the appointment of principal of the Kings Co. Mr. Nowlan was again a candidate, and defeated the late John Flewelling by fifty votes.

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FOR THE SOLDIER BOYS!

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA,

on heavy plate paper, 20 by 50 inches, picture 11-14 by 40 inches. This is the largest and most perfect view of St. John ever published, and the largest half-tone engraving of any subject in Canada, an ornament for any home, and a beautiful present for friends abroad.

A smaller engraving, same view, 6 by 22, on paper 11 by 28 in., 30 cents each, 4 for \$1.00. Special price for large orders. Fill out, sign and return this coupon.

Enclosed please find \$....., for which send me..... copies of View of St. John,..... size, and pay to Con-tingent Fund, in my name, one-half of amount enclosed.

Name.....

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It was voted at Public Meetings held in St. John to give a Bonus of Fifty Cents per day for Six Months to every Soldier from New Brunswick, no matter what part of the Province he was from of which Contingent he joined. THE FUND FOR THIS PURPOSE IS ABOUT \$3,000 SHORT.

Arrangements have been made for the sale for the benefit of that fund, of the MAGNIFICENT HALF-TONE ENGRAVING.

on heavy plate paper, 20 by 50 inches, picture 11-14 by 40 inches. This is the largest and most perfect view of St. John ever published, and the largest half-tone engraving of any subject in Canada, an ornament for any home, and a beautiful present for friends abroad.

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CITY

Recent Around

Together With from Cor

When order WEEKLY SUN

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Remember! Office must be ensure prompt request.

THE SUN (Semi-Weekly) SUN

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The flavor of as most agree lightful, and the cup is in of tea in Mal as in the Mar daily. A key

NEW Dress G Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrapp Corsets, Curtain Carpets Oilcloth Straw Rugs, Yarns, Feather

Good C SHARP B.—Any o

Wood's Great Peppermint Cure. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all the leading Dispensaries and Druggists.

Wood's Peppermint Cure is sold in St. John by all wholesale and retail druggists.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 26.—Mrs. Lily Langtry, who is booked to appear at the Alvin theater in this city next Monday week, will not be permitted to produce her play "The Degenerates."

THERE IS NO UNCERTAINTY about Pryn-Pectoral. It cures your cough quickly. All bronchial affections give way to it.

ARMY HORSES. Every horse in the English army is numbered, and has a little history kept for it all to himself.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25¢ CATARRH CURE. Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower.

QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND. LONDON, March 29.—Arrangements for the Queen's visit to Dublin are rapidly nearing completion.

CUT IN TWO. CORHAM, Me., March 29.—Moses Stanley was cut in two through his breast at 6 o'clock tonight, by falling in front of a moving circular saw.

PROVISIONAL BATTALION. HALIFAX, N. S., March 29.—The Canadian Infantry Regiment that, in conjunction with the Royal Rifles and Royal Artillery, are to garrison Halifax, now occupy the Wellington barracks in this city.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA. LONDON, March 29.—The British government has not received any news tending to confirm the advices from Japan as to Russian designs in Korea, and is inclined to doubt their accuracy.

PREFERRED TO LIVE IN CANADA. James Speers, a young immigrant boy, fourteen years of age, who came out with some sixty others from a famine in England in 1897, has had quite an experience lately.

CHILDREN CRY FOR CASTORIA. The flavor of as most agree lightful, and the cup is in of tea in Mal as in the Mar daily. A key

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CITY NEWS.

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

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

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly, 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

Mr. Mariposa, with hay and other stuff from St. John, reached Cape Town Wednesday.

Several of the St. John sawmills which have been down during the winter, will shortly resume operations.

The Moncton Transcript asks the press in other cities to state that there is no smallpox in that town. It has been completely stamped out.

Mrs. Eliza Case of Avonmore, Kings Co., who has become mentally deranged, was brought to the Provincial Lunatic asylum Tuesday.

Late advices from A. F. Randolph, who is in Florida for the benefit of his health, state that he is but little benefited by his trip south.—Gleaner.

The Charlottetown Guardian records the death of Mrs. Lewis, widow of the late Cyrus Lewis of that city; and the death of Mrs. Douglass Stewart of Argyle shore.

A large amount of stock has been subscribed towards the establishment of a butter factory at Napan, Northumberland Co. The citizens of Chatham have already subscribed \$1,015.

T. E. Kenny of Halifax went to New Orleans from Havana and thence to San Francisco, where he now is. He goes from there to Vancouver, B. C., and is expected back in Halifax in May.

The Charlottetown Examiner learns that Rev. J. J. Teasdale is recovering from his recent severe illness. His pulpit in the Prince Street Methodist church, Charlottetown, is being supplied by Rev. Dr. Jost.

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

George Ball of New Maryland, aged 89 years, died of cancer on Sunday. Florence E. wife of Fulton Simpson of Marysville, died on Sunday, aged 53 years; and Annie, daughter of John Weldon, also of Marysville, died on Monday, aged 14 years.

CHILDREN WILL GO SLEIGHING. They return covered with snow. Half a teaspoonful of Pain-Killer in hot water will prevent ill effects. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

The Bank of New Brunswick has received for the Canadian patriotic fund, from Rev. C. A. S. Warnford, from the parish of Johnston, \$9.81 from collections in churches, and \$17.50 collected by Miss Lizzie Hornbrook and Miss Moggie Cody, in all \$27.31.

Schleicher M. J. Soley, which went ashore last fall near Brown's Island and was bought in by the Mansfield Wrecking Co. of Jonesport, has been sold to her former owners, who have made temporary repairs and sailed her to her home port at Parristown, N. S.—Bangor News.

Mayor Sears has received \$5.43 from E. B. Pritchard, Campbellton, the proceeds of a small gathering at which the Absent-Minded Beggar was recited, and \$3.85 from H. Green of Fort Edgmont, the result of a patriotic meeting. Both are for the second contingent fund.

The flavor of UNION BLEND TEA is most agreeable, its aroma is delightful, and its clear amber color in the cup is inviting. The best judges of tea in Maine and Quebec, as well as in the Maritime Provinces drink it daily. A key in every pound package.

DRUG STORES. Dress Goods, Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Corsets, Curtains, Carpets, Oilcloths, Straw Matting, Rugs, Yarns, Feather Ticking.

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

SHARP & McMACKIN, 385 Main Street, St. John, N. B. N. B.—Any of the above goods Exchanged For Wool at Regular Cash Prices.

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

A daily mail to Tuxie Creek, on the Salisbury and Albert railway, will be inaugurated on Monday. The people there have been awaiting this for several years.

IMMENSE INCREASE in the sale of the D. & L. Menthol Plaster evidenced the fact that it is useful for all rheumatic pains, lumbago and lame back, pain in the sides, etc. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

From apparently reliable sources comes the rumor that at least five or six members of the present Ladies' college teaching staff will sever their connection with that institution at the close of the term. Mutual circles will be chiefly affected thereby.—Sackville Post.

The Rev. J. Eastburn Brown, rector of St. Paul's church, Moncton, will have the sympathy of his friends in the loss of his wife, whose death occurred at Ocean Grove, N. J., where she had been ill for some weeks past. Mr. Brown has also been seriously ill, but is now able to be about.—Transcript.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND A "RUN-DOWN" STATE calls for a general tonic to the system. Such is The D. & L. Emulsion. Builds up health, increases your weight, gives health. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

A Cable letter to the Bangor Commercial says: "James Muehle & Son's mills at Milltown began sawing for the season on Monday. It is stated that Messrs Muehle and Sons gave the employees a pleasant surprise by announcing that the schedule of wages for this season would be twelve per cent. higher than that of 1899."

At Sandford, near Barrington, N. S., the body of a man, supposed to be one of the persons on board the missing steamer Planet Mercury, was found Saturday on the beach. On two pieces of the clothing was the name "C. G. Fern." On one arm had been tattooed a double heart and initials "J. M."; on the other was a flag with a shamrock in the centre. A life buoy with the name of the Planet Mercury was picked up near the body.

A veritable exodus took place from Lockhartville on Saturday, says the Hantsport Advocate. The party took the train here for Boston. They were Mrs. Hanley Kelly, a widow with five children; Mrs. John Fitzgerald and son, and Miss Oarty. F. Chadleigh of Burlington was also a passenger for the U. S. It is cutting down the population very fast when whole families take their departure.

Thomas Cunningham of Skiff lake, York county, was found a few days ago in an unconscious condition at the shop of John McCusker, where he had been imbibing too freely of the ardent, and died shortly afterwards. Coroner Coburn held an inquest, and the jury decided that Cunningham came to his death from paralysis brought about by exposure while on his way to Canterbury on Feb. 27th inst., and liquor given him by John McCusker, and from lying in an uncomfortable and unnatural position in the shop of John McCusker during the afternoon and night of Feb. 27th inst.

NEW COMPANIES. Allen Price, Charles L. Marshall, James E. Price and Humbert Pieroni, Norton; Charles W. McLean, Sussex; Hartley Vanwart, A. W. Baird, and Peter L. Cosman, St. John, will apply for incorporation as Price, Marshall & Co. Ltd., with head office at Norton, and a capital stock of \$7,500, in 150 shares, to carry on a general confectionery, biscuit, preserve and syrup making business. They are to take over the Price, Marshall & Co. business. A. W. Baird is solicitor.

W. H. Murray, James Jack, L. G. Crosby, W. O. Purdy, J. D. Seely, D. J. Purdy, W. Malcolm Mackay, Jas. V. Russell, A. O. Hastings, J. Fraser Gregory, Andrew Blair, F. A. Jones, Jas. U. Thomas and J. P. Stackhouse, all of St. John, are the incorporators of the St. John Ice company, which has bought out Mrs. Whetsel's business. The first five are the provisional directors. The capital stock is \$75,000, in shares of \$50 each.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Groves' signature is on each box.

George W. Plumptre, letter carrier, has been superannuated, to take effect on Monday next. Mr. Plumptre has been twenty-five years in the service, and bears the reputation of being a most faithful and prompt official in the discharge of his duties. He was at one time in the navy. Of late Mr. Plumptre has been affected with hip trouble. W. F. Lane, letter carrier, is also superannuated, to take effect on Monday next.

THE CORRECT ANSWER to the above sum in addition was given in one trial by Mr. C. K. Thurston of Port Maitland, N. S., who is now attending the Currier Business University of this city. In 30 seconds. Arithmetic is not used in teaching practical arithmetic at this school. The student receives his work from a machine, which will give a new sum every second. This institution is now offering a special six months' course in practical arithmetic and business writing for the small sum of \$15.00, to be settled in payments of \$2.50 at the end of each month. Ten per cent. discount allowed for cash in advance.

Comm. R. C. Tall of Shediac informs the Moncton Times that a continuation of the springlike weather of the last few days will soon have the effect of opening up navigation between Point du Chene and Summerside.

BRAIN FOOD

Is of Little Benefit Unless It is Digested. Nearly everyone will admit that as a nation we eat too much meat and too little of vegetables and the grains.

For business men, office men and clerks, and in fact everybody engaged in sedentary or indoor occupations, grains, milk and vegetables are much more healthful.

Only men engaged in a severe out door manual labor can live on a heavy meat diet and continue in good health.

As a general rule, meat once a day is sufficient for all classes of men, women and children, and grains, fruit and vegetables should constitute the bulk of the food eaten.

But many of the most nutritious foods are difficult of digestion and it is of no use to advise brain workers to eat largely of grains and vegetables where the digestion is too weak to assimilate them properly.

It is always best to get the best results from our food that some simple and harmless digestive should be taken after meals to assist the relaxed digestive organs, and several years experience have proven Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to be a very safe, pleasant and effective digestive and a remedy which may be taken daily with the best results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can hardly be called a patent medicine, as they do not act on the bowels nor any particular organ, but only on the food eaten. They supply what weak stomachs lack, pepsin diastase, and by stimulating the gastric glands increase the natural secretion of hydrochloric acid.

People who make a daily practice of taking one or two Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal are sure to have perfect digestion, which means perfect health.

There is no danger of forming an injurious habit, as the tablets contain absolutely nothing but natural digestives; cocaine, morphine and similar drugs have no place in a stomach medicine, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are certainly the best known and most popular of all stomach remedies.

Ask your druggist for a fifty cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and after a week's use note the improvement in health, appetite and nervous energy.

BIRTHDAY PARTY. The friends of Miss Laura Whelpley celebrated the twenty-first birthday of this popular teacher in a fitting manner on Monday evening, the 20th inst., at the residence of Mr. Edwards at Whitehead, from Westfield were Misses Florence Whelpley, Maggie Flanagan, James Brown, Michael Brown and John Whelpley, besides a number of the young people of Whitehead. The evening passed rapidly. The birthday cake was the source of much amusement. The gold ring was found by Miss Maggie Flanagan, who will of course be the first of the party to wed.

Miss Laura Whelpley of this city, who has been afflicted with the terrible ailment of neuralgia, but the button mysteriously disappeared and could not be found. It was an occasion long to be remembered by all.

A GOOD TEST. If you have backache and there are brick dust deposits found in the urine after it stands for 24 hours you can be sure the kidneys are deranged. To effect a prompt and positive cure and prevent Bright's disease, suffering and suffering, get Dr. W. C. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the world's greatest kidney cure.

MONCTON. MONCTON, March 29.—The executive officers of telegraphers met at Moncton this evening with Mr. Dolphin, vice president of the international order. Those present were: J. B. Blais, Charles J. H. Currier, Lewis T. F. Ward, Chatham take over the Price, Marshall & Co. business. A. P. E. I. They will interview the international management tomorrow and have another meeting to decide upon final action. It is hoped by the executive that the management will see the justice of it. The strike is in principle which are two weeks' holidays and certain hours of labor.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. SPEED IN FIGURES. Try the following sum in addition with your watch.

9376 8495 2389 6147 2082 8847 9835 6459 8637 5948 8587 4786 3896 8764 8729 6459 5487 8645 8729 6596 7388 8493 9653 5285 7898

The correct answer to the above sum in addition was given in one trial by Mr. C. K. Thurston of Port Maitland, N. S., who is now attending the Currier Business University of this city. In 30 seconds. Arithmetic is not used in teaching practical arithmetic at this school. The student receives his work from a machine, which will give a new sum every second. This institution is now offering a special six months' course in practical arithmetic and business writing for the small sum of \$15.00, to be settled in payments of \$2.50 at the end of each month. Ten per cent. discount allowed for cash in advance.

Comm. R. C. Tall of Shediac informs the Moncton Times that a continuation of the springlike weather of the last few days will soon have the effect of opening up navigation between Point du Chene and Summerside.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Mary T. Williams, a much respected resident of Moss Glen, died Monday night at her home in the forty-eighth year of her age.

Mrs. Timothy O'Brien died on Monday evening at her home on St. Patrick street, at the age of sixty-seven years. She leaves her husband, three sons, a daughter and two brothers and a sister—Michael and Thomas McWisted and Mrs. John Moore—to mourn their loss.

Captain George Gaspy received a despatch Tuesday announcing the death at Noank of his brother, Captain Charles Gaspy. Deceased whilst in St. John was engaged in the coasting trade. About four years ago Captain Gaspy with his wife and family moved to Noank. He was 47 years of age.

James Cowan passed peacefully away at his residence, Springfield, Kings county, on March 21st, of asthma. He was born December 26th, 1818, in Londonderry, Ireland, came here with his wife and two children in 1860 and settled in Springfield, Kings Co., where he resided until his death. Deceased was twice married. His first wife was Agnes A. Perry. His second Mrs. Johannah Sharp, relict of the late Robert Sharp. By his first wife he had twelve children, eight of whom survive him. The daughters are Mrs. John McKay of St. John, Mrs. Samuel Appleby, Mrs. John McCrea of Wickham, Queens Co., Mrs. Ralph Hurder of St. John, Mrs. James H. Mott of Springfield, Kings Co. The sons are Joseph H. James P. of Springfield, Edward H. of Boston, Mass. Mr. Cowan has 34 grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren. He was converted under the labors of Rev. Anston Smith and was baptized and joined the First Baptist church of Springfield, of which he was a consistent member. While in health he waited patiently for the coming of the Master, and died with the assurance of a blessed resurrection.

John R. Ambrose, whose death in Halifax is reported in the telegrams from that city, was a son of the late Rev. John Ambrose, for many years rector of Digby. At an early age he entered the service of the Bank of Montreal, serving first in Chatham and afterwards for a number of years in St. John. The charm of his character endeared him to all who knew him in both places. He was at one time a very successful amateur oarsman, competing in the bankers' regattas at Halifax.

His illness commenced with an affection of the spine some ten years ago, which incapacitated him from locomotion and entailed much suffering, which he bore with exemplary patience and absence of complaint. After leaving this city for his home near Halifax serious complications developed and he gradually sank. To this untoward circumstance and bright animation kept his bedside the resort of many friends, to whom his patience was a constant source of admiration. At the time of his death and for some time previous he was church member of the Methodist church near Bedford. He married shortly before leaving St. John the eldest daughter of Charles Campbell, and leaves no family.

Mrs. Hatheway, wife of F. M. Hatheway, who recently purchased the Chamber farm at Springfield, York Co., died last week, leaving besides her husband six children, the youngest an infant but a few days old.

August Pond died in Fredericton on Wednesday, aged 83 years, leaving a widow and one child.

Mary, wife of Wm. Rowe of Fredericton, died on Wednesday, leaving her husband, three sons and three daughters.

Stephen Tuttle, brother of A. A. Tuttle of Moncton, died at Fort Lawrence, N. S., on Wednesday, aged 62 years.

Andrew Borden of Grand Pre passed away on Wednesday in his 85th year, after a long illness. He leaves a widow and five children: L. B. Borden, M. P. J. W. Borden, chief accountant of the department of militia; H. C. Borden, barrister, of Halifax; Mrs. Edward McLachlan of Grand Pre, and Julia, his youngest daughter. Hon. F. W. Porden is a nephew of the deceased.

Captain Patterson of Margareville, N. S., was found drowned at that place recently, under suspicious circumstances, says the Halifax Chronicle. He left his home to look after the loading of a vessel in which he was interested, and nothing was heard of him till the following morning, when he was found by searching parties, at ebb tide, lying at the side of the wharf, drowned and much bruised about the head, supposed to have been caused by striking his head when falling. Captain Patterson had been seen with fifty or sixty dollars shortly before, but when searched only nine dollars were found. The whole affair is a mystery.

Florence Etta, beloved wife of Fulton Simpson of Marysville, York Co., died of consumption March 26th, aged 24, leaving a sorrowing husband and large circle of friends to mourn. Her remains were interred in Marysville Methodist cemetery.

Miss Annie Weldon, aged 14 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Weldon, died on March 27th of the same disease.

WINTER PORT ITEMS. The mail steamer Eolida, from St. John via Halifax, reached Liverpool Wednesday morning.

Str. Manchester Importer left Manchester on Sunday, 25th inst., for Halifax and St. John.

The mail steamer Lake Megantic, Capt. Taylor, sailed about 8 o'clock Wednesday morning for Liverpool via Halifax. She will have a passenger list from Halifax. All the cargo space was filled here.

Str. Lake Superior of the mail line reached port Wednesday morning. She has a large cargo to load. Her lot of immigrants, about 140 in number, went west, that evening except some 20 who were held for want of funds.

Str. Alades of the Donaldson line sailed on Friday morning for Glasgow. Her cargo included 1,500 bushels of barley, 42,000 of wheat, and 27,000 of oats, 935 tons of flour, seven carloads of boxed meats, lard, etc., 125 standard of deals, 100 tons of hay shipped by local people, 318 cattle and 12 horses.

Advertisement for 900 Drops. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of Infants and Children. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Advertisement for Castoria. SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Castoria is put up in one-ounce bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

CONTINGENT FUND. H. D. McLeod, treasurer of the N. B. contingent funds, has received through R. E. Armstrong, editor of the Beacon, St. Andrews, the sum of \$54 for the fund. Of this amount \$38 represent the receipts of a patriotic concert held on Tuesday evening last by the loyal residents of Deer Island. The balance, \$16, was contributed by citizens of Eastport, Me., to swell the Deer Island contribution. Mr. McLeod also received \$250 from the Union Club towards the second contingent fund. Mayo: Sears has received for the second contingent fund the sum of \$100 from the Alumnae society, the proceeds of the Drummond night; \$4.82 from Rev. J. B. Gough, the pro-

WANTED.—Position as assistant upon a farm, if possible, near Fredericton. State wages given. Apply, "FARM," Daily Sun newspaper office, St. John. Good enough for the rich, cheap enough for the poor. Bentley's Lintment, (ten cents) the modern Pain Cure.

Advertisement for Greater Oak Hall. PRICE IS A GOOD SALESMAN. And the prices you will find quoted here on our new and stylish Spring Clothing for Men, Youths and Children will prove so persuasive as to be beyond power of resistance. Men's Very Stylish Spring Suits. Single breasted sacks in a great variety of new weaves such as Fancy Tweeds, All-Wool Serges and Worsteds. Artistically cut and carefully tailored; all sizes up to 46 breast. \$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$11.00, \$12.00. Men's Stylish Spring Overcoats. Made in the season's latest style and from the most popular fabrics. \$8.00, \$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.00. Young Men's Nobby Spring Suits. In a great range of patterns and fabrics. No such weaves ever before shown in this city at the prices. They are in 4-button sacks, single breasted. Trousers just the proper spring cut; and as a whole such suits as will most delight the young man who wants to be careful of his money and still look up to date. \$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00. Boys' Suits. Vestee suits for boys 3 to 9 years in Fancy Cheviots, \$2.50 to \$6.00. Two-Piece Suits for boys 4 to 12 years in Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds. A large range of patterns. \$3.00 to \$5.00. Three-Piece Suits for boys 9 to 16 years in Tweeds, Worsteds and Serges, \$3 to \$8. Write for our Spring Style and Sample Book of Men's and Boys' Clothing. YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED. GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO. ST. JOHN, N. B.

FOSTER'S REPLY

A Rigid Scrutiny of Mr. Fielding's Budget Speech.

With an Enormous Revenue Surplus There is no Corresponding Tariff Reduction.

The Hollowness of Grit Boastings Over the Increase of Preferential Trade With Great Britain Mercilessly Exposed.

OTTAWA, March 26.—As this is the first day the budget debate goes over, and most of the day was devoted to private bills.

Before orders of the day Mr. Davin read some interesting evidence and correspondence showing a corrupt connection between the officials of the interior department and the campaign machine which operated in the interest of the government in the recent Manitoba elections.

A long debate took place on the bill which the C. P. R. has the right to compare certain branch lines in the west. Some of the western members argued that no additional charters should be given and no concessions allowed to the C. P. R. without securing some advantage as to freight rates.

Mr. Molson (Toronto) and Mr. Richardson (Manitoba) were among those who asked that the clause which authorized the privy council to reduce the C. P. R. rates after the company made a profit of ten per cent. should be changed by the omission of the ten per cent. condition.

The discussion was resumed in the evening.

On the third reading in the evening Mr. McLean moved that the bill go back to committee to take out the ten per cent. clause—Lost, 15 to 71.

Mr. Richardson, Liberal, of Manitoba, moved that the bill be referred back to incorporate the following clause: "That during the construction of this road the books may be open to inspection by the government so that if the road should be acquired by the government in the future it may be done with a full knowledge of the cost."

Dr. Sproule, conservative, supported and seconded the motion.

Mr. Ellis saw nothing in the clause compelling the government to inspect. He would prefer a general measure applicable to all railways.

After further discussion the motion was lost, 25 to 38, and all further amendments were voted down on division.

Mr. Fraser's bill respecting the Nova Scotia Iron and Steel Co. was read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee to incorporate "the Holiness Movement, or Church of the Hornerettes."

Mr. Henderson moved that the committee rise, taking the ground that there are already too many divisions in the churches, and it was not advisable to give legal status to this revolt from the Methodist church.

Messrs. Fraser, Taylor, Wilson and Sproule opposed the motion in the interest of religious liberty, and the bill was reported.

The house adjourned at eleven.

THE SENATE.

In the senate the discussion of the gerrymander bill. He recognized that the action and opinions of the senate had been wrongly stated in England, when an opinion was sought last year as to the constitutionality of the bill.

This bill was introduced with a purely political object. It followed no settled principle, but applied different rules for different places. In that part of Ontario concerned by the measure the liberal party was already represented in excess of its proportionate voting strength. It was not claimed that any part of Canada or any interest in Canada was suffering for want of this legislation. It was wholly in the interests of one political party, which, as he showed, had not been injured.

The discussion was continued by Senators Dandurand and Landry.

In the evening Senator Miller spoke, though suffering from illness, he made an able review of Mr. Miller's argument, especially as to the power and right of the senate to deal with this question. The Nova Scotia senator gave the history of the action of the franchise and redistribution legislation of 1884, showing that the lords assumed full power to act in the matter and that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, representing the government, did not question that right. He was rather severe in his censure of the solicitor general in putting the case unfairly before counsel in Great Britain.

The debate was continued by Senator Macdonald of British Columbia.

OTTAWA, March 27.—Hon. Mr. Fielding's budget speech was today subjected to a severe examination at the hands of Mr. Foster, under whose rigid and severe scrutiny the finance minister's statement of the case was badly shattered.

Mr. Foster was loudly cheered by his supporters when he rose. He observed that Mr. Fielding's address contained a miscellaneous aggregation of statistics, which any clerk could have prepared, though a clerk who should be dismissed. A stranger searching for information could learn nothing about the increased expenditure, increased taxation, or the course of trade, or the effect of tariff changes.

Taking up the question of debt and expenditure, Mr. Foster read the pledges of Laurier, Cartwright, Mills, Davies, Peterson and Mulock, who proposed to reduce it by five millions,

means for products. They found ready for them a contract which would have given Canada a magnificent Atlantic transportation system, invaluable under the circumstances that have prevailed. But they were not equal either to carrying out this project or of providing a substitute.

RESUMING AFTER DINNER.

Mr. Foster pointed out that the increase of prices in articles which the Canadian consumer has to buy is much greater than the increase in the prices of articles which he has to sell. This view he supported by reading a long list of prices of staple articles. The finance minister then took up the statement made at Bowmanville by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that as a result of Canada's preference the British people had given up buying from the United States and came to Canada for their food products. Mr. Foster showed that the increase of returns to buy from the United States the British people had in 1898 bought more from the United States than ever before. As to the increase in our imports from Britain, it was only 12.1-2 per cent. in 1898, as compared with purchases from the United States 59 per cent., and on an average from all countries 39 per cent., showing that Britain got far less than her share of the increase.

It was charged that the National Policy discriminated against Great Britain, but Mr. Foster showed that under the present tariff the United States had gained much more than England, and that the gain was the same in 1898. Moreover, the exports of Canada to England had gained 35 per cent., which was not nearly so large as the increase in our sales to Germany, France and most other European countries. In none of these other countries was there any generous feeling growing out of a tariff preference. Again, the United States, which gave no preference to England, had increased their sales to Great Britain by over a hundred million dollars in 1898. Moreover, sales to Great Britain were somewhat less in 1899 than in 1898, so that the British people actually bought more from the United States when the tariff preference was in force than they did under the present tariff. It was true that our sales of pork products had assumed large proportions. This had grown out of the development of Canadian production as the direct consequence of the imposition of a tariff on Canadian duty, which first gave the Canadian producer a market. Sir Richard Cartwright had scouted the idea of the late government and particularly opposed it as calculated to irritate the United States, which he then regarded as our natural market for everything.

Mr. Foster then passed on to the discussion of the preference policy of the present government. He began by reading Cartwright's recent declaration that his party had promoted the unity of the empire, while the Tories only talked about it. He produced great laughter by comparing this declaration with some terse and characteristic extracts from Cartwright's commercial union speeches. In these days Cartwright said the United States was the market for our goods. "On matters of this kind," he said, "the trade of Halifax naturally seeks Boston, that of Toronto naturally goes to New York, that of Winnipeg belongs to St. Paul, and that of Victoria ought to go to San Francisco." "On matters of this kind," Cartwright then said, "I have half a dozen British customers." Then Sir Richard Cartwright declared that "discriminating against England was the essence of the bargain, but that does not matter." He then declared that there had never been an hour when Canadians could not have found great benefit by casting in their lot with the United States.

These declarations were made to get in on. The loyal declarations they had made to stay in on. The principles behind them, and the men who made them have not changed. In these days Sir Louis Davies asked, "Are we going to legislate for the benefit of Canada, or of the English exporter and declared that any Canadian government which seriously set about it could get reciprocity with the United States. Mr. Fisher said the thing could be done by the liberals with the scratch of a pen. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the interests of Canada must clash with those of England, and he would stand by Canada.

"This," said Mr. Foster, "is the kind of seed that has found lodgement in the fertile brain of the members of La Prairie and Labelle" (Mozet and Bourassa). Where would the liberals who sang God Save the Queen so loudly on the subject of the preference policy have been if the conservatives had not broken them and their policy in 1891? If these liberals got their way they would before this have given bonds to discriminate forever against Great Britain. Once and forever will the people of Canada who have stopped this wild procession led by Laurier, marching with its face to a foreign country and its back to the mother land. (Opproarious applause.) But even yet they have given the United States a preference; free corn for nothing, free twine for nothing. They got for it an abortive international commission, an alien labor law and exclusive coasting laws, while we give free coasting and do not enforce our labor laws. (Renewed cheers.)

Mr. Foster then challenged Sir Wilfrid Laurier to deny that he pledged his solemn word to seek a preference for Canada in Britain. He went to England immediately and advised the government there to give Canada no preference, and he got the Cobden medal on the very ground that he had refused to seek the preference that he was pledged to ask for. (Cheers.) We, said Foster, do not seek a mutual preference, because we want a quid pro quo, but because we believe that such a system would be a source of strength and benefit to the whole empire. (Hear, hear.) Did such an opportunity offer as that open to Laurier, he lost the chance and broke his word. The first and second preferences had not accomplished anything. It remained to be seen what the proposed third would accomplish. But the result of the horizontal reduction, without regard to character of goods was that jewelry, silks, laces and other luxuries were brought down to a heavy 20 to 23 per cent., which would benefit those who did not need it. An-

FOR MANY WOMEN



THE WEDDING RING IS BUT A LINK OF A CHAIN OF SICKNESS AND MISERY

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION BREAKS THIS CHAIN AND MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG. SICK WOMEN WELL.

other result of this level reduction was that in some lines of industry a blow might be struck at home production. The conservative party had stood by home industries and did not propose to desert them now. (Applause.) And though some steps once taken could not be recalled, the country might depend that if the conservative party retained power it would take care that the Canadian industries would be protected. A few years ago Cartwright expressed contempt for this attempt to negotiate with the "black people of the West Indies," and now here was Fielding announcing negotiations with Trinidad.

In many ways and at all times the leader of the government and his colleagues had departed from their professed principles and had accepted the policy which they had scored.

But since this government came into power full of pledges and promises, they had not found a single new market for a single article. Their reciprocity promise ended in a \$38,000 picnic. Their promise to purify elections culminated in West Huron, East Elgin and Brockville, and the machine, whose names the government shielded, while it rewarded the chief operator with the highest office in the immigration department.

He could congratulate the ministers on the abandonment of some of their old programmes. He could congratulate the conservatives on the general acceptance of the principles which they had advocated and the success of enterprises they had undertaken. Above all, he could congratulate them on the splendid position to which they had been brought, and her prospects for future. Mr. Foster closed with an eloquent picture of Canadian record and possibilities, and of the part she was destined to occupy in the empire.

In the course of his four-hour speech, he was greeted with a magnificent tribute of applause from his supporters, in the midst of which Cartwright sprang to his feet.

SIR RICHARD began with fifteen minutes of sarcastic remarks at the expense of Mr. Foster, whom he accused of sophistry and suppression of facts, and of unfair argument. He passed back to a denunciation of the conduct of the conservatives when the Mackenzie government was in power, charging that they got up a demonstration of men who said they would do no work, though they could get drunk. They also got up Orange demonstrations to make trouble. When the government went out there were no more such demonstrations, and while prosperity was boasted, it was mostly of the kind which consisted of robbing Peter to pay Paul. But now, according to Sir Richard Cartwright, the whole country is prosperous and the farmers are all paying off their mortgages. Cartwright then proceeded to an analysis of Mr. Foster's criticism of the government expenditure.

THE SENATE. The vote on the gerrymander has been postponed until tomorrow. The discussion was continued today by Hon. Mr. Kerr in favor of the bill and by Senators Vidal and McCallum in favor of the bill. In the evening Senator Prowse and Hingston spoke against the bill, and Hon. Mr. Dever in his favor. Senator Prowse announced his intention of voting for the measure.

The minister of justice moved the adjournment of the debate. He will be allowed the last word, and the vote is to be taken when he closes.

Sensors Ferguson and Almon are both confined to the house by illness.

CATARH CAN BE CURED. Catarrh a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this remedy in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 229 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Sch. Geneta, Capt. Scott, reached Dorchester on Saturday from New York with news that the earliest spring arrival at that place on record.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam Neglect a Trifling Cold

and the most serious consequences will follow. It lives on your vitality. The stronger it becomes the weaker you are. Membranes become inflamed—causing a cough, and, until the irritation is reduced and the sore places healed, there is no possibility of stopping the disorder. ADAMSON'S BALSAM gives instantaneous relief and inevitably brings a perfect cure if taken as directed.

25c. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

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 arrearages at the regular rate, and one year in advance.

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

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

THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE

of any paper in Eastern Canada, and its frequency of issue makes it of 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.

HEART'S SUNSHINE. (Boston Transcript.) Oh, if only those who love us Would but tell us while we live, And not wait until life's journey Ended in before they give The smile we hungered after, Tender words we longed to hear, Which we listened for, but vainly, For many a weary year.

There is much of pain and sorrow, All must bear, and bear alone, Yet how helpful is the sunshine How it brightens up life's pathway, And dispels the shadows grim, And restores our shattered idols, Which we built in days now dim.

Then bestow your sunshine freely! Let it shine from out your eyes, Let it speak in warm hand pressures, Let it be the heart's desire, Let it cheer the fainting spirit Of some brother in distress, Let it thrill our faring voices With a note of tenderness.

For in serving fellow mortals We best serve the Father, too, And in lightning their burdens, Ours grow light and fade from view, And a sympathetic nature Shows its love to other needs Is a bit of God's own sunshine, Quickening to noble needs.

THE KINGSTON BRIDGE. A Kent county correspondent writes that it now looks as if the Kingston bridge would be completed this summer. There are a number of men from outside places employed to do work that could be as well done by residents of Kingston and vicinity. The outside men are paid \$1.75 a day, while the few men belonging to the place who are engaged get only \$1.25 to \$1 a day. There are plenty of men walking about the place who would be glad to get a job at this time of the year when work is by no means plentiful. "In illustration of the way the public money is wasted, I may state that there are no less than five bosses on the work."

THE SIZE OF CANADA. The great size of our fair dominion was well illustrated by a fact related by Miss Marsh, who has lately returned from the mission at Hay River, when she was addressing the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England, in Toronto recently. She mentioned the fact that at Hay River they only received one mail a year, and when some one asked, "Have they heard of the year when work is by no means plentiful." "In illustration of the way the public money is wasted, I may state that there are no less than five bosses on the work."

AN ELOQUENT IRISHMAN Who Strikes a Higher Note Than Remond or Blake. Reference was made in the Sun on Thursday to the speech by Rev. Father Callaghan in Montreal the other evening. The following full report of one part of his address appears in the Star:

"What does this shamrock predict? A future which, I trust, will eclipse the past. Never was it brought into such prominence as in our days. There is such a thing as the providence of God. He is directing the course of the events which may be read in the columns of the daily newspaper.

"He is ruling both individuals and nations. We are only his agents in the realization of his designs. Queen Victoria could not have given expression to a happier thought than to add Irish lustre to the sacred emblem of Irish Catholicity. We should rejoice in what she did by lifting from comparative obscurity into the full blaze of the noonday light—this our symbol in which we glory—by holding it aloft to the admiring gaze of the whole civilized world. What she did she was inspired by heaven to do, and in doing it she is deserving of being lauded to the skies for proving a worthy instrument in the hands of Divine Providence."

S. JAMES' CHURCH, LOWER JEMSBURG. On Monday, Feb. 12th last, the ladies of the congregation met together, with the rector as chairman, for the purpose of organizing a Woman's Aid association in connection with the church in the parish. The following were enrolled as officers:

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS. Charlotte—C. C. Alexander, M. D., of the parish of St. George, to be chairman of the local board of health, district No. 28, parishes of St. George, Pennfield and LePaux, in said county.

Kings—William J. Alexander of the parish of Hammond and Lemuel E. Spragg of the parish of Springfield, to be justices of the peace.

Carleton—Russell E. Ross, to be a justice of the peace.

Northumberland—Daniel Lewis of Hardwick, to be a justice of the peace.

Queens—John S. Butler, Michael L. Haughton and Rainsford Oes, to be justices of the peace.

St. John—John Keefe, to be a member of the board of school trustees for the city of St. John, in room of Thomas Gorman, resigned.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE. The following resolution, beautifully engrossed on parchment, surmounted by the arms of the province and signed by his worship Mayor Sears, will be sent to the family of the late J. R. Ruel, treasurer of the Transvaal fund.

At a meeting of the New Brunswick South African Contingent Fund Association, held at the office of the Mayor, in the city of Saint John, on Monday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1900, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, The New Brunswick South African Contingent Fund Association hereby record their sense of the loss which their association has sustained in the death of Mr. James Rhodes Ruel, their late treasurer.

Imbued with a desire to take a foremost part in the movement of the people of New Brunswick in recognition of the patriotism of the men of this province who have enlisted for active service in South Africa on behalf of the empire, he willingly accepted the responsible and onerous position of treasurer of the funds so generally subscribed for their benefit and welfare, ensuring confidence in the due application of the money contributed; his duties he performed with exactness and prompt intelligence, and with the same zeal and faithfulness which characterized his long official life.

The association also desire to express to the family of the deceased their sympathy with them in their bereavement.

EDWARD SEARS, Mayor, Chairman of the New Brunswick South African Contingent Fund Association.

ERG. tells of the thickest of the explosive writes to his Fenwick, St. 21st, 1900. at luck that a few lines of it since have heard, all had we which is go-ay scratch. morning, totally played all the night for drink and start- and never as one of the were fought total killed were about There were many: Tay- (Hampton); (P. E. L.), Hunter (St. all ring line all terrible more three or ag wounded. we went out Boers came- we had to The Boers wo miles and while we were "good chance and us like an explosive. burst of burning hot began to and the rain for two hours, all the time, and we were had to wade in water was run- lashed took a hanging on to they had to About a ng drowned, at that day, of the Corn- charge, so at 100 of us ed them. I Boers and opped to the was killed. I a terrible fellows were helmets, coat but never were at it We were of them, and out 10 o'clock went to the Co. to the from the and never a brought us a mouthful fring at the of St. John, through the been fighting guns are British have as are about boots of have about have come would all we told we did so.

ALLAN.

ch 28—The yesterday was occupied by an escape, while trying and flat. Seed stored in the great exertions was saved. London.

Dysons Queen, for Windsor. E. H. King, cork, coffee, with 1,050 of Hamilton. G. P. R. to wear the Stearns' driven house, causing

RISON, NOTICE. broat Only. REAT.

WNE'S YNE. ON NEWS, of medicine I with me, as useful, to the should say without it the relief of the water in its

Ohlorodyno TIC FOR CHOLERIA. dya. Every remedy for BRONCHITIS, is the Govern- ROWNE. 14d. 2s. 9d. PORT. don, W. C.

LESSONS OF HOME.

Rev. Dr. Talmage on Temptations Which Surround the Young.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—This discourse of Dr. Talmage will interest young men, while it is full of advice and encouragement to parents who are trying to bring up their children aright.

In this graphic way Solomon sets forth the idea that the good or evil behavior of children blesses or blights the parental heart.

A shepherd might just as well thrust a lamb into a den of lions and say, "Little lamb, take care of yourself."

Christ comes through all our households today, and he says: "You take care of the bodies of your children."

The first cause of parental solicitude, I think, arises from the imperfection of parents in their own part.

THE MATTER OF DISCIPLINE. Then solicitude arises from our conscious insufficiency and unwisdom.

PICKING AT BOYS. Some go to work and try to correct all this and the boy is picked at and picked at and picked at.

NECESSITY OF EARLY TRAINING. Begin early with your children. You stand on the banks of a river and you try to change its course.

Further and further down, until he has about struck the bottom of the depths of ruin.

THE WORM THAT NEVER DIES. The clock strikes 12—the tolling of the funeral bell of a soul.

Sometimes sin does not halt in that way. Sometimes it sneaks in, and it creeps in, and it crawls in.

But now for the alleviations. First of all, you save yourself a great deal of trouble.

Are your children safe? I know it is a stupendous question to ask, but I must ask it.

A PERSONAL APPEAL. Are your children safe? I know it is a stupendous question to ask, but I must ask it.

A MOTHER'S RESPONSIBILITY. People hurl their scorn at the life of Lord Byron.

Two young men came to a door of government and they were turned back.

LIBERAL MASS MEETING. LONDON, March 28.—Sir Edward Grey (liberal) was the principal speaker at a mass meeting in the Twisted division of Northumberland.

way and a channel that way, and it will take it. Come out and stand on the banks of your child's life.

After a while because it is malicious. Remember it is what you do more than what you say that is going to affect your children.

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Buy Muralo THE Newest, Greatest and Best Wall Finish Known. A. M. ROWAN, Agent, 331 Main Street.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. March 27—Coastwise—Sigs Centreville, 22, Graham, from Sandy Cove; LaTour, 23, Smith, from Campobello.

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MEMORANDA.

In port at Barcelona, March 15, sch Tereza, for New York, ready to sail.

In port at Rio Janeiro, Feb 27, ships Marabou, from Rio Janeiro; Montrose, Hibbard, for Hopewell Cape; Kings County, Selter, for Philadelphia.

In port at Buenos Ayres, Feb 28, ship Montreal, Larkin, for Delaware Breakwater.

In port at St. Nazaire, sch Sierra, for Havana.

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Let us live... Canadian... Reported from...

Reported from... London, A... Buller's anxious... officers will... counting com...

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W. H. M... BUSHMAN... Col. Broad...