VOL.XXXVIII.

RESOLVED TO PROTECT CONTRACT LABOR.

A Government Resolution Guaranteeing Fair Treatment for Laboring Men--The Conservatives Criticise and Want the Whole Civil Service List Included.

the patent act.

further provision respecting grants of land to members of the militia force on active not in order because it was not an amendservice in the Northwest.

correspondence relating to the case of

the road and a penalty of s5 per day for treal Star. The franks were put on by means of a stamp. Hon. Mr. Mulock moved the following resolution, of which notice had been al-rendy given: "That it be resolved that all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent work-men in the district where the work is curried out, and that this house cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto. It is hereby declared that the work to which the fore-going policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the governemnt itself but also all work aided by grant of Do-minion wibble fonds." but also all work aided by grant of Do-minion public funds." He said that the principles enunciated amendment that all the words of the

in the resolution were so fair that they amendment be stricken out and that required no argument to support them. it is not desirable that this should b These principles had been ado

Ottawa, March 22.—In the house today Mr. Gibson introduced a bill to amend the patent act. tion without an act was sufficient and Mr. Sutherland introduced a bill to make that it had more elasticity. He thought

ervice in the Northwest. Hon. Dr. Borden laid on the table the motion. With the permission of the house Mr.

correspondence relating to the case of Col. Hughes. In reply to Mr. Ethier, Hon. Mr. Mulock said that the government was aware that Mr. George Taylor, M. P., was using his privilege as a member of the house to frank through the mails daily to all parts of Canada thousands of copies of the Mon-treal Star. The franks were put on by means of a stamp.

ed by the mixed up with reference to servants of



Semi-Heekly Telegraph.

The War Office Says No Word on the Subject Has Been Received-The Reported Reverse of General Gatacre is Apparently Untrue-Lord Roberts Preparing to Launch a Final Thunderbolt-The Milwaukee Has Reached the Cape With All on Board Well.

Trains now run within eight miles of

London, March 23, 4 a. m. — Again there is a persistent rumor that Maleking has been relieved. It is even asserted that the war office has received a despatch fire. The men were unable to get away

positively announcing the relief, but that publication of it is withheld, because the subject is at hand. Rumors of Gatacre's Defeat Not Believed.

No attention is paid in any quarter to the wild Boer rumors of Commandant Olimprisoned by the Boers, were sent into Warrenton under a white flag after beivier's victory over General Gatacre, which are only designed to revive the drooping spirits of the burghers. Mafeking's Relief Must be From the South

It seems certain that Mafeking's only relief by the column sup-

Warrenton. pused to be advancing by the south, or in the possibility that Col. Baden-Powell is GEN. METHUEN AND HIS

still strong enough to attempt a sortie with a view of capturing the Boer guns, at a time when Commandant Snyman has withdrawn his men to oppose Col Plun-OFFICERS IN PARLIAMENT. er's advance. All the reports regarding the British operations in the Free State

On the parade ground of the garrison publication of it is withheld, because the form of the message admits the possibil-ity of mistake. The war office, however, declares that there is no confirmation of the rumor and that no further news on The mersing a brick fire war ware sequences of the parade ground of the garness without loss, the party being obliged to wait for darkness in order to escape. Blowitt retred with only one wounded. This morning a brick fire was required to the garness the subject is at hand This morning a brisk fire was resumed hoisted over the artillery barracks in honor with Warrenton about half-past six; but it has now slackened up. A detachment of Fusiliers has arrived. Two Vryburg inhabitants, who had been hour in the hospital and spoke to numhour in the hospital and spoke to numbers of the patients, wishing them a speedy recovery

ing taken from laager to laager around the district. They say that the big gun from Kimberley has been taken to Pre-MEN FROM

CHARLOTTETOWN TO SAIL. Thirty for the Halifax Regiment and the Same Number for the Mounted Police-

An Island Member Has Resigned. were riveted bridges. Dr. Pugsley promised to show the committee later on that

ANOTHER CASE OF MR. HAZEN NOT WANTING WHOLE TRUTH

Mr. Roy Leaves for Montreal Badly Shaken -- Mr. Johnson Arrives With Only Documents Which Might Help the **Opposition** Leader.

Fredericton, March 22-Owing to some | Dr. Pugsley from the witness members of the bridge committee being statement were due to except engaged on the law committee the inquiry cumstance, such as exception not resumed until after 11 o'clock

Mr. Roy was again placed on the stand and further cross-examined by Dr. Pugs-ley. Dr. Pugsley took the contract chart der for the work having b of the Hamilton company which the wit- August 23, to be com

Northwest Territories and the freight charges were \$822. The company lost \$97 on this job.

be compelled to

court previous to case

lay papers before case being opened.

Mr. Roy said that the workmanship in riveted bridges was less expensive than in pin bridges. He could not say what It was more ext the difference in the cost would be. In in length and weighed 8,520 po one case it was shown that the company had charged nearly 8 cents per pound for a highway bridge and in other cases cited the prices ranged from 4½ to 7 cents cents amounted per pound. These figures were obtained for riveted bridges which were worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound less than pin bridges. Dr. Pugsley asked if No. 920 was riveted bridge. Mr. Roy answered that it was a riveted bridge. Witness admitted that he had tendered for bridge No. 926 at the rate of 5 cents a pound. Bridge No. 1100. No. 955 had not been tendered for him on a basis of 4 1-10 cents per pound, but at the rate of 4 cents a pound. It was a bridge with roll beams and metal railing. He could not deny that bridge No. 965 had been tendered for at 5½ cents per statement pound and bridge No. 96 at 5 7-10 cents. These bridges were contracted for in 1898 and the prices included everything. All o'clock

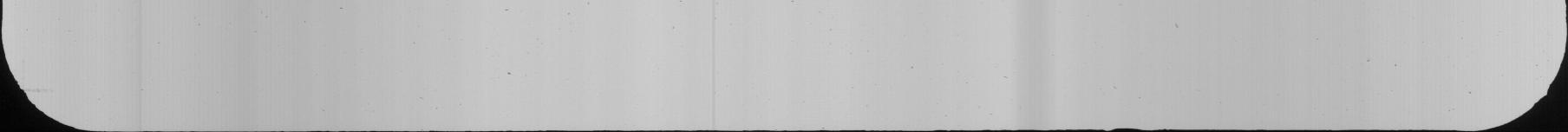
actual price per pound for bridge of the framiton company when the wit-ness produced yesterday and from this chart examined him as to the cost of bridges mentioned there. Each bridge was designated by a number. No. 1069 constructed. contract price of this bridge was 5 to \$26.98. was 40 feet in length and w 1098 was 40 feet in length and w 7,011 pounds. The cost of this str was \$540, or nearly 8 cents per] aid there was an extra exp pound, he explained was a rush Dr. Pugsley in his cross-Mr. Roy was able to inquiry was again take afternoon amined Mr. Roy on the brid in the contract chart, co same ground gone over and nothing was brought which he could derive

NO. 55.



LADIES, BOYS and GIRLS send us your full name and address and we will forward you 13 Packages of our assorted Steel Pens to sell among your neighbors and friends at 10c. per package. When sold remit us \$1.30, and select from our mammoth catalogue your choice of Rings, Bracelets, Books, Chains, Purses, Jack Knives, Skates, Guard Chains, Fountain Pens, and many other premiums. For selling 25 packages we are giving away Boys' Watches and Chains, Air Rifles, Cameras, and other beautiful premiums. Address, sTANDARD WATCH & NOVELTY CO., Dept. K., St. John, N. B.

"respondent of the Times says:-"Kang Yu Wei, the Chinese reformer saued for London, returned here secretly in a pilot boat and has lived in Singapore ever since. The discovery has greatly ex-cited the local Chinese." on this job. Dr. Stockton attempted to show by questioning the witness that the high prices paid for the bridges selected by Court previous to case being opened. the ordinary course a commission court issue to examine Mr. Johnson at Montre and make him produce the necessar [Continued on 8th page, 4th column.]



THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 24, 1900.

 The Expert Witness Brought from Upper Canada by Mr. Hazen Proves Nothing Unfavorable to Hon Mr. Emmerson in the Bridge Charges—Threatened With Dortant Information.
 with assent the content and the formation in the former which be down the formation in the the works, in reply to the formation in the mathematic mathematic between the tender of statements in the supersont for the different in the grade and the former which be contained in behave in the supersont for the different in the grade and the former which be contained in behave in the grade and the former which be contained in behave in the supersont for the different in the former which be contained in behave in the supersont for the different in the former which be contained in behave in the supersont for the different in the former which be contained in behave in the former which be contained in behave in the former which be contained in the former which be contained in the supersont for the different in the former which be contained in the former which be contained in the supersont for the different in the former which be contained in the former which be contained in the supersont for the different in the supersont former in the supersont for the different in the supersont former in the supersont for the different in the supersont former in the supersont former

for expenses, cost of erection, freight, as per hundred pounds. oletely petered out on cross-examinah, the opposition still indulged in the se that Mr. Roy, who had been sent e by the Hamilton Bridge Company to set vidence in support of Mr. Hazen's rges, would be able, if not to make out see, yet by riving general evidence as of his client or against him it would be of his client or against him it would be important evidence for the committee, who ought to have all possible facts before them in order to enable them to arrive at a just and proper conclusion upon the charges which had been made against Mr. Emmerson of dereliction of duty. Under the advice of Dr. Stockton the witness re-fused to produce the document, and Dr. case, yet by giving general evidence as the prices at which his company would ye been willing to build bridges in New The massing the second proper conclusion upon the periade second proper conclusion of the periade second proper conclusion proper conclusion to the periade second proper conclusion proper preservation proper proper proper proper proper proper proper swick, to convince some people that hief commissioner had paid excessive which, as Dr. Pugsley intimated today, they charged in the vicinity of five cents profits or losses they were making in their business and it was not fair to ask the witness to produce this document. Dr. Pugsley said Mr. Roy having given which is represented on this inquiry by the witness, Mr. Roy, and stated that he the witness, Mr. Roy, and stated that he proposed to show that this tender was put in by Mr. Law, a bridge builder of large experience, and that it was at the rate of eight and three-quarter cents per pound. a figure which is two and a quarter cents higher than the government is paying the Record Foundry Company. According to Mr. Roy's view the Hampton bridge ought to 'have been constructed for four or four and a half cents a pound, or about one-half what his superor officer. Mr. per pound. It is safe to say that if the counsel for Mr. Hazen produce many more witnesses like Prof. Swayne and Mr. Roy the oppoevidence regarding prices of several bridges, it was very important that the com-mittee should know whether or not any sition case will be completely broken down before the time comes for Mr. Emmerson to present his side of the case. lotses had been made by the company on these bridges. It was proposed by Mr. Hazen and agreed to by Dr. Pugsley that belove the hine commercial of the case.
The attendance was very large when the inquiry began. Mr. Roy aga'n took the stand and Dr. Pugsiey's cross-examination was a most rigid ore and in it he brought out some valuable points from a government stand, point. Mr. Roy, on taking the stand, pro-duced the contracts of four bridges erected by his firm in 1889, one of which was in Nova Scotia, and the other three in On-tario. These were submitted in evidence. One of the contracts produced proved to be only a letter accepting the firm's offer to build a bridge. The witness stated the papers had been sent to him in response to a telegram he had sent to his firm. He had no contracts for bridges built by his firm previous to 1898, as he had only ask-to a telegram he had sent to his firm.
A this point adjournment was made to a telegram he had sent to his firm.
A this point adjournment was made to a telegram he had sent to his firm.
A this point adjournment was made to a telegram he had only ask-to a telegram he had sent to his firm.
A this point adjournment was made to a telegram he had sent to his firm.
A this point adjournment was made to a telegram he had nothing to do with their construction. In 1895, 1896 and 1897 he was in the employ of the Peter-to bails firm m 1807, as he had nothing to do with their construction. In 1895, 1896 and 1897 he was in the employ of the Peter-to firm \$1.20 to \$1.20 to all. Sol and in 1898, \$1.25 to \$1.65. In the year. Mr. Roy, continu-is firm \$1.20 to \$1.50 and in 1898, \$1.25 to \$1.65. In the year 1899 the price ranged if the Hamilton Bridge Company since the irst of the year. Mr. Roy, continu-st from \$1.35 to \$1.80. He was unable to give any figures for years previous to 1896.
He said his company would today built a bridge similar to the Sussex bridge of the Hamilton Steps company since the irst of \$1.65. In the year 1899 the price ranged if the Hamilton Steps company since the irst of \$1.65. In the year 189 The attendance was very large when or four and a half cexts a pound, or about one-half what his super or officer, Mr. Law, offered to do it for. When asked if he could account for Mr. Law's tendering at a higher price than the work was worth according to his (Roy's) testimony, hi-explanation was that probably Mr. Law might not have wanted to do the work and had only tendered in order to keep his might not have wanted to do the work and had only tendered in order to keep his name before the New Brunswick govern-ment, an explanation which struck every-body as utterly unreasonable. Another important statement brought but on the cross-examination of the wit ness was that it would be unfair to com-pare the price of railway bridges per ness was that it would be unfair to com-pare the price of railway bridges per bound with that of highway bridges, be-cause of the former being so much heavier. The witness admitted that the cost of labor per pound upon highway bridges would be very much higher than upor railway bridges and so completely deputailway bridges, and so completely demol-abed the effect of the charge made by Mr. had the effect of the charge made by Afri-Hazen and set forth in his resolution, that the government had paid more per pound for highway bridges than the Dominion government had paid for railway bridges. It was thereby brought forcibly to the at-It was thereby brought forcing to the at-tertion of the committee to what desperate straits the leader of the opposition was driven in the attempt to justify himself before the country for making the charges. On further questioning the witness ad-nitted that he could not give the slightest 16.5. In the year 1899 the price ranged to be striking features of his evidence, but there was another feature that was equal that was that he professed to be entirely ignorant of the price of 2,361.31 or 51.20. He was unable to 2,361.31 or 51.2 cents per pound. He was unable to 2,361.31 or 51.2 cents per pound. He was that he professed to be entirely ignorant of the price of 2,361.31 or 51.2 cents per pound. He was that he professed to be entirely ignorant of a walk bridge similar to the Sussex bridge for the committee as to what would be a fair price to charge per pound for a railway bridges. When questioned as to whether his company had not at public competition government in 1899 at four and eighty eight one hundredth cents per pound, he said that he had no knowledge of whether his ond any sort of the bridge constructed and on the cars at 3.80 per hundred pounds. In addition he size it may should have them put in evidence for fireight. He did not so ro not.
Although Dr. Pugsley succeded in bringing out point after point in faver of the centar at a deal and any bridge at 3.80 per hundred pounds. In addition he size at Meramancok, as the latter was de for freight. He did not think the coard for freight. He did not so ro not.
Although Dr. Pugsley succeded in bringing out point after point in faver of the centar point in faver of the centar point in faver of the recting a bridge at Sussex would be as real a subper asked for and he (Roy) refused, whereupon Dr. Pugsley asked that meramic on a dould not the could not give very much information about his company for the subscate the public apparently greatly enjoyed the proceedings and could not the help being improceed by which an expert to the proceed ings and could not help being into as the public apparently greatly enjoyed the proceedings and could not help being improceed has the case by which an expert to the states at Mermanetion about his company. idea of the price of sciel during the years between 1891 and 1897. These are some of the striking features of his evidence, but ing out point after point in faver of Mr. Emmerson's course in respect to the con-struction of bridges and against Mr. Mr. Hazen's contention. The committee and the public apparently greatly enjoyed the proceedings and could not help being impressed by the ease by which an expert much information about his company's bridges in 1895, 1896 and 1897, not as much Mr. Roy be reported to the house for as he could about the New Brunswick bridges which he examined. Dr. Pugsley Dr. Stockton said as the memorandum mpressed by the ease by which an expert witness, too ready to give evidence in favor of the side which employed him, could be turned into a most favorable witness for the opposite side. There was one fine instance of this: The witness produced a plan of the Hampton bridge and Dr. Stockton objected on the ground that the plan had not been produced. Dr. one fine instance of this: The witness previously swore that the cost of erecting a highway bridge was from 40 cents to \$1.07 per hundred pounds, and would never ex-ceed the latter figure; but on cross-ex-amination, when asked to give a detailed estimate of the basis on which he would figure up the cost of building the Sussey bridge he put the cost of erection at 75 cents per hundred pounds. Then when Dr. Pugsiey called his attention to the fact that the Memramcook River, over which charges made against the former chief commissioner to show to the public the prices which had been charged by upper that the Memramcook River, over which the Lefebvre bridge was built, was a tidal Canadian firms previous to the introduc-tion of manufacturing bridges in this provthe Lefebvre bridge was built, was a tidal river where there was a very heavy run of tide both in and out, he finally after a great deal of pressing, admitted that the cost *cf* erecting that bridge would prob-ably be nearly double per pound what it would be of erecting the bridge at Sussex. When it is borne in mind that the amount charged by Mr. Peters for erecting the Lefebvre bridge, including freight and cartage, was only one and a half cents per pound, it will be scen how strongly Mr. Roy was compelled to sub-tantiate the reasonableness of this charge. The rensation of the day, however, came the Mr. Roy was of the day, however, came the Mr. Roy was of the day however, the specifications of the Hampton bridge to aby be nearly double per pound what it would be of erceting the bridge at success. It is borne in mind that the amount hadge and the success and and

timates. The witness estimated the Hampton bridge could be built for \$5.07 per hundred pounds. Speaking of the Peterboro Bridge Com-pany, he did not think they had lost money on highway bridges, but had lost in other ways. He stated Peterboro was

in other ways. He stated Peterboro was back proper testimony because it showed ferred to a judge. He did not know that in other ways. He stated Peterboro was not favorably situated for manufacturing purposes, because the freight rate was higher than in Toronto. He could not ex-press an opinion regarding the conditions on this point of Moncton, Chatham or Hamilton. Mr. Roy said Mr. Law had heen engineer between forty and fifty and Hamilton. Mr. Roy said Mr. Law had been engineer between forty and fifty, and perhaps over fifty years, and was a cap able engineer of good judgment. He did not know how Mr. Law had got the infor-the infor-the infor-the infor-the infor-character between forty and fifty, and average of 7 cents per pound for bridges did not make a large profit. Chairman Carvell thought when witness not know how Mr. Law had got the infor-mation on which to base his figures in estimating for the Hampton bridge. He also said he knew the Peterbero Company had not at that time capacity for doing the work

Ottawa, March 22.-The correspondence between Lt. Col. Sam. Hughes and Gen. Hutton and Dr. Borden was presented

kind in the constitutional way, and had office through the regular channel. On July 31 Gen. Hutton wrote the min-ister that while Col. Hughes' application spoke well for his military spirit, there

Moon Bay.



Fredericton, March 22-After the open ing formalities today Mr. Lawson introduced the town incorporation act of 1896. Premier Emmerson recommitted a bill relating to the solemnization of marriage; Mr. Robinson chairman. Agreed to with

amendments. Hon. Mr. Dunn, in the absence of Dr. Pugsley at the meeting of bridge investigation, committed a bill incorporating the this character could be tried no doubt this claim would have been brought be-fore that court long ago. Premier Emmerson committed a bill amending the consolidated statutes re-On July 25 Dr. Borden replied that he specting rates and taxes; Mr. Robinson

chairman. Agreed to. Mr. Mott from the law committee

mitted a report. Hon. Mr. Tweedie recommitted the he as one member of the government would be perfectly satisfied to leave it to the judge in equity, but he thought a com-mittee of the house was the proper triwere other officers of greater experience school bill. He said that section 121 conand dumb, between the ages of five and ity and breach of military procedure. On Aug. 1 Lt. Col. Montizambert, D. O. twenty years, inclusive, in any school dis-

On Aug. I Lt. Col. Montizambert, D. O. C., of districts 3 and 4, sent Col. Hughes' application to the chief staff officer in the regular way and marked "forwarded and strongly recommended." Gen. Hutton then had Col. Hughes written to calling attention to the military regulations "bless rule attentions to the military"

witness said he did not know what it would cost the company today to get the channels, beams and plates laid down at Moncton. He could not tell from the an epidemic such as smallpox, school to know what his company tendered for the railway bridge. He did not know that his company tendered for the railway bridge during the past two or three years. He did not know the assesses, even though he was aware they had at Lachine both railway and water accommodation.
The witness was asked if the tender of the Dominion Bridge Company was 73-10
Mrs. J. Wethom, of Nount Forest, Ont.
Wethom, of Nount Forest, Ont. from the governor general's secretary to General Hutton stating that Lord Minto says: "For a number of years I have been a sufferer from Asthma, and during that i time I have consulted many doctors on my ease, and have used many of the so-called cures for Asthma, but never got relief. At times I have been so bad that I found it necessary to have all the doors and windows open to get my breach. I had given up in despair of ever being cured till I heard of your preparation-f Catarrhozone. I have used it and am now prefectly cured—thanks to your worn-derful medicine. I recommend it as a positive cure for Asthma." Catarrhotion fees as may be demanded by the irregular." (ien. lfutton, in forwarding this to Col. said children attend, whose decision shi Gen. Hutton, in forwarding this to Col. Hughes, asked for his reasons for the ir-regularity complained of. Col. Hughes in reply maintained that as a citizen of the Empire he had a right to do what he did. An officer of the Canadian militia was not to be regarded in the same way as an officer of the per-manent service. In reply to this Col. Foster wrote pri-vately asking Col. Hughes to withdraw teacher's contract for the time during which the school shall remain closed provided however, that no teacher shall have in making his "military position here un-tenable." Col. Hughes answered that even if he were straining military etiquette, no mat-ter what was done, he should not ask it back. back. Gen. Hutton instructed Col. Foster to three months from the closing of the school.

ca "Unattached"---An Apology Was Not Accepted Promptly Enough.

was made by the witness for his own guidance it could not be given according

Dr. Pugsley claimed that as the wit-ness had stated that his memoranda contained a statement of the general ex-penses of the company and were very material to the case, it was entirely proper it should be in evidence and most im proper that the witness should have them and not present them. In courts of law where a witness had a paper wanted in his possession he could be made to pro-duce it even without subpoena. The with ness had come here without being com-pelled for the purpose of giving this province instruction on bridge building and should be ready to give what information

the Dominion Bridge Company was to the cents or nearly 8 cents per pound on the Hampton bridge and if he could offer an says: "For a number of years I have been says: "For a number of years I have been a sufferer from Asthma, and during that a sufferer from Asthma, and during that

explanation why the Dominion company should make such a tender. The witness could offer no explanation. The committee adjourned at about 5 o'clock until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The public accounts committee met this norning and examined the auditor genral's report, going through several pages which were passed as satisfactory. Mr. Melanson questioned a number of items and they were explained to him. The corporations committee dealt with the Lancaster Pulp and Paper Company bill and agreed to it with amendments. The law committee will tomorrow take up the Fredericton assessment bill which promoted by income men, for the most | Proprietors.

part government officials, residing in this city who want a change made in the The City of Florence Breaking Up in Half time since made application to the city

council asking for a change in the basis of taxation, but the application was re-San Francisco, March 20-Word has fused and now they are applying to the been received in this city that the British ship City of Florence, bound from Iqu'que legislature. The city council are oppos-ing the bill, and are backed by the counfor San Francisco with a cargo of nitre, is ashore at Half Moon Bay, within 200 yards of the scene of the wreck of the ship members. Mr. George F. Gregory will appear as counsel for the city and Mr. George W. Allen will probably look New York, which went ashore two years after the promoters interests

Committee to Investigate the Claim of Amelia Morton

Fredericton, March 21 .- In the house today, Mr. Purdy introduced a bill relating to civic government in the city of St. John, and further amending 52nd Victoria,

chapter 27. Mr. Melanson recommitted a bill providing for the erection of an alms house and workhouse for the French inhabitants

of Shediac, and the maintenance of their poor. Mr. Fleming, chairman. Agreed to with amendments. Mr. Todd committed a bill further

amending the laws incorporating the town of Saint. Stephen and the several acts in amendment thereof. Mr. Barnes, chair-man. The bill was under consideration at 6 o'clock when recess was taken. After recess the St. Stephen bill was

further considered, and progress was re-ported, with leave to sit again.

Mr. Porter gave notice of inquiry for Saturday next: "Is it the government's intention to erect a permanent bridge at Andover this year, the present bridge being considered dangerous."

Premier Emmerson introduced a bill further amending the act relating to arrest, imprisonment and examination of debtors.

Mr. Burchill, from the corporations committee, submitted a report. Mr. Speaker appointed Messrs. Mott, Thompson, Fleming, Lawson and Todd,

a special committee to investigate the claim of Amelia Morton and others. Premier Emmerson said it was late in the session, and another committee was engaged in investigating the bridge charges, and therefore he thought it a very inopportune time to appoint a com-mittee in this matter. He recognized that there was no tribunal before which claims of this kind could be tried, and as a crown officer he did not feel like denying A most successful remedy has been found

Mrs. J. Wethom, of Mount Forest, Ont., imperial authorities was Catarrhozone. I have used it and am now prefectly cured—thanks to your won-derful medicine. I recommend it as a positive cure for Asthma." Catarrh-o-zone is a guaranteed cure for Catarrh, Asthma and Bronchitis. Sold by all drug-gists. Trial outfit sent for 10e in stamps by N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont.,

In reply to this Col. Poster wrote pri-vately asking Col. Hughes to withdraw his letter before the general had taken official notice of it. If not it-might result in making his "military position here un-

ago. The vessel is a total wreck and is break-Gen. Hutton instructed Col. Poster to say that Col. Hughes' letter was "highly improper and insubordinate," and that "unless it was withdrawn with a complete ing up fast. It is believed that the crew is safe, Residents up the coast from Half Moon Bay report that two boats filled apology it will be the duty of the general with men were seen early today headed

sneeringly vindicative." On Oct. 17 Col. Hughes withdrew all his Col. Challice Sails Today to Aarrange a

letters up to date. On Oct. 15 Gen. Hutton recommended tizambert saying that Col. Hughes had acted illegally in calling for recruits and acted Hiegany in caring for recruits and under the army act might be fined $\pounds 20$ or imprisoned. To this Col. Hughes made answer that Gen. Hutton had given out a slanderous statement regarding him. He said that he had all data. He would

The bill was agreed to with amendments.

The house then adjourned.



with men were seen early today headed for San Francisco. Maxwell Pleads Not Guilty. Portland, Me., March 20.—Elmer Max-well, who is charged with killing Capitalin Baisley, of the schooner J. B. Vandusen, in the Bay of Fundy last November, was arraigned today upon the indictment found against him by the grand jury of the United States district court. He indictment found against him by the grand jury of the United States district court. He indictment found against him by the grand jury of the United States district court. He indictment found against him by the grand jury of the United States district court. He were and brotherhood," said Col. Hughes, "I know you allow yourself to be meddling here and there in small mat-ters, even if your suggestions be improve-ments. It was were not foasil ways in many things. We are not

Tuesday, May 1.
Tuesday, May 1.
North Dublin Will Not Present an Address to the Queen, but Limerick Will.
Dublin, March 21.—The North Dublin distr ct council today, defeated a motion in favor of the presentation of an address to the Queen on her forthcoming visit to Ireland.
Limerick, March 21.—At a public meeting held in Limerick this afternoon a resolution to present an address to the Queen during her visit to Ireland was enthusiastically adopted.
The March 21.—At a public meeting held in Limerick this afternoon a resolution to present an address to the Queen during her visit to Ireland was
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The March 21.—At a public was at the present an address to the present an address

statements concerned him they were "un-true" and his attempts to connect him with unsubordination "laughable and

Berth for the Imprisoned Boer General.

London, March 21-Colonel Challice, of the army service corps, sails for the Island of St. Helena tomorrow in order to make the necessary arrangements for the ac-commodation there of General Cronje and commodation there of General Cronje and the other banished Boers. It is still doubt-ful whether all the prisoners will be sent there, owing to the feuds between the Transvaalers and the Free Staters. If all the Boers are sent to St. Helena a con-siderable increase in the strength of the garrison is projected.

Reprisals Feared.

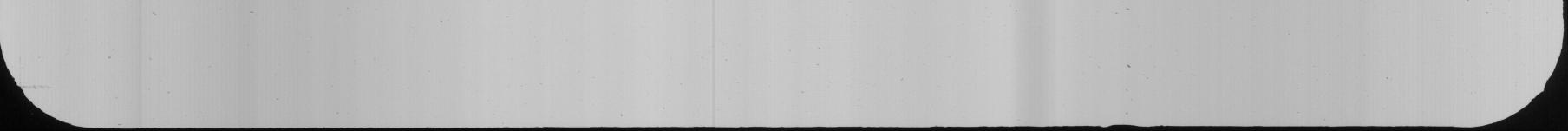
Mr. Winston Churchill in a despatch from Pietermitzburg says:--"I think it may be counted a certitude

that the Transvaal would immediately comply if Great Britain were to demand equally fair treatment for all prisoners by a threat of reprisals on Transvaal prison-

- Martine FREE,



MER GURED crown olncer he did not leel like denythe the claimants in this case the right of having their claim investigated by a com-mittee of the house. He thought how-ever, in view of the fact that it would the fact that it would the sexual weakness cuch as inpoten-cy, varicocele, shrunken organs, nervous de-bility, lost manhood, night emissions, prem-ature discharge and all other results of self-



THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 24, 1900.

HIDEOUS NIGHTMARES

JOHN REDMOND'S

ed with hostile cries.

soldiers

27th, 1899.

KRUGER DENIES WHITE FLAG VIOLATIONS.

London, March 20, 7.15 p. m.-The following despatch was received at the war office from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein Monday, March 19: "I have received the following reply to my telegram of March 11 to the presidents of the Free State and South African republic :

"' Your excellency's telegram reached me yesterday. I assure you nothing would grieve me more

than that my burghers should make themselves guilty of a deed such as that laid to their charge by you. I am, however, glad to say you must have been mistaken. I have made personal inquiry of Gen. Delarcy, who was in command of our burghers at the place mentioned by you. He denies entirely that our burghers acted as stated by you, but he says that on Saturday [the date being illegible]' the British troops when they were about fifty yards from our position put up their hands as well as a white flag, whilst at the same time your cannon bombarded the said troop, with the result that Commandant De Ber was wounded. Yesterday morning the head commandant wrote in his account of the battle as follows :

"" The soldiers hoisted the white flag, but were then fired at by the English cannons and compelled

to charge.' "

Facts, Fashions and Fancies.

SOME LATTICE EFFECTS.

the Fair.

FLOWERS FOR MILLINERY.

Just as Graceful and as Dainty as are the Dainty Arrangements Which Serve to Deck

Natural Blossoms

"Will lattice effects still be with us this Though Flora herself will not for son spring?" said a prominent dressmaker months yet arise in her out-door glory she is in her very zenith so far as most of vesterday in response to a question. "Oh yes, most of the dressmakers are work the shops go. Of a truth flowers for mil ing hard to think up new ideas which Incry have never before been more bear show this enticing design. Ribbons. tiful. Such grace, such naturalness, such laces, chenille, tucking, cording, anything nerfection, and colors. All the exquisit and everything is compelled to take this pastels as well as the deep, dark tints form. When appliques are added the ef-There are great, soft, wide roses in the fect is pretty puzzling. Here is a gown palest pastels, in guaze and mirror velvet. s rapped in lattice design, but I can't say natural enough to have been picked from I like it very well. I think this style of the parent stem. Then there are great ornamentation really belongs to more fluffy chrysanthemums in such love'y dress-up attire, evening dresses, bodices and dainty organdies and muslins of sumshadings, fleur de lis, poppies and violets all run riot. mer. Look at this crepe de chine evenin dress! The yoke and sleeves of lattice

There are delicious fruits, the graps clusters being enough to tempt any small black velvet ribbon serve as a guimple and will be very pretty and effective. "Tucked and corded taffeta with lac how over the garden fence if they were on a vine out doors. Some hot-house varieties are wonderfully realistic, a few leaves and about six inches of blackened stem being attached. These shade from

NOTES AND NOVELTIES.

Many Notes Gleaned from Various Sources Concerning the Fashions.

French milliners will use bright combina tions on spring hats.

Lace waists in delicate, lovely designs will be one of the prominent features of fashion among evening toilettes for the

From Lyons looms this spring come double width silks, both plain and bordered to be used for the new kilted and box from Belmont, and is as follows:pleated skirts and circular overdresses. Seamstresses who make over garments of various kinds are busy just now adding To my dear sister and parents:— It is with great pleasure that I write you and let you know that at present time that I am in good health and I hope that these few lines will find you all in the same state of health. We arrived in Cape shirred or box plaited breaths to the backs of the now passe habit skirts, also cutting away the tops of dress waists and sleeves and adding guimpes or yokes and sleeve caps and girdles of new materials, thus entirely changing the appearance of the gown.

day for De Aar, which is about 500 miles from Cape Town. De Aar is somewhat of Said a St. John dry goods dealer, who has just returned from a visit to New a sand desert and we stopped there for four days and then went to the Orange York: "Fashion has decided in favor of

London, March 20.-At the Nationalists Washington, March 20-When the house banquet at the Hotel Cecil in London this met today, Mr. Hill (Iowa), chairman o the committee on military affairs, retort ed back from that committee the follow evening, Mr. John Redmond, leader of the National party in the House of Commons, who presided, said he regarded the last ing resolution introduced by Mr. Sultzer of New York. nine years of public life in Ireland as a "Resolved, That the secretary of wa

UNITED STATES.

HOUSE ON WAR.

'hideous nightmare." is hereby directed to mform the house representatives as early as possible wh "Our reunion is sincere," he contin-

ued, "and there is nothing, humanely speaking, which the 86 Irish members of parliament cannot obtain from the exigenfortifications Great Britain is erecting constructing and completing along th northern frontier of the United State especially at Puget Sound and other place ies of the British parties. It is incredon the Pacific ocean, contagious to the ible that English statesmen can be so ble that English statesmen can be so blind to the history as to imagine that serious political grievances can be miti-gated by a royal visit to Ireland or by a British celebration of St. Patrick's day." Mr. Edward Blake, member of parlia-ment for South Longford, who proposed the toast "Treland—a Nation," was greet-od with beetlie criss state of Washington and the district Alaska.' The committee recomended that it lie upon the table. The resolution had been referred to the war department, Mr. Hill

said, and had come back with the follow ing endorsement:--"The information the departu A disturbance ensued and the sesses on this and like cases has always been held to be confidential, and for were called in to restore order. During Mr. Blake's speech in conse good and sufficient reasons has not been uence of the uproar, the stewards were

made public. sent for to secure quiet. A scrimmage "It is remarked, however, that Great followed and blows were exchanged, Af-Britain, so far. as the department is in-formed, is in no instance erecting fortiter a sharp tussle quietude was obtained. Later, while Mr. Edward McHugh, fications trespassing on our rights,

taken upon the request of Lord Salisbury, and defeated a concert of the European powers to intervene in South Africa, and border that menaced the peace and wel fare of this country. At the conclusion Camp Belmont, South Africa, December

of Mr. Sultzer's remarks on a rising vote, the motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried.

At the High School Building.

There was a large, fashionable and in-

Seeds that will Flower Why send to the United States for your FLOWER SEEDS when you ble Seeds at home. We deliver any SIX PACKETS OF SEEDS selected fro our Catalogue for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Send us a portion of your orde Catalogues furnished on application.



ember of parliament for South Armagh, (Signed) was speaking, a small coterie renewed the "H. C. CORBIN, interruptions, which developed into a free fight. Ultimately the police overpowered "Adjutant General." Mr. Sultzer and Mr. Richardson, the the disturbers and ejected them. Mr. Redmond in his remarks denounced Democratic leader, demanded time to debate the motion, but the speaker ruled the war as the "most damning of which it was not debatable. Thereupon there is any record in history;" but he Mr. Sultzer requested Mr. Hull to yield five minutes to him. evoked tremendous enthusiasm when referring to the gallantry of the Irish "I have no objection," replied Mr. Hull. Mr. Sultzer took the floor and delivered a scathing denunciation of the admi An Interesting War Letter. istration. He charged that it did nothing without Gathering of the Westfield A very interesting letter has been re the consent of Downing street; that the recent action of Secretary Hay had been ceived from one of the brave boys of this city who is serving the Queen and coun-try in South Africa. The letter is from Fred. McCain, who is with the first con-tingent, and whose parents and sister recharging generally that the English were erecting fortifications along the Canadian side at No. 6 Military Road This young soldier writes his first letter

the greenish white of the Malaga to a fairly black, the shades between, rose and violet, being wonders of beauty and some have the look of being moist with dew

As for the millinery itself; well, there i so much to be said on the subject that one hardly knows where to begin. The larger places are already beginning to talk "opening," though it does seen a triffe "opening," though it does seen a trifle early for that. For the benefit of the lady readers of this department I had a little millinery chat with one or two of the leading milliners this week, and gleaned some little hints that may be accep table. Said one of these: "We are t have no more plain millinery. It's gon But and everything this year tends to ward elaboration; shirred, draped, be flowered and chiffoned, but charming and pretty; medium round shapes and toques be more popular than large hats especially in the early spring, although of course, big hats will still be favor te for mid-summer wear. "The smartest new hats are made of fancy braids, nar row braids are sewed together formin entire shapes, or rolled or corded int toques and smaller effects. Very broad prices, plateaus and wide braids made up to a foot and a half in width are used t make whole hats as well as crowns, an

to form rolls for edges of the brims, and are draped into crowns. Tuscan fancy straws with loops of fir

French and Swiss fancy braids will be much in vogue for the puffed crowns. Lace, net, mouselline de soie, and al soft, transparent materials are to be de cidedly the thing in milinery this season and you can't go much astray whatever you elect to wear on your head."

Command Cood Wages.

Considering how great is the deman for good servants right here in Canada it isn't likely any could be found who would care to go so far afield as South Africa; but that land offers great attract tions to those who work for a meagr living, according to a lady who lived fo some time in that country and who recent ly visited this city. She says: In Rhod csia it is scarcely possible to get a white servant at all and those that can be had demand wages which to most new settler. are prohibitive-from \$40 to \$50 a month being paid to a white cook. They do not have to work hard or be very exper either, for there are Kaffir boys to do th rougher parts of the work. It is really a paradise for good servants and its pity some of the immigration societies or agencies do not interest themselves in the matter."

Must Be Divinely Tall.

London, so says an English magazing is soon to see yet another woman's club and one condition in regard to it is curious. A rule of membership demands that every woman shall be not less than six feet in height. Athletics have done much in these days to strengthen and enlarge the physique of the women in the old country; but one would think there would be some difficulty in finding members enough who possessed this qualification to keep a club going.

Two Opinions About It.

smoking room.

It is curiously noted that while the other day a London police magistrate declared that a woman is at liberty to in-dulge in smoking as much as her health head and stomach will permit her, it was stailed at a medical congress on the very same day that the snoke from cigarettes when taken into the system was every whit as injurious as choke damp. Now if women were employed in any work which exposed them to the evils of choke or black damp a great outery would be raised; but it is quite another story when The habit seems to be growing among fall classes of women, everywhere in Canada, while in London a woman's club is not now considered complete without its a

you've to do is to invest in some dainty stuffs and set to work 'latticing' them." Care of the Teeth. The importance of good teeth canno

used on the bodice of this gown.

ancy waist.

applications is the scheme for the pretty

"Latticed chenille with fringe will be

be over-estimated and much more atten tion is bestowed upon them than formerly for it has come to be generally recognize that fine well-preserved teeth add much that nine well-preferved teeth and much to ones personal attractions as well as min-istering largely to ones comfort. There is as much difference in teeth as in people and every possible variety of color, form and setting may be seen; and while every-one may not have beautiful teeth everyone may at least have sound and well kep teeth which, if they do not actually at tract, certainly need not repel. Everyon should realize that his own individual e forts are of greater importance in pr serving his teeth than those of his dentis True a skilful dentist is a necessity; bu far more depends upon the daily persona care of the teeth than upon the mos scientific dental treatment. Intelligen and conscientious care of these precious bits of ivory should be instilled in very young children and maintained until it has become habitual. This habit once established there will be little difficulty in adhering to it, for dainty

care of the mouth is a real necessity one of fastidious personal appearance. Of vital importance is the necessity of keeping the teeth perfectly free from food, which, if allowed to accumulate, is both

offensive and injurious. If too close together to admit of a tooth-pick, dental floss should be passed be-

ween them. Never use pins or other metallic instru ments lest the enamel be injured and cavities follow. Most persons brush their

cavities follow. Most persons brush their teeth on rising and they should also be carefully cleansed after each meal and at bed time. This is a good time to rinse them well with some antiseptic wash such as listerine. Six or eight drops in a half glass of tepid water makes a delightfully simple under the with in refreshing wash and leaves the mouth good condition for the night's rest. A little borax is wholesome and sweet ening, and occasionally a pinch of salt fo its tonic effect on the gums is beneficial. In buying brushes select those of medium stiffness curved to fit the mouth, with bristles of graduated length, those at the tip being shortest. Brush slowly and thoroughly, striving to penetrate every them look red. iny crack and crevice and do not fail t brush much vertically, for this is more effectual than the crosswise stroke. It is not wise to use tooth powder oftener than one a day. Use any simple prepar-

ation—a good one is composed of equal parts of chalk and orris root. Avoid the highly colored and highly flavored imi-tations of well known dentifirices. They

are dangerous. One needs to visit the dentist at lea One needs to visit the dentist at least twice a year to let him look the teeth over carefully. If there are no cavities so much the better; if any exist it is far easier to attend to them when small and not oversensitive. Extremes of heat and cold in food and drink should be avoided; also very hard substances which would break the enamel or lossen the fillings. In short the price or lossen the fillings. In short the price set upon well preserved teeth is just "eternal vigilance" and nothing short of that will enable one to hold this preciou possession, however much he may desin

George H. Bertram, M. P., Dead.

Toronto, March 20-(Special)-George H. Bertram, M. P., for Centre Toront died tonight, after a long and painful ill ness. Mr. Bertram had known for some time his recovery from a cancerous growt from which he was afflicted was imposs ble, and physicians a fey days ago gav up all hope. He died surrounded by mem bers of his family. Ottawa, March 20-(Special)General regret is felt here over the news of the death of G. H. Bertram, M. P., at Toronto tonight. He had many warm friends and no enemys inparliament.

angel's wine.

¹Y this has been formed into applique in velves on a white satin ground employed for the sleeres and sometimes for the sole of the bolero must be taken into consumptions. We stayed at the run part by signification that we have a factor of the sleeres and sometimes for the sole of the sole this has been formed into applique in velvet on a white sath ground employed wind stirs up in storms. We stayed at al patterns upon them possess that firm and solid character on which our grandmothers would proudly have affirmed their capabilities for standing alone."

For Freckles.

March seems to be the month when, if you are inclined to freckle, you can scarcely stir out without injury to your skin-if freckles are injuries. The following is recommended and is said to be an un-failing remedy. Keep the system clear by a careful diet. Wash the face in very hot water with one-half teaspoonful of hot water with one-half teaspoonful of borax to the quart. Wipe dry and rub with cut lemon. Leave this on until it begins to smart, ringe in tepid water, wipe and sponge with this lotion: One tea-spoonful of alcohol, or eitron scented cologne, and three times as much rose water or distilled water. When going out into the sunshine sponge the face with this and rub carbonate of magnesia over out into the sunshine sponge the face with this and rub carbonate of magnesia over it. Do not wear a veil. When you come it it don't before with a some of the boys think, but it don't bother some of the boys think, but it don't bother in with dusty skin rub the face with a teaspoonful of pure sweet oil and wipe or wash off with hot water, dabbing it dry with a soft towel. Lemonade, char-coal and crab apple salts taken dafly will do much to improve a freckled skin. To keen the line in and in a tark the daft is the some of the boys think, but it don't bother me. Some of the boys think, but it don't bother me. Some of the boys think, but it don't bother me. Some of the boys think, but it don't bother me. Some of the boys think, but it don't bother me. Some of the boys think, but it don't bother me. Some of the boys think, but it don't bother me. Some of the boys think, but it don't bother far of an attack at night. There are some of the Royal Horse Ar-tillery and the Gordon Highlanders camp-ed alongside of us. That makes about keep the lips in good condition in windy weather apply camphor ice before going out of doors. Refrain from, biting or pinching and otherwise trying to make

New Brunswick Will Soon Be as it is hard for me to get paper to write Eating Her Own Flour.

Within the past few weeks orders for machinery for six new roller wheat mills have been sent from New Brunswick to Messrs. Greey of Toronto, who have sup-plied the plant for many of those mills now in operation in this province. With these six built and running, there will be 18 such mills in operation in New Brunswick. One or two more on the North Shore are in view so that it is confidently calculated that within two years thre will be in New Brunswick? O roller wheat mills, turning out per day an average of about 1,000 barrels of ex-cellent flour produced by New Brunswick's people at the great saving to them of the money new spent for the flour they need. Affice scown, representative of Messrs. Greated the has taken orders for the south of the flow orders for the south of the flow of the south of the money new spent for the flour they need. Affice scown, representative of Messrs. Greated he has taken orders for the south of the flow of the south of the south of the flow of the south of the south of the flow of the south of the south of the flow of the south of the south of the flow of the south of the money have spent for the flow of the south of the south of the flow of the south of the south of the south of the south of the money have spent for the flow of the south of the money have spent for the flow of the south of the money have spent for the flow of the south of the money have spent for the flow of the south of the money have spent for the flow of the south of the money have spent for the flow of the south of the money have spent for the flow of the south of the money have spent for the flow of the south of the money have spent for the flow of the south of the south of the south of the south of the money have spent for the flow of the south of t Within the past few weeks orders for

bolk a day. One at Lakeville, Carleton County, 50 bbls.

at Bristol, Carleton County, 50 bbls.

ay. One at Killam's Mill.Westmoreland County, 0 bbls a day. Mr. McKeown, went some few days ago to

Montton where he expected another order, and he then was booked for Nova Scotia, where one or two mills are projected. The New Brunswick government's policy is evi-dently producing most beneficial results.

Admiral Fairfax Dead.

and nothing to do but mount water guard twice a day, then we mount our horses, eight of us, and go with the water tank drawn by 16 oxen, and go about three miles. We have to go armed, as we do not know when there will be a crowd of Boers run across us, for we are in the enemy's country. Belmont is the place of the big fight in November 21. It was a good place for the Boers. There is a big hill where they were and where the English had to charge to get at them. The top of the hill was covered with dead Boers that they could

Boers. There is a big hill where they were and where the English had to charge to get at them. The top of the hill was covered with dead Boers that they could not bury, so our colonel had to send up a party of men to bury them. We have a lot of ostriches here and some of the boys have good fun trying to catch them for the sets of getting feathers. The hows frenine years, the object of which was to keep graduates of the High School in touch with one another. Mayor Sears, in conclusion, said he had great pleasure in introducing to the audience Dr. Drum-mond, most eminent writer and a true here Chairman Nase spoke next. He told o the good results from improvement o stock. He himself had made money out of stock purchased from the government's recent importation. Mr. D. W. McKenzie, vice-president of

mond, most eminent writer and a true born Canadian. Dr. Drummond then stepped forward and gave several readings, interspersed with songs by Rev. A. G. H. Dicker and J. N. Sutherland and selections by the High School orchestra. The most profound attention and his read-ings were mostly given in French-Cana-a poem cutiled The Irish Fusiliers, which highly pleased the audience. • Dr. Drummond's remarks were very in-teresting and instructive and introduced ustoms of the the second seco

fear of an attack at night. There are some of the Royal Horse Ar-tillery and the Gordon Highlanders camp-ed alongside of us. That makes about 1,800 at Belmont at present. We are about 1,700 miles from Cape Town and 40 miles The pleased the audience. The pleased the audience is remarks were very in-teresting and instructive and introduced to the audience many characteristics and customs of the French-Canadians of which-the success with stock, yet he approved of the the people of these parts are quite ig-norant. Dr. White, in rising to move a vote of from Kimberley. As to our going to the front we don't as yet know anything

Write me soon and as often as you can

on. I remain your loving brother, Fred.

the people of these parts are quite ig-norant. Dr. White, in rising to move a vote of thanks to Dr. Drummond, paid a high tribute to the French-Canadians, who he said the people of St. John know very little about. We find them, said he, fighting shoulder to shoulder in South Africa and the patriotism which they years ago had for France had been en-tirely transferred to the Queen and Em-pire. When Canada, which is now the greatest of the colonies, was invaded by the United States in 1812 French-Cana-dians fought bravely and assisted greatly in repelling the enemy. The first habi-tation in this city was built by a French-man, Charles LaTour on the west side and the first to explore the St. John river; now styled the Rhine of America, was Samuel De Chaplain. Dr. White had great pleasure in moving the resolution, Dr. Thomas Walker, in seconding the resolution, briefly referred to Dr. Drum-mond as a literary person, a medical prac-titioner and a son of Canada.

Drummond.

Society upon securing such an eminent person as Dr. Drummond to appear in St. John. It was indeed a treat to hear him and it must have been very satis-factory to Dr. Drummond to see such

for their attention and hoped that this would not be his last visit to St. John. The entertainment closed with singing God Save the Queen and cheers for Dr.

were also present. It was developed that the Imperial or Standard company has been receiving a one-sixth reduction from the Graid Trunk in its freight rates from Sarnia to Petrolia. The intoxication of love is manifesty the intoxication of trath is invisible, with Bloemfontein and a military tele-graph office established there. Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for that town at sender's risk, intoxication of trath is invisible.

'and I saw him and Mrs. Hayes talki

He pointed out the importance of the people of Westfield raising vegetables and small fruit, as they had such a grand

market, though the popularity of the place

as a summer resort, and a so had an ex-cellent market at St. John. Hon. Mr. Labillois was loudly applauded when he

referred to the Transvaal war and the loyalty of the people of Canada to the Queen and Empire. He said the result of the war would be the great confederation

of South Africa protected by the British

flag. Chairman Nase spoke next. He told o

Boston Reformatory Burned.

jury cases:-John Macpherson vs. Jennie Thomps -C. E. Duffy files record. John Macpherson vs. Arthur A. Thom son and Jennie Thompson-C. E. Du

files record. John Macpherson vs. James E. Fra and Mary A. Fraser-C. E. Duffy fi

record. John Macpherson vs. John Pugh-C:

Duffy files record. William Boyle vs. George J. McNally Geo. F. and A. J. Gregory file record. The first four cases are all actions

Judge Forbes, of St. John, will be cal

to try the Macpherson-Pugh case ccount of a relationship between Ju the society, said it depended on the farm Wilson and the defendant. Macpherson against Fraser will be tak p tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock

They Want to be Reporters.

Fredericton, March 20-The examin tion of applicants for appointment official stenographers commenced in t upreme court room this afternoon. T following are the applicants: Peter Hughes, J. P. McPeake, Blanche Whit head, Fredericton; G. Carleton Gerov Gertrude Macdonald, Florence A. McKea St. John; and Gertrude Beaumont, Mon ton. The examinations are in charge the attorney general and Geo. W. Alle Q. C.

Scientific Kite Flying.

Stamford, Conn., March 20-William . Hoyt began today for the United State weather bureau, a series of experiment with kites, which will be continue throughout New England during the sun mer. The object of the experiments to obtain temperatures at different alt udes in various parts of the country. Hoyt sent up several kites today wit thermometers attached. From here I will go to Mount Vernon and New R

Trouble In a Harem.

London, March 21.—The Constantinep correspondent of the Times says:— "Eight ladies of the palace have been sen into exile for machinations in connectio with the sultan's fugitive brother-in-law Mahmud Pasha. The palace secretary Kiamal Bey, was suddenly exiled to Hec jaz last Saturday. The reason has not bee made public." London, March 21,-The Constanting

Turkey Has Yielded to Russia.

London, March 21-The Constanting correspondent of the Times announces the the Sultan has yielded "in all essentia Boston, March 20 .- A large building to the Russian demands particulars" specting railway concessions in As Minor.

Earning Money Easily.

The fire started about 6.30 p. m., a Boston, March 20-The four-maste schooner William J. Lipsett, at this por from Norfolk, today, is reported to hav earned for her owners \$0,840 in demuring fees. Her freight was \$2 per ton for con

Ottawa, March 20.—A meeting of the rail-way committee of the Privy Council was held this forencon. There were present Messrs. Blair, Mills, Dobell, Sir Henry Joly. The case of the Sun Oil Refining Company and the Galt and Schneiber Oil Companies against the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Companies was taken up. Mr. B. B. Osler and Mr. Bell appeared for the Grand Trunk, Judge Clark for the Can-adian Pacific, Mr. Staunton, of Hamilton, and Mr. Brodeaur, Montreal, for the Oil companies. Mr. Drinkwater, of the Cana-dian Pacific Railway and Mr. William Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk Railway, were also present.

day One at Centreville, Carleton County, 50 bbls day One at Conterbury, York County, 50 bbls. a

Naples, March 20-Admiral Sir-Henry The best of us imbibe more devil's than Fairfax, British commander-in-chief at angel's wine.

London, March 21.—The Shanghai corres-pondent of the Times says:— "The North China Daily News publishes "The North China Daily News publishes a despatch from a correspondent in the province of Shan Tung, who says that, while the Chinese government has not taken active measures to suppress the anti-foreign movement, Governor Yuan has warned the missionaries that the local authorities can-not be held responsible for the safety of those travelling unescorted into the inter-tor

about it.

The position of the native Christians is deplorable, and if the anti-foreign move-ment continues ignored and unchecked, serious consequences are inevitable."

Railway Discrimination.

Conditions In China.

Drummond and Mayor Sears.

mond as a literary person, a medical prac-titioner and a son of Canada. The resolution was put and a vote of thanks was most heartily tendered Dr.

a large audience present. Dr. Drummond thanked those present

Boston, March 20.—A large building-pecupied as a stable and constituting one of a group of wooden structures connected with the city's reformatory for boys, at Rainsford Island, Boston harbor, was burned tonight, causing a loss of \$3,000

The C. P. R. Company's telegraph anor. \$1,000. nounce that the foreign office advises tele-

speakers now working under the auspice of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Associa-tion, to Westfield Beach to hold meetings tion, to we shall be ach to hold meetings, at an early date. Hon. Mr. Labillois responded to the vote of thanks and the very enjoyable and successful meeting was concluded with the hearty and tuneful singing of the national Mayor Sears congratulated the Alumnae



THE SEMIWEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. MAR CH. 4, 1900.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

an 8-page paper and is published every ednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in vance, by The Telegraph Publishing Com-by of Saint John, a company incorporated act of the legislature of New Brunswick; onas Dunning, Business Manager; James anay, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.

dinary commercial advertisements taking run of the paper:-Each insertion \$1.00

ertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., its for each insertion of 6 lines or less. ice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of com-laints as to the miscarriage of letters al-aged to contain money remitted to this office there have to request our subscribers and agents then sonding money for The Telegraph to a so by post office order or registered letter, which case the remittance will be at our etc.

A. In remitting by checks or post office orders ir patrons will please make them payable The Telegraph Publishing Company. All letters for the business office of this iper should be addressed to The Telegraph iblishing Company, St. John; and all cor-spondence for the editorial department cuild be sent to the Editor of The Tele-raph, St. John.

Subscribers will be required to holey is outscribers will be required to oay for imports sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrearages are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid. It is a well settled principal of law that a nam must pay for what he has. Hence, who-wer takes a paper from the post office, must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

brief. rite plainly and take special pains with

unes. Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your mmunication as an evidence of good faith. Write nothing for which you are not pre-ured to be held personally responsible.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIR-JLATION IN THE MARITIME PROV-

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

• ST. JOHN. N. B., MARCH 24, 1900.

WHY THEY DID NOT INTERVENE.

None of the great powers of Europe will in and the two Dutch republics of South case of the Boers the conditions were all an and the two Dutch republics of South Africa. Yet when the secret history of this war is disclosed, as it may not be for

were unfriendly, the Russian press was, are no longer necessary to convince Cana- themselves of this burthen on their reas usual, ready to attack the only really dians that their country is going ahead. sources. war outside the British islands. At a Nevertheless, the story of Canada's Ontario has, ever since confederation, later period Lord Wolseley maintained rapid march forward can only be told by performed all its legislative work by means that Great Britain could send 60,000 or the aid of statistics, and those now avail of a single chamber and no man can say

it. Now Great Britain has shown that we feel assured they will revive a relish which have until now maintained an upper she can send 200,006 men not merely a for such information among newspaper house. If a province can for thirty-three short distance but 7,000 miles and keep readers. For the seven months of the years do its legislative work efficiently them well supplied with everything need- current fiscal year the aggregate trade of with a single house elected directly by the ed. There is not another nation in Europe the Dominion amounted to \$227,653,842, pcople, it can, do it for all time in the same that could have done this, or anything the imports being \$107,823,088 and the ex- way, and all the ancient, stereotyped argulike it, for even if they had the men they do not possess the ships to carry them. by \$3,000,000 than the total for the full thin airs in New Brunswick, by great The rulers of the continental nations now year of 1895. The increase is \$31,636,470 goed fortune and thanks to the energy and see that Great Britain, so long despised over the corresponding seven months of ability of the Hon. A. G. Brair, we are as a military power, has now become for- last year, and if this rate is maintained rid of our sistative council. For years midable in that respect and the nation until the 30th June next it will make our he kept this result steadily in view and ho which assumes an offensively hostile atti- advance relatively the largest in the his appointments were made to the council ex-

the case it was perhaps well that the lows:-

THE BOER COLLAPSE.

with South African conditions could have that every man fit for active service was is told for the past six years in the fol- Quebec will do so also. placed in the field. That would include lowing table:-1896.... 239,025,360 ber that is usually held to mean one-fourth 1897 of the entire population. Probably in the

size of the Boer armies in proportion to Few things could be more gratifying the Tory leaders in stirring up racial ani the whole number of the people will serve than such a splendid result, indicating as mosities in Canada, but we should have as an example to show how great a de-it does the rapid and satisfactory progress felt warranted in employing even stronger fensive power a small nation may possess. we are making as a business people. But it must be remembered that in the

TWO KINDS OF LITERATURE.

..

ity of Great Britain to send abroad a of statistical prosperity and are in the confederation with a single chamber or single army corps of 30,000 to engage in any era of the real thing. Columns of figures which have since succeeded in ridding

even 90,000 men abroad, but the critics able are big with meaning and promise. That its laws have been at all inferior to shook their heads and declined to believe They are se striking and encouraging that those passed by Quebec or Nova Scotia, tude toward her is likely to repent her tory of any country. The story of in- cept of men who were pledged to vote folly at some future day. In this view of creases for the past five years is as fol- for the abolition of that body. One or

South African republics were successful at 1896..... \$14,604,875 but there were enough faithful ones to Total increases...... \$128,715;985 refuse to redeem the pledges which had

The full measure of this growth will be been made a condition precedent of their better appreciated when it is remembered appointment. Indeed, one individua The collapse of the Boer power has been that the gain during the eighteen years whose appointment was hardly two days markable. Certainly no one not familiar of Conservative rule, one year of which old, the ink on whose pledge was hardly is included in the above statement, dry, not only refused to carry out his amounted to \$65,000,000. By the end of promise but actually took high constitusupposed that a population so small as that of the Transvaal and Free State in current fiscal year there are good tional ground against such a condition be could place such large armies in the field, reasons for expecting that the develop- ing exacted from him. Still, in spite of and make such a stout resistance. The ment of trade for four years of Liberal faithless men, if the end is kept steadily Boers came nearer to the complete idea of rule will be considerably more than double in view, the people of Nova Scotia will in an armed pation than any people of mod- that of the long regime which preceded it. time be able to get rid of their legislative ern times, for it will probably be found The full story of our aggregate trade council, and we hope that the people of

CAUGHT RED HANDED.

We have referred in as strong terms as were deemed judicious to the unpatriotic and mischievous tactics being employed by condemnatory language if we had been aware of the depth and scope of that movement. Within the meaning of the



Attractive, stylish, serviceable garments at the usual low prices you have grown to expect at this store. We open the season with a full and complete stock of spring's newest styles and fabrics. There's a genuine and considerable saving on every article-indeed our prices demonstrate in unmistakable manner our undoubted clothing supremacy.

Spring Suits. Men's and Youths'—Newest patterns and effects in Mixed Tweeds, also plain Blue and Black Worsteds and Serges, the proper cut in coats, splendidly tailored, perfect fitting, thoroughly guaranteed suits, such as elsewhere would cost you all of \$10.00, marked here for \$8.00.

Spring Overcoats. Extra quality, in all the latest shades of Light Whipcord, well tailored, good fitting, dressy and good wearing. Such Overcoats as would usually cost you from \$12 to \$15 are here for \$10.00.

A CLOTHING SUGGESTION. For the man who wants to make a fairly would suggest a new pair of Trousers to freshen up with. We have here in abundance just what you want from a good strong serviceable working trousers at \$1.00 per pair to a pair for Dress occasions at \$5.00, and any price between.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

two or three generations, it will be found that Kruger had assurances from more than one great power and that he would ever have entered into the contest witht such assurances. There is no doubt at certain European powers are quite s much responsible for the war as Kruger r Steyn. These two men believed that Russia, France and Germany would never ermit Great Britain to become the sole but British power would be destroyed in bouth Africa. The very circumstances such terms as to make peace impossible, will account for what would be otherwise se that war and war only was the deliber- quite inexplicable in the resistance of the

for years, the most modern arms and in this connection. The Boers have a stores of ammunition on the most extension inilitary system which enables the ive scale had been provided, and every government to command the sernilitary adventurer in Europe who could vices of every man in the of the Transvaal. Considering the distance of war all kinds of material and supplies difficulties of transportation, the rugged a good deal of commandering but we can great powers of Europe would step in and compel her to relinquish the fruits of her the European press for months past shows that this was the idea on which the war was based. With the exception of Italy, of all, for an Englishman was hardly safe that the end is only a question of time.

from insult in Amsterdam or Antwerp. Both of these nations had been loaded with favors by Great Britain and they repaid these favors with the basest in- It is scarcely likely that many people

grat tude. Neither nation could exist for have come to realize the really remark- such methods? a year as an independent state if Great able and unprecedented progress which Britain withdrew from the treaties guaran- Canada is just now making. Everyone teeing their independence and integrity, knows, of course, that there is activity yet both used their influence, such as it in all branches of commerce, that our was, to injure their benefactor and pro- railway and shipping interests are busier get rid of its legislative council, a body rector. When the South African war is than ever before, and that industries of which costs a large sum annually to mainsettlement with these two ingrates. city; but few people have, perhaps, fully a part of the machinery of the province.

sessed many black servants, who are virtually slaves, whom they left on their privilege. The government was asked farms to tend their cattle and till the soil they could not have marched to the front whip, was sending out thousands of copies ary place in those regards. One instance in such numbers. Slavery in this case of the Montreal Star on his frank as a of the Star's generosity will be sufficient as in that of the southern states of Amer- member of parliament. Of course the gov- to make this clear. Recognizing that the ica, was an aid to the Boers and enabled ernment could not be expected to answer Tories were handicapped by not having a practically all of them to take the field. the question with accuracy nor in detail; morning French paper in Montreal, it Then again the Transvaal government was but any doubt that may have been enter- practically started Le Journal. That paenormously rich, possessing a revenue at tained as to the fact is now set at rest by per is printed in the Star office, although least five times as great as that of most a statement from the Montreal Star itself. it has its own staff and keeps its own acpower in South Africa and that if they nations, so that the Boers were able to arm That paper, admits that Mr. Taylor has rought on a war Great Britain's military and equip themselves with the most modapotency would not only be disclosed, ern weapons and on a scale which a poor Star, and hopes that other public spirited outlay will not necessarily be large nor country could not have attained. The revenue of Canada is about \$8 per head the postmaster-general will have to put on campaign paper, organized and carried on onnected with the beginning of the war of the population; that of the Transvaal, arly show that outside assistance was was \$100 a head for several years before spected by Kruger and Steyn. The the war, so that it possessed wealth and imatim which was issued at the be- resources out of all proportion to its popuning of October last was couched in lation. The existence of these conditions New, Sir Richard Cartwright's speech at Toronto and the issue of the Montreal

They had been preparing for this contest A third factor must also be considered Star in question, are two things decidedly tirely to the fiscal policy of the present government, and the worst that has yet been said against it by a hostile press i secured had been engaged in the service country, and to use for the purposes that it exaggerates the growth of trade since 1896. If this criticism were well from Europe of the theatre of war, the owned by private parties. We have heard founded, although it is not, it will be seen nature of the country, the military system of the Dutch republics which gave effects. When the entire resources of a if Sir Richard had said that our trade had them absolute control of all the resources country of every kind are placed abso- increased \$95,000,000, when, as a matter of of the country in men, material and lutely under the control of the government fact, it has only increased \$94,803,000. Theney, we need feel no surprise that m litary authorities in Europe believed that placed in the hands of determined men, ormous increase. Even though he were Great Britain would be defeated in the and mercilessly exercised will enable a many millions astray, it could not at least contest and compelled to make a humiliating peace. But even if successful the could not be placed in the field under error. He would merely have been overother conditions. Yet this very power to stating a fact in relation to which every utilize all the resources of a nation at true cflizen, irrespective of race, religion once has its disadvantages, for it leaves or party, ought to rejoice.

hard earned victory. The whole tone of it with no reserve strength and the armies. As much cannot be said of the iss are necessarily filled with men who have the Montreal Star, which the Tories have gone into the war reluctantly and who adopted as campaign literature. That are ready to take the first opportunity issue was given up wholly to the race cry. our mother country has not had a single of quitting the ranks and returning to It contained a lurid account of the Montfriend in Europe. Even the government their homes. This is what is happening real disturbances, Mr. McNeill's hysterical of Portugal, a nation which owes its inde-now to the Boer armies and the process speech respecting the alleged insult to the pendence to Great Britain, was only kept of dissolution will continue more rapidly British flag, columns of attacks on Mr. to a decent condition of neutrality by fear in the future. However determined Tarte and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, incendiary rather than by love. The entire German Kruger and Steyn may be to continue articles filled with inuendos against press was hostile to Great Britain and re- the contest to the bitter end, the major- French-Canadians, and the whole illusinceed at the defeats which her forces rewere never weary of declaring than Eng-were never weary of declaring than Eng-decenver. The French Variation of the Free State has virtually been ful feeling that Canada was at last riven ter served did our contemporary endeavor and was a docating partial the free of the press deciared that range and so applied in source and so applied in source and so applied in source and so applied in a source and source a avenged in South Africa. The getting down their arms. The Trans- Sir Wilfrid Laurier. That it also contain-, others." newspapers, with one of two exceptions, ready to all out longer but the ed gross exaggerations, criminal garblings A family quarrel like this is significant. free nation in Europe. The Dates intermediate intermedinate intermediate intermediate intermediate intermedia

MARVELLOUS PROGRESS.

SECOND CHAMBERS.

The government of Quebec is trying to

over Great Britain will no doubt have a all classes are working to their full capa-The change of policy that has taken grasped what all this means when measur- The other day a bill was carried through themselves with desperate tenacity to the three preceding years; but that is not place in the European courts and which ed in dollars and cents. Statistics are the Quebec House of Assembly by a vote task of discrediting the prefereitial tariff a fair thing to do. The very fact which has made them determined not to inter-prosy things, and when the Conservatives of 31 to 14 to effect this object, but it will introduced by the present government. lay at the foundation of this policy was fere in the South African war is the un-were in power so many of them were probably be defeated in the council for They sneer at it, belittle it, and misrepretere in the south African war is the day were in power so many of them were proparty the second chambers do not take kindly to the sent it. They vary their forms of attack; had which had been going on for a long the part of Great Britain which this war the ordinary reader is now inclined to idea of abolishing themselves. Happy are but they have all arrived at the one conproduced. The time was when mili-turn away from anything in that form. those provinces which have no second clusion that the tariff is a snare and a

of money, at the very head of that party whether Mr. Taylor, the Conservative Sir Charles Tupper himself fills a second counts. The Star and Sir Charles Tupper sent out many thousands of copies of the are understood to foot all the bills. This members will frank out so many more that continuous; for Le Journal is a purely special trains to carry them. At the for a purpose.

In the light of the foregoing, what folsame time it attacks with venemous feellows will be surprising. It seems that the ings the mailing out of Sir Richard Cartanti-French campaign carried on by the Star has gone to such extremes that Le

Journal; at the risk of a complete change of staff, has turned against it. Having reference to the Montreal disturbances, it points out that the Star used one language about Laval's flag for its city edition, and other language, to the effect that the French flag was given the place of honor, in the edition intended for Ontario and the maritime provinces-the edition which Tory members are sending out by tens of thousands on their frank. It adds :-----"It seems that this change for the worse vas made purposely for Ontario. We waited for last night's Star to give us a few words of apology or explanation, but we got nothing of the kind. The duty now rests upon us to stigmatize as it despectable sheet. Let prejudice be openly strongest of the human passions, jealousy, Tobacco leaf..... aroused against us, good and well; we lies at the base of these tactics. The Con- Binder twine ... is too much. It is adding cowardice to a decided advantage by alleging an anti- Mining machinery.

cused the students of substituting the opponents receive any credit for putting. French flag for the British flag. But sup-into practice a policy respecting which Coal, anthracite. posing that the tricolor for once was placed they did nothing more than mark time Seeds..... at the head of the procession, or side by during all the later years of their regime. side with the Union Jack, was it worth But let that pass. We propose to meet while for all that to resort to the dis- them fairly and fully on their own chosen honest trick which we point out? What ground. We desire here and now to settle tioned is on the free list, and could not the Star is driving at with these overdone the question as to whether the preferen- possibly be affected by the preferential

would make the race cry the basis of its campaign in a country like Canada would salaries it is probably paying have broken campaign in a country like Canada would probably not be sensitive on such points. What, however, do the people think of tively unimportant phase of the matter. What do sober-minded and patriotic Cana- have been as follows:-

miserable tactics?

IT IS NOT A FRAUD.

opposition to say that they have set

GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. ST. JOHN, N. B. King Street. Corner Germain.

Animals. Hides and skins

..........

picious disagreement among them when operation. Preceding years have nothing they come to deal with the trade figures to do with the question. bearing on the question, in respect of Now, it is true that within the same which there ought to be accuracy and three years our imports have increased harmony; but, however wide the diver- from the United States by \$31,358,125, and gencies are in that regard, they are unan- at first sight it would seem that this imous in the view that this new policy casts a reasonable doubt on the efficacy has utterly failed to help England, while of the preference to England. It is upon it has been of the greatest service to the this fact that the opposition build their United States. To make this view good case. But they ignore the character of they resort to a practice altogether too our trade with the United States. An mmon among the irresponsible critics analysis of the trade returns reveals the new tariff afford a substantial advantage who sit to the left of Mr. Speaker. They important fact that in large measure the to Great Britain. Take, for example, the contract the showing on one side, either goods which we buy from our neighbors by bold garbling or an ingenious juggling do not belong to those classes which Engof figures, and exaggerate the showing land either can or does supply. Take, for on the other. No misrepresentation seems example, the following articles imported too daring, nor no concealment too mean, in 1899 from the United States:-

-that the preferential tariff has not help- Animals. ?

Iron, for wire hypocrisy. It is not British. In the first place, the Star uttered a lie when it ac-als, that they cannot bear to see their Rubber, crude...... Coin and bullion

1899. Here is an increase of \$7,647,935, or the

Thus for the past year are bought \$50.-644,741 worth of goods from the United States which are not affected, and cannot possibly be, by the preferential tariff. England cannot supply them. The bulk of them are on the free list. If smaller items were taken into the account, probably another \$10,000,000 of our total purchases of \$93,000,000 from the United States could be taken off. Respecting what remains it will be found that the ton, wool, linen and silk, in the exportation of which England and the United States are competitors, and what has been the result? Comparing the year 1899 with

,942,154	From	From
514,084	Great Bri	tain. U. S.
555,577	Linen mfrs\$ 442,10	06 \$ 14,550
,966,890	Wool mfrs 1,997,9	10 205,951
,062,753	Cotton mfrs 1,130,9	70 438,774
,878,725	Silk mfrs 589,8	91 95,210
818,404	I	

355,883 Total increase. \$4,160,877 \$750,485 3,110,497 Could anything be more striking or con 747.827 vincing? It will be seen that in respect 1,621,115 of the articles in the production of which the greatest amount of skill and labor 2 183 861 have been employed England, with the 5,847,685 preferential tariff in her favor, increased 341,615 | her sales to us since 1897 by \$4,160,877, as

compared with \$750,485 by the United .\$38,753,351 Total States. This, too, in the case of Eng Every one of the articles above menland, was on a business in these articles aggregating \$15,043,991 in 1899; so that the rate of increase was equivalent to 28 per the Star is driving at with these overdone the question as to whether the preference possibly be anotect by the products as corn, raw cotton, cent. or slightly more than the increase for all of us to forget? The Star often per contra, helped the United States. If tobacco, lumber, coal and seeds are not in respect of our whole imports from that for all of us to forget? The Star often per contra, heiper the Cinter Grates. It tobacco, hunder, can all of the ar-praises the patriotic spirit of Sir Charles it has not been of assistance to Great exported by England. Some of the ar-quarter. On the other hand, our increased porced at the beginning of the war. They ceived at the beginning of the war. They to their material interests than for the ceived at the beginning of the war. They ceived at the beginning then Enc. on the other hand, if it can be satisfac- sale abroad; but they come to us from cannot supply, and to which the new tariff has no application at all.

> imports from the United States does not, by \$7,647,935; that this increase was very in other articles which England is unable

the opposition case falls to the ground. 870,000 It does not leave them with a word to say

> ...\$11,891,390 The Grand Trunk Railway has declared Joining the two lists together we have a dividend of 31 per cent on second prethis result for 1899, as relates to our im- ference stock. This is welcome news, not only from the standpoint of the railway,

equivalent of 26 per cent. There is no get- Fruits, green Sir Charles Tupper to average up these three years and compare them with the three preceding years; but that is not

1899 are the following: - -Express parcels

674,321

ports from the United States :--



WAR NEWS.

London, March 21, 4.50 a. m.—While there is a lull in the military operations, the political surroundings of the war show interesting developments. The colonial of-fice has telegraphed to Cape Town the destruction of property.. This will not be published in London until after its pro-mulgation in South Africa; but it is known that it will convey an intimation that any wanton destruction of British property during the war will be regarded

property during the war will be regarded as warranting a claim for compensation and as justifying a levy upon private property, should the resources of the Transvaal republic prove inadequate.

The fact that the proclamation is is-sued by the colonial office is regarded as a significant indication that the republics will be administered as crown colonies. In this connection it is understood that the leaders of the opposition in parlia-ment now admit that no other settlement is possible, since the republics insist upon their demand for absolute independence. In view of this the efforts of the Liberals will be confined to securing in the settlement the best treatment for the Dutch population, including security against their disfranchisement.

against their disfranchisement. It is becoming regarded as quite a set-tled matter that, should the war be end-ed, as is now hoped, before June, the gov-ernment will dissolve parliament and ap-peal to the country on the basis of a suc-cessful South African policy. Should the war drag on, dissolution will be post-poned until next spring. In any event one of the foremost planks of the govern-ment, platform will be army re-organiza-tion

There is no further information as to the movements of Sir Alfred Milner. It is regarded as certain, however, that he has gone to Bloemfontein to arrange for the temporary administration of the Free State

Mr. Steyn's reply to Lord Roberts charges of the misuse of the flag of truce is commented upon as impertinent and ridiculous; and Lord Roberts' course in closing a useless discussion is comm

Indications from Natal seem to show that Gen. Buller's forward movement will

The government has decided that Major Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington shall com-mand a colonial force of 5,000, including the 2,500 men Mr. Chamberlain asked from Australia.

A statement comes from Pretoria admitting that the Boer losses during the war exceed 7,000. No fresh news has been received from

Mafeking, but a Pretoria despatch dated Thursday, March 15, asserts that Colonel Plumer has not been able to advance

south of Lobatsi.

ment. Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer presidents and the friendly note of the president of the United States and the an-

is constantly clogged with impurities. He becomes more conscious of it as warm weathgeneral of Michigan state troops, was solved today when a friend of the missing American received a letter from him, wr tten in Cape Town, South Africa, dated February 10. General White says he is sorry he did not remain in Michigan general of Michigan state troops, was

he is sorry he did not remain in Michigan All this is wrong, A healthy body is not he is sorry he did not remain in Michigan and fight his troubles out. He went to Chicago from Grand Rapids on December 29, left Chicago for New Orleans on December 31, arriving next night. He set cured a position as foreman on the British ship Malin, of Dundee, Scotland, ladem with mules for the British army in South Africa and sailed for Cape Town on January 7. He arrived in Cape Town early in February. White claims to be innocent of any intention of wrong doing.
London, March 21.—A correspondent of the Daily News at Bloemfontein telegraphing Monday, March 19, says:—

ing Monday, March 19, says:-"I learned from Johannesburg that it is not true that the mines have been flooded or otherwise damaged, beyond the fact that the machinery is suffering from dis-use. My informant declares that the whole story was fabricated to court sympathy."

The German Foreign Office is Discussing Sugar Bounties with

Austria but Is Not a Party to Any Peace Movement for the Benefit

of the Boers, \

Berlin, March 20 .- There is no foundation for the statement made here on the authority of a St. Petersburg correspond-ent of the Lokal Anzeiger,, that Germany

has participated in any way in a reported Franco-Russian communication to Great Franco-Russian communication to Great Britain with reference to establishing peace in South Africa. Germany ans-wered the Kruger-Steyn appeal unaided and uninfluenced and the text of the German consul at Pretoria. No negotia-tions took place between Germany and Russia as to how the former should ans-were and nothing is known here recarding

SPRING MEDICINES CAUSE Chronic Constipation man or woman ; in harmony. Is not that better than constant

yearly dosing? But this requires special treatment for each case. Patent medicines

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN; N. B., MARCH 24, 1930.

INE LIVER.

 Are you constipated?
 Is your complexion bad? Is your complexion bad?
 Are you sleepy in the day time?
 Are you irritable?
 Are you irritable?
 Do you get dizzy?
 How you you get rearry?

HEALTHY. And the methods of Nature are so gentle that the man is not conscious of this cleansing. He simply knows that he?
FISELS WELL ALL THE TIME.
But so-called "Spring Medicines" produce a violent change which creates an inflamma-loses the power to cleanse itself. CHRONIC CONSTAPATION results, and brings still further evils.
There is only one reasonable way to treat the body. Put it into such a condition that Dr. Sproule does. His patents after inishing treatment continue to grow stronger year by year. This is because he makes all the organs of the body work properly and
If you have some of the above symptoms, mark them and send them to the Doctor.

If you have some of the above symptoms, mark them and send them to the block stuggish He will tell you what to do to be PERMANENTLY CURED, and what the proper treat-ment would cost. He makes no charge for diagnosis or advice. Address DR. SPROULE B. A. (English Catarrh Specialist, Graduate Dublin University, formerly Surgeon Royal British Naval Service, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston.

Mr. Foster Would Give Great the imperial parliament and which had also received the approbation of the press of the Empire. (Cheers.) Mr. McMillan (Huron) endorsed prefer

Britain Nothing. ential tariff from the farmers standpoint. He quoted 23 articles which were used

Ottawa, March 20-The house today by witnessed a flat declaration by the Con-servatives that they are opposed to Great

Plumer has not been able to advance south of Lobatsi. London, March 20—The war office has reasized the following desnatch from Lord The German foreign office admits that oral negotiations have taken place in to hear the truth. All the sinister prophepeople had not been thrown out of em-ployment, bank shares had not fallen, Canada had not been made a slaughter market for the German and American manufacturers, as the Tories predicted. He proceeded to discuss the operation of the preferential tariff and showed that the increase in imports from the United States was mainly in raw material and was due to the activity of the manufacturing es-tablishment of Canada, which used this raw material. He showed that thousands raw material. He showed that thousands of people in Great Britain now bought Canadian butter and cheese on account of the growing sentiment in favor of Canada in the mother country on account of preerential tariff. Mr. Craig of East Durham followed and spoke against the preferential tariff. Mr. Heyd of South Brant spoke for the resolution, making an excellent speech. He proved that the statements made by ter that the preferential tariff only applied to a small proportion of the arti-cles imported and did not effect the bulk bills. This was placed in a satchel and of the trade, were wholly wrong and ab the money was conveyed from the station surd. He spoke with severity of the reckless statements made by the opposition and said it appeared to him that when there seened to be a chance of gaining a politi-cal advantage, religion, morality and truth

Fredericton, March 20-In the house this afternoon Hon. Mr. McKeown recommitted a bill relating to the building of an abattoir in the city or county of St. John, Mr. Lawson chairman. Mr.

McKeown explained that he proposed amending the bill in accordance with sug-

Sacred Heart College at Cara-

quet Incorporated.

Wells chairman. Agreed to. Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed a bill am ending the law to revise and codify an act to provide for the division of the province into counties, towns and parish-es, so far as the same relates to the parishes of Glenely and Rogersville, Northumberland county; Mr. Wells chair-man. Agreed to. Hon. Mr. White committed a bill am-ending the law providing increased fire protection for the village of Sussex and the several acts in amendment thereof; Mr. Todd chairman. Agreed to with amendments. Hon. Mr. White committed a bill am-thorizing the Kings municipality to grant exemption from taxation for a period of ten years of the buildings, plant, works and property of Price, Marshall & Co.,at Norton, exemption of property to an amount not exceeding \$30,000 for ome year, with power of council to extend the exemption; Mr. Todd chairman. Agreed and property of Frice, Marshall & Co., at Norton, exemption of property to an amount not exceeding \$30,000 for one year, with power of council to extend the exemption; Mr. Todd chairman. Agreed ders for a bridge they either inserted at vertisements to contractors in papers or the clerk of the township wrote to firms asking for tenders and enclosing, some-times, specifications by which the bridge is to be built. The lowest tender is not

to with amendments. Mr. Mott, from the law committee, and Hon. Mr. McKeown from the municipalialways accepted. Municipalities gener-ally take the advice of their engineers. ties committee, submitted reports. Mr. Poirier committed a bill incorpor-

antial tariff from the latter written by Col. Foster,
Ottawa, March 20.—The senate today
Ottawa, March 20.—The senate today
discussed a letter written by Col. Foster,
discussed a le

to the J. B. Snowball Company (Limited); Mr. Laforest, chairman; agreed to with amendments. but the cost was greater then. Continuing in reply to Dr. Pugsley, the

Fredericton, March 20.-When the

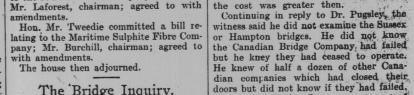
amending the bill in accordance with sug-gestions made when the matter was pre-viously under consideration. It was now proposed that authority be given for the erection of the abattoir within the city of St. John This was to meet the views proposed that authority be given for the erection of the abattoir within the city of St. John. This was to meet the views of those who had held that the Common Council should have no authority in case the establishment was built in the county of St. John instead of the city. The bill was agreed to with amendments and an amended title making the bill apply to the city of St. John only. Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed a bill amending the law relating to the educa-tion of deaf and dumb persons; Mr. Wells chairman. Agreed to. Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed a bill am-ending the law to revise and codify an

bridges

It was flearly half past nine this even ing when the committee re-assembled. Mr. Roy again took the stand and pra-duced plans and specifications of the Hun-ter's bridge in Nova Scotia, made he-tween the Dominion Bridge Company and

cross-examination by Dr. Pugsley and his ally added lattice railing. Allowing for the freight and the railing the prices would be about the same. Mr. Baxter asked the witness what his price on metal for any year previous to 1896, and figures given for other years were not on his knowledge, but from the company's books. The Dominion and Hamilton Bridge companies were the only large concerns of the kind in upper Canada but there were a number of small ones. The witness had been in the employ of Judge Palmer as authority on this. A heated discussion took place regarding the chairman's decision that such evidence could not be admitted. but understood it had half a million invested. In estimating a fair price for a bridge delivered at the works a fair allowance should be made for the base price of metal. The allowance for labor would de pend on the character of the work and for a bridge such as the one over the Petitcodiac he thought a fair allowance for a bridge at the works would be \$1.50 per hundred pounds. In regard to the cost of material such as used on the Lefebvre bridge he could not swear that \$1.64 per hundred ponuds was an exces-sive price for the plates in their unmanufactured state delivered at Moncton, neither could he swear that the cost of the Hamilton Bridge Company, and some of the work on it had been improperly done. He also stated the heads of the eye bars had been welded on and not spliced. On the Lefebvre bridge the bars had been bars had been to bridge the bars had been On the Lefebvre bridge the bars had been improperly bored, which was a serious de-fect. He made a general examination of the bridge and found it much heavier the ton trusses and bracing. He con-the ton trusses and bracing. He con-the ton trusses and bracing. worth less than \$5 per hundred pounds unmanufactured. Witness did not think that \$1.75 per hundred pounds was an From his knowledge he thought in 1807 his company would have been able to build a bridge completed for four cents per pound. If he had been asked to figure on this bridge he would estimate the price of steel at \$2.70 per hundred pounds f. o. b. at Hamilton, freight 37 cents a hundred and lumber 15 cents per thousand feet. This, he said, would have made the cost price \$3.90 per hun-dred built from his own plans a superior bridge to the Lefebvre as far as carrying capacity was concerned. He had examined the Campbell bridge and found the bars in a bad condition. His comexcessive valuation for the material used in the Lefebvre bridge. He estimated the cost manufactured to be about \$3.25 s, say pointies, it was to be to the pointies, it was a back to be a little bridge at four cents per pound from Mr. Wetmore's plans. Referring to the Petitic admitted that his firm would like to do a little bridge building in New Brunswick, but did not think there was any chance the pointies of the po the state of \$2,178.55. This was a lighter bridge of \$2,178.55. This was a lighter bridge pany was handier. The witness was asked if his company had been willing to contribute to the expenses of the bridge The Hunter's Mill bridge in Nova Scotla, which was built by the Hamilton Bridge Company weighed 30,816 pounds and cost \$12,814. This tender was not the lowest. The witness thought the Sussex and Salis-bury bridges compared favorably with the other bridges in this province. He said the Sussex bridge was a good one and the other bridges in this province. He said the Sussex bridge was a good one and the Salisbury one of the best in the province. Mr. Roy did not agree with Hon. Mr. Emmerson that New Brunswick made bridges were superior to those of Upper Canadian firms and did not agree that they were superior to the Sussex or Salis-Barton Mr. Law for the con-struction of the Hampton bridge. It was shown by the document that Mr. Law had offered to do the work for \$13,587, which Mr. Roy at the request of Dr. Pugsley figured out to be at the rate of 83 cents per pound. Canadian nrms and did not agree that they were superior to the Sussex or Salis-bury bridges, nor as to how long they would last. This finished the morning sesion. bridge as given to the committee ' were only assumed and the chairman allowed Mr. Roy again took the stand at 2.30 o'clock and stated the company he repre-sented had tendered for 50 bridges in Nova Scotia but as they were not the lowest tenderer had not been awarded the contracts for the bridges. Dr. Pugsley submitted figures of weight and asked Mr. Roy to give estimates. He estimated the Hampton and Sussex bridges built by an Upper Canadian company Mr. Inglis, a well known New Brunswick lumberman, who was in the city today, said he intended to place one of his mills on the lower St. Lawrence this spring and reports many New Brunswick lum-ber merchants will seek new locations in Quebec with the opening of navigation. the lower St. In the solution of the very many messages our dear Queen has received and replied to, not only to in connection with public bodies all over the world." Mr. Burchill recommitted a bill relating

The Bridge Inquiry. bridge investigation was again taken up this morning, R. Maitland Roy, C. E., of



The Central Bridge Company were out of business as they were badly located. They found business unsatisfactory and

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5 Case Bas

received the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Tuesday, March 20:-

"Kitchener occupied Prieska yesterday unopposed. The rebels surrendered their arms. The Transvaalers escaped across the river.

"Mr. Steyn is circulating a notice, by means of despatch riders, in reply to my proclamation to the effect that any ourgher who signs a declaration that he will not fight against us again will be treat-

ed as a traitor and shot. "The Bloemfontein people are affording us every assistance in the matter of hospital accommodations. We have conse-quently been able to arrange for 500 beds. "Thirty-three prisoners were taken at Prieska, 200 stands of arms and some supplies and explosives. "The Boers have begun to surrender on

the Basutoland frontier. London, March 21.-Mr. Winston

Churchill, in a despatch dated Pietermar-itzberg, warmly resists the contention that the relief of Ladysmith arose out of

Lord Roberts' operations. "On the contrary," he says, "the oper-ations of Lord Roberts were assisted by the fact that Gen. Buller kept 16,000 Boers occupied. It would be a cruel and unworthy thing to deprive the Natal army of their hard won laurels; and none would more vigorously repudiate such a sugges tion than Lord Roberts himself."

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, writing in the Morning Post, justifies Mr. Winston Churchill's argument respecting the relief of Ladysmith

He thinks that Sir Alfred Milner ha gone to Bloemfontein to arrange for the permanent administration of the prov-ince, and perhaps to decide about the captured or surrendered rebels.

London, March 21-A despatch to the

day, March 19, says:-"A reconnoissance toward Philippolis, 25 miles west of Springsfontein, found the farmers all flying white flags. The British

troops were cordially received. "It is reported that Mr. Steyn is trying to rally the Boers, but the latter say they have had enough. London, March 21 .- Mr. Chamberlain

has received the following telegram from the governor and commander-in-chief of New Zealand, the Earl of Ranfurty:-

"The people of New Zealand wish to express their endorsement of the position taken by the imperial government in declining to allow the intervention of any foreign power in the settlement with the Transvaal and the Free State, and in declining to assent to either state being

"My government assures Her Majesty's "My government assures Her Majesty's government that New Zealand will support to the last the mother country, so far as it lies in her power in maintaining that position, which has been taken up

"I am desired to add that there are large numbers of men volunteering, who are good riders and shots, willing to go to South Africa for the relief of the imperial forces, if the services of the latter ill be required elsewhere.

Cape Town, March 20 .-- Sir Alfred Milner, the governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner of South Af-tica, has issued a proclamation declaring that the imperial government will not recognize as valid or effectual any alienations of property whether of lands, railways or mines within the Transvaal or the Orange Free State, or any interest therein or encumberances or any con cessions granted by the said government

Wellington, N. Z., March 20-In bidding farewell to the fourth contingent of New Zcaland troops leaving today for service in South Africa, the premier, Mr. R. J. Seddon, emphasized the determination of Australia to uphold the imperial prestige. The country had 400,000 male adults, mostly drilled, prepared to defend the colonies and if an emergency arose to send men enough to South Africa to release the imperial troops to deal with any unfriend-ly power daring to meddle with the settle-

Vienna as to the sugar bounties between Austria and Germany, the result of which must be kept secret for the present. But Germany is not negotiating with other powers than Austria on this subject; and

the negotiations in Vienna do not con-template another international conference. Political circles in Berlin place no re-liance upon the despatch from Washington that the German ambassador to the United States, Dr. VonHolleben, is trying to bring about joint action in order to guarantee the safety of Johannesburg; and the papers this evening declare that there is no truth whatever in such report.

Four Hundred Thousand Francs Taken on the Great Northern.

Paris. March 20-An audacious robbery of 400,000 francs was committed today from the Northern Railroad. The company. which three times weekly deposits large sums with the Bank of France, sent today. c30,000 francs, of which 400,000 was in small

to the bank in a cart, which was in charge of two clerks. Before they started one of the clerks placed the satchel beside the coachman. Two men then approached and engaged the attention of the clerks

and coachman, while a third man picked up the satchel and bolted with it. The loss was not noticed until it was too late apprehend the robbers.

The Indian Financial Statement.

London, March 21-The Indian office has issued its annual financial statement. Daily Mail from Donkersport dated Mon- This shows a surplus for 1899-1900 of £2,553,000 and an estimated surplus for

1900-1901 of £160.000. The famine expenditure for 1899-190C0 the famine expenditure for 1900-1901 will

be £3,335,000. Except for the famine expenditures the budget is regarded as healthy. The gold standard has been suc-cessfully introduced and all demands have been met without borrowing. The surplus £160,000 is, however, only a paper surplus; for a temporary loan of three crores of rupees will be nccessary for ways and

Plague Increasing in Bengal.

Calcutta, March 19-The bubonic plague s fast increasing. In Bengal 4,725 deaths

occurred last week. These included 744 in Calcutta, and 2,044 in Patha. The viceroy, Lord Curzon, of Kedleston,

resterday visited the medical college which s one of the infected districts of Calcutta.



Are they troubled with headaches? Are the lessons hard for them to learn? Are they pale, listless and indifferent? Do they get thin and all run down toward spring? If so,

Scotts Emulsion

will do grand things for them. It keeps up the vitality, enriches the blood, strengthens mind and body. The buoyancy and activity of youth return.

were all laid aside. Mr. Borden of Halifax followed with an attempt to be sarcastic at the expense of the patriotic speech, but with very indifferent success. He argued that as trade with Great Britain had increased after the

national policy a resolution such as that of Mr. Russell's might as well have been passed in 1882 as in 1900. Mr. McClure of Co'chester spoke in favor of the resolution. He made an excellen speech and dressed down Mr. Borden in

handsome style, ridiculing his present pro fessions of faith in the national policy when it was well known that until recently he had been a Liberal and an opponent The famine expenditure for 1899-190C0 of the national policy. He exposed the inconsistency of Sir Charles Tupper with regard to the Manitoba school question, which he, in 18966, declared to be the most dictions with regard to the results of the

Conservatives said were sure to come But, say the Conservatives, the country is prosperous because the Liberals adopted their policy. If so it was a strange thing that it took the Conservative leaders more than a year to recognize their own off-

spring, for when the present tariff was in troduced it was bitterly attacked by the Conservatives because they said it would ruin the industries of the country. (Ap-

Mr. Foster followed in an attempt show that Premier Laurier had promised the Canadian electors free trade for the

Dominion as it is in England. He con-tended that the promises of the govern-ment had not been carried out. He cited coal and iron as examples of this. In onclusion, he gave notice of the follow-"That this house is o ing amenument: "That this house is of the opinion that a system of mutual trade preference between Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies would greatly stim ulate increased production in commerce between these countries and would thus promote and maintain the unity of the Empire, and that nothing which falls short of the complete realization of such a policy should be considered final or sat-isfactory."

Hon. Mr. Fielding in reply said that while Canada had not preference on the statute books of Great Britain still we got it in the hearts of the people, and trade returns showed that this was the case. The way which Mr. Foster suggest ed .dealing with this question was not practical. Canada had found out that it was not the proper way to deal with Great Britain, seeing how much she had done for Canada in the past. The governnone for canada in the past. The govern-ment could stand the jeers of the opposi-tion on a question which Her Majesty the Queen thought so important as to re-fer to in the speech from the throne in Quebec with the opening of navigation.

soc. and \$1.00, all druggists, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Totento.

discussed a letter written by Col. Foster, discussed a letter written by Col. Foster, house in Canada is situate at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Both English and French are taught in all branches of education and their coming to Gloucester county wouldfill the work and the morthern counoff the staff at Kingston, because he was a long felt want among the northern coun-

taking an active part in politics. Sir Mackenzie Bowell talked strongly on this subject and Hon. Mr. Mills re-which number will be increased as neces-Sir Mackenzie Bowell talked strongy on this subject and Hon. Mr. Mills re-plied stating that the minister of militia never gave any instructions for sending any such letter. Col. White was nearly 60 years old and was a cripple and these The college itself is a handsome stone building, three stories in height, with a magnificent recreation hall built last year by the Eudiste Fathers. were the reasons why his hame was struck off. The letter was sent with Gen. Hut-ance from different parts of the province

ton's instructions. The Censervative senators met today The Censervative senators met today in caucus and discussed the fate of the redistribution bill. Some of them were in favor of following Sir Charles Tupper's new idea of moving an amendment sim-ilar to that moved by him in the House of Commons and to return it to that cham-ber in a mutilated state. This would be inconsistent with their Mat year's course to with amendments. A recess was taken until half past seven. After recess Dr. Pugsley committed a bill further amending the New Brunswick dental act of 1890; Mr. Fleming, chairman; nconsistent with their Mst year's course and therefore the others approved of end-

ing the bill at once as was done last, year with the six months hoist. It will likely come up in the senate tomorrow. Rural Deanery on Funerals.

The clergy of the Rural Deanery of St. John have passed the following resolutions: Whereas it has been stated as the experiof real estate and lessening the cost there-of, it is desirable that steps should be Whereas it has been stated as the experi-ence of medical men that severe and often fatal illness arise to mourners standing in the open air in inclement weather, and often on wet, frosty soil, bareheaded, at the graveside in funeral clothing not adapt-ed to resist the inclemency of the weather and at a time when the whole powers of the body are lessened by the condition of the min; and Whereas, many persons at funerals are unable to withstand the exposure which often proves fatal; Therefore resolved, that the clergy use their influence to induce all friends to have the funeral service in the church, especi-ally in inclement weather, only the words of committal with a short prayer to be used at the graveside, and that in stormy or cold weather theclergyman officiating suggest to those standing at the graveside that they remain with the head covered; and taken to provide for the early introduc-tion in this province of the Torrence systion in this province of the Torrence sys-tem of transfer and registration of titles." Dr. Pugsley supported the motion in a lengthy speech. The Torrence system was in force in Manitoba, British Columbia and elsewhere in the Dominion, as well as in Massachusetts and other parts of the American union and worked well every-

where. He did not intend to press the matter to a vote, but hoped that the gov-

importance of the question. After remarks by Hon. Mr. White and Premier Emmerson the motion was withdrawn.

Whereas, Sunday being a day completely Whereas, Sunday being a day completely filled with appointments for public ser-vices and interference with these appoint-ments is seriously detrimental to the inter-ests of the church; Therefore resolved, that the elergy unite in urging upon their parishioners the avoid-ing and discouraging of all Sunday funer-

Als. Whereas, although the use of flowers at funcrals originated in the beautiful sym-bolism by which they point to the resur-rection of the dead, and this use recom-mends itself by its capacity to dispel the gloom of the chamber of death, yet floral display at these times is frequently carried to such excess. Therefore resolved, that the clergy ex-press their opinion that such floral display had better be given up than be allowed to degenerate into a fashion as meaningless as the "funeral trappings" of former times. And whereas, lavish expenditure by the wealthy is apt to be imitated by their less favored brethren who think it indispensible as a testimony of their respect to the dead, and this fear of appearing to lack respect has sometimes brought the living to actual im-proverishment: Whereas, although the use of flowers at

by Mr. Pugsley, the motion was carried without division, and Mr. Speaker said he would appoint the committee tomorrow.

therefore resolved, that the clergy of this beanery use every effort to foster a public sentiment that respectful attention to the memory of the dead as well as duty to the living consists less in matters of display than in those which are in accord with reverend simplicity, economy and the laws

of sanitation. Whereas, large sums of money are ex-

whereas, large sums of money are ex-pended in blocks of stone of no practical utility and of no Christian significance and often of questionable beauty, and which in time moulder and decay, proving a poor means of perpetuating the memory of the death. Therefore resolved, that the clergy ad-

to mark the grave and that the larger sum be devoted to some church or other perma-nent charitable object.

New Brunswick Lumber In Quebec.

Quebec, March 20-(Special)-As the rethe great demand for Canadian press today. and the consequent high prices, "Of course it is quite understandable ult of spruce and the consequent high prices, Mr. Inglis, a well known New Brunswick that there should be some delay, in view

house in Canada is situate at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Both English and French are ally added lattice railing. Allowing for

> company offered to do work for in Nova Dr. Pugsley stated he objected to this

question unless witness had a copy of the tenders here. Mr. Baxter claimed it was quite proper to give evidence on a document which was outside the province and quoted the late The bill was agreed to with amendments.

could not be admitted. Mr. Roy continuing, gave evidence re-lating to bridges in Nova Scotia. He also produced a copy of a letter his company had written to Hon. Mr. Emmerson, in which they asked to be allowed to figure

on the superstructure of a bridge to be built at Marysville and read Hon. Mr. Emmerson's reply to the effect that the plans had not been completed but he would give them a chance if it was decided to ask for tenders outside the province. The witness said he had examined the Lefebvre, Sussex, Salisbury and Petit-codiac bridges and also the Campbell bridge and said the work on first named did not compare for orbits with that of agreed to with amendments. Dr. Pugsley moved, seconded by Mr. Russell, the following: "Resolved that with a view to facilitating the conveyance did not compare favorably with that of the Hamilton Bridge Company, and some

on the top trusses and bracing. He con-sidered that he had made a fair examin-ation of the points he had given evidence From his knowledge he thought in 1897 ernment would take into consideration the

Dr. Pugsley moved, seconded by Mr. Dr. Puggiev moved, seconded by Mr. Purdy, the following: "Resolved that the papers submitted to this house by the honorable the chief commissioner of public works in connection with the claim of Amelia Morton, and others, heirs of Robert Pugsley, deceased, be referred to a special committee of five members of the house, to be chosen by Mr. Speaker and that it shall be the duty of the committee to inquire into the said claim, and report to this house whether in their opinion it would be equitable and just that such claim, specifying the amount thereof, should be paid, and the committee shall have power to summon and examine wit-nesses under oath touching such claim." After a lengthy explanation of the claim

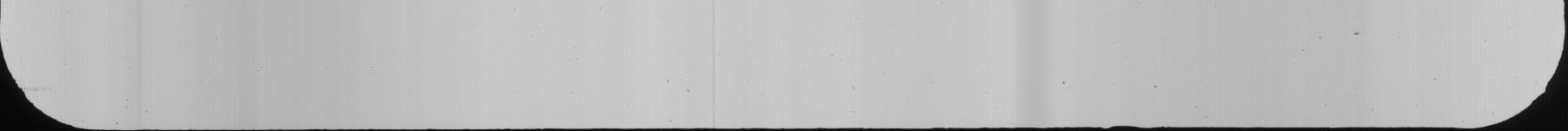
and cost more to erect than a heavy one. The Hunter's Mill bridge in Nova Scotia,

that, not having heard anything from the colonial office since I handed your loyal cable message to Lord Ampthill, I called Mr. Roy again took the stand at 2.30 there again this morning, and was given to understand that a reply was sent last night, and it would no doubt be in the

tary, who promised to have the same con-veyed immediately through the proper channel to Her Majesty the Queen. "Sir,-I have the honor to inform you

ceeded to the colonial office to deliver the same personally to him. "I was informed, however, that he was I was informed, however, that he was not at the office today, and would not be in the House of Commons. I accordingly handed yours message with my letter to Lord Ampthill, Mr. Chamberlain's secre-

Speaker Hill read the following correspondence which he had received from C. A. Duff-Miller, the agent general for New Brunswick: "Sir,-I have the honor to acknowledge your cable message to the Queen from the house of assembly of New Brunswick, and at once wrote to the colon-ial secretary the enclosed letter, and pro-



THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 24, 1900.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

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Fredericton, March 19-In the hous today Mr. Burchill, from the corporations

committee, submitted a report. Hon. M. Tweedie submitted a report of Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph, Chatham, for last year.

Premier Emmerson introduced a bill amending chapter 100 of the consolidated statutes of rates and taxes.

Answering Mr. Osman's inquiry, Hon. Mr. White said the draw in the bridge across the Petitcodiac river at Moncton would be opened whenever necessary for road. the passage of vessels during the approaching season of navigation.

Adjourned. Mr. Johnson made his inquiry: "Is it the intention of the government to ap-

boint an inspector knowing the English and French languages in districts that are wholly or largely French?" Mr. Johnson, in explaining his inquiry, said that while he had no reflections to make on the qualifications of any gentle-man now holding the position of school inspector, yet it was a fact known to some honorable members of this house that the inspector, yet it was a fact known to some honorable members of this house that there were some gentlemen holding the important position of school inspector who could not make themselves understood in French districts by reason of their inabil-ity to such that homegen. All that he ity to speak that language. All that he was concerned about was that this condiion of things should be remedied, and if rnment saw its way clear to com the government saw its way clear to com-ply with the suggestion contained in his enquiry it would be a matter immaterial to him whether the appointee of the government was a Frenchman an Englishnan an Irishman or a Scotchman, so long is he had the etssential qualification of being able to speak the both languages.

(Applause). Hon. Mr. Tweedie said the government Hon. Mr. Tweedie said the government had considered very seriously the question of school inspectors. Of course there was at present no vacancy on the staff, which consists of six members, but the new school act provides for the appointment of not exceeding eight inspectors altogeth of not exceeding eight inspectors altogeth-er and if it was considered advisable by board of education to increase the neer of inspectors at any time, the both the French and English languages and of education and the government. Answering Mr. Fleming's inquiry, Hon. Mr. White said the flooring of the Woodstock bridge was purchased by ten-ler. Only one tender was received—that if J. Albert Hayden—to whom the contract was awarded. The contract price was \$12 per thousand for birch plank, the amount being estimated at 71,000 feet; and \$7 per thousand for spruce, for whatever 87 per thousand for spruce, for whatever quantity might be required. The spikes and nails for laying the floor would be purchased by the inspector as required. As no bill had yet been received, he was unable to state whether any such spike or nails had been yet purchased, or if purchased, from whom, or at what price. Mr. Lewis E. Brewer was the inspector and gverseer of the work and received \$2.50 per day. He (White) did not know \$2.50 per day. He (White) did not know what rate of wages per day the inspector has had to pay in the case of workmen employed by him, as he had not yet re-received any bill for the same. He was not personally acquainted with the inspector, Lewis E. Brewer, but he was advised by the chief engineer and believed that he was a man thoroughly competent to take charge of the work. The only instruc-tions given the inspector were contained tions given the inspector were contained in the following letter, written him by the chief engineer on January 31, last: "I have been instructed to notify you that you have been appointed to notify you have the laying of the new flooring on the Woodstock bridge. You will please pro-ceed with the undertaking by day's work, employing such labor as may be neces employing such labor as may be neces-sary, at as reasonable rates as possible. You should get such labor at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day, depending on the skill of the labor required. You will please consult with Messrs, Carvell and McCain relating to securing assistance. I enclose you, under separate cover, time sheets, on which you keep each month's time sepa-rate, and also get signatures on receipt of payment, and return to the office here. You can use your own judgment as to the data when you commence work, taking Tou can use your own judgment as to the date when you commence work, taking, of course, into consideration when you ean work to advantage in most easily keeping traffic open. In my opinion the twork had better be executed before the traffic over the ice breaks up. Yours very truly. (Signed) A. R. Wetmore." The traffic open is a set of the time work is a set of the tis a set of the tis a set of the time work is a set of the time wo Premier Emmerson said that it was now soclock, and doubtless honorable memare were aware that the funeral of prominent citizen was to take place at half-past 3. He referred to the late Dr. Coulthard, a gentleman who, in addition to being held in the highest esteem as a private citizen, had fulfilled many public positions of responsibility and trust and who had for many years attended the who had for many years attended the opening and closing ceremonies of this leg-islature as a coroner of the county. He had also been for many years chairman of the hoard of school trustees of the City of Fredericton and secretary of the pro-vincial board of health. Under these cirvincial board of nearth. Under these cir-cumstances, and knowing that many hon-orable members desired and opportunity of paying their last sad tribute of respect to the memory of that gentleman, he would suggest that the house take recess until half-past 4, which was done. until half-past 4, which was done. On Mr. Speaker resuming the chair, Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted the report of the superintendent of the Provincial Junatic Asylum for 1889. Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill superint the set providing for the divi-

the killing of moose and caribou in that section of the province lying to the west section of the province lying to the : of the river St. John. The petitions of the river St. John. In epections fur-ther suggest that, as the muck rat, killed in the fall of the year, is used to a con-siderable extent by the Indians of the St. John river for winter food, they be ex-empted from the provisions of the law

prohibiting the taking or destroying of musk rats in the counties of Kings, Queens

and Sunbury between the 10th of June, and the 10th of March. Mr. White introduced a bill further

relating to actions of ejectment commenc-ing prior to September 1, 1894; also relat-ing to the highway road in the parish of Hillsboro, between the end of the Aca-demy road (so called) and the Salem away without my cart. You may have been surprised, but I've You may have been surprised, but I've

Hon. Mr. McKeown submitted a report from the municipalities committee.

Fredericton, March 19 .- All the important committees of the house held meetings this morning.

The municipalities committee considered two Kings county bills, one of which pro- and there is not a better in the country, vided for fire protection in the town of Sussex, the other to exempt from taxation

the property of Price, Marshall & Co. in mended with slight amendments.

amendments. The committee also took up the bill for the incorporation of the New Brunswick Cold Storage Company which they amended slightly and added a sec-tion to the effect that the head office of this company shall be at St. John. The public accounts committee held a

Modder River, Feb 6, To Hermanus Swigelaar, Eaq., Boer, Farmer, er, Field-Cornet, of Ramdam, Orange Free State:-Dear Sir,-You know how a man will formetimes lowe a little thing behind him

Dear Sir, -You know how a man will sometimes leave a little thing behind him, when he says "good-bye" -his goloshes, or umbralla or cloves when he says goves. Well, when I called on you in my Cape cart, with a bit of the British army (and you chanced not to be at home), I same offered to a guest any of the little own and your family's use. To all you offered coffee, and, now and then,

You may have been surprised, but I've seen men and women do more than that. I was walking about Havana once when everybody of both seres left everything they had, and came out of the houses in just their complexions—but that was because an earthquake occurred at pre-cisely H in the morning, when everybedy was in his or her bath. But as L was ensuing, the cart L over-

"Hush!" cried your wife, Petronella. "Father is going to sign his name." All was still as death, and the household stood a-tiptoe and graned its neck to see you painting your autograph, while your mouth worked in concert with your pen-

If you sold Ahasuerus some skins for £30 he offered you 10s. to sign a receipt for £40, did he not? You did not hesito because I did not want it. I asked your neighbor across the border, Colonel Macbean, of the Gordon Highland-rers, to fetch it away with him whenever he went to pay his courtesy call in return for our entertainment during the four-and-tor your farm

(when it happened that you were not at home). He now writes me that you have taken my cart to Jacobsdal, and that T
"must address all further correspondence on the subject? to you. Colonel Machean doubtless thinks himself a humorist, but you observe that I am taking his advice reeigns, not Krugers.
I want my cart or fifty pounds—in sovereigns, not Kruger.
The subject was a promised up to the subject of the subject of

With Embroidered Roses.

Titors ride or drive up, each one saluting you as "meet" (cousin) if you were about his age "oom" (uncle) if you were older. If your visitor lived in the State you were the state you were of the seen that the wicked who should have seen that the wicked who should have seen that the wicked the seen that the seen that the seen that the wicked the game they put up is a game of "tails we lose and heads the other fellow wins."

Ottawa, March 17.—Mr. George E. Fos-ter is likely to lose his influence with the House of Commons and the respect of that body if he does not speedily amend his political methods. The shepherd boy who I am, my dear Hermanus, yours, etc., JULIAN RALPH. political methods. The shepherd boy who was constantly giving a false alarm and shouting "wolf, wolf" when no danger was in sight was not heeded when he gave a real alarm, when the wolf did appear. People had become so accustomed to look upon him as untruthful that they refused to listen to him when he was telling the truth. Vor our feel the propel some times Private R. M. Turner Writes to His Old Captain a Description of Africa as Seen Through Canadian Eyes--Thanks for Remembrances truth. You can fool the people some times not all the time said a wise American statesman, and Mr. Foster is likely to feel the effects of the application of that prov-erb. This was well illustrated yesterday Captain J. Otty Sharp, of the 62nd when he made a second attack on Sir Fusiliers, yesterday received the follow-ing letter dated from Belmont, South Af-rica, on February 12, 1900, by R. M. Tur-Wilfrid Laurier because he refused to give precedence to unopposed motions, that is to say to motions for the production of t ner, a soldier with the first Canadian con-tingent, who was formerly a member of Captain Sharp's company in the 62nd Fusiliers: "As a member of "C" com-pany, 62nd Fusiliers, I must write you a little account of the state of affairs out here. This place is about 600 miles from Cape Town and 50 from Kimberley, and is notable only as the place where the sharp battle of November 23, took place between Lord Methuen's column and the Boers. It is a rather disarreeable place, t ner, a soldier with the first Canadian conpapers. To hear Mr. Foster on this sub-ject on Thursday and yesterday any stranger might have imagined that the government were committing a grievous wrong; that they were refusing to give information; that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a Czar and a "high mightiness," as Mr. Foster called him several times, working roster caused nim several times, working himself into a white heat of passion. The truth of the matter was that in this mat-ter the premier was only abiding by the rules of the house, and refusing to permit the more to be several under the several sever the rules to be set aside where his cour tesy had been abused.

The story of the matter of which Mr. The story of the matter of which Mir. Foster complained so loudly is a very brief and simple one. Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the request of the opposition had agreed to let all motions for papers go through. This arrangement was being carried out when the motion in reference to the Brockville election was reached. Sir Wil-The start of the s



Use a Bone-Grinder TO MAKE THOSE HENS LAY EGGS. JOSEPH THOMPSON, Machine Works, 48 and 58 Smythe-street.

Boston, 9 A shburten Place BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School.



Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive

Froperties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold in 1 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homesopathic Chem-ists, London, England.

RREAKFAST SUPPER

GRATEFUL

amending the highways act of 1896; also

vas in his or her bath. 1 to ne But, as I was saying, the cart I over- was! looked is what is called a "cooper cart,"

so that it is absurd for you to think I left it as A Present to a Total Stranger,

the parish of Norton. Both were recom- or because I did not want it.

mended with slight amendments. The corporations committee discussed the bill to incorporate the Sacred Heart College at Caraquet and the Baltimore Coal Mining and Railway Company and recommended them to the house with amendments. The committee also took up it is a statement of the Normal Sacred Heart and the Sacred Heart the Normal Sacred Heart the Normal Sacred Heart The Sacr

AN OPEN LETTER

amendments.
Mr. Hazen presented a petition of An thany Sacobic, Joe L. Acquin, Peter Agent, Detains in their petition, give camptions from the operation of the law, by permitting each mose, or two caribon, or two deer each at the Maisety should receive for the catent they are allowed to kit, from the operation of the law, prohibiting from the operation of the law, prohibiting from the operation of the law prohibiting
amendments.
Mr. Hazen presented a petition of An than wall here petition, give caribance scene and that used hards and a spensite the main solution to presente the the most of the rask tend of th

The present generation of Irishmen The present generation of frishmen have never seen their ruler, and they have been accustomed to look upon her repre-sentative as a politician rather than a viceroy. It is hoped that the coming visit will soften many aspersions, and mark the dawn of a new era as regards royal be viceroy. It is hoped that the coming visit viceroy. It is hoped that the coming visit viceroy. It is hoped that the coming visit will soften many aspersions, and mark the dawn of a new era as regards royal patronage of Ireland.—[Evening Telegraph, Belfast (Nationalist).
A Reticent Welcome.
We hope that in the period which is now approaching, the venerable Queen, who is about to come amongst us, will be everywhere received with courtesy which
Maidenly modesty has led how the summer state of the surroundings of the homes of yourself, and your wealthiest
We hope that in the period which is now approaching, the venerable Queen, who is about to come amongst us, will be everywhere received with courtesy which

everywhere received with courtesy which chivalry ever extends to those who confide in it. A day may come when more than this can be said. It is no fault of Ireland's lish

Irish Nationalists, we welcome Her Majes-ty with "cede mille failthe" (a hundredthousand welcomes). No matter what opinions are held by members of parliament, county councillors, members of cor-porations, or other public men, the great and good reign of Queen Victoria should

a question which Her Majesty's sudden de-cision to visit Ireland naturally prompts; but whether the royal visit has a political meaning or not, Queen Victoria.will be re-ceived with perfect respect in Ireland.— [Herald, Cork (Nationalist). Interview of the past, with no hold on the future.]

A Fine Promise.

The Queen has once more displayed her

your house made the place bordered

Very Inviting From a Distance,

houses, you build your kraals—the com-pounds walled in with rocks where you keep your cattle. That is where an Englishman-or, for that matter, a Hollander -would cultivate a beautiful and glorious

flower garden. Then, again, your houses are extremely primitive and rude. There must be some essential lacking, my dear Swigelaar, in a own comfort and convenience. There is a little scroll saw-work on one corner of your house. It makes the house look absurdly lop-sided, but it is the only supersurdly top-sneed, but it is the only super-fluity—except a cat-o'-nine-tails for licking the black farm hands—that I saw during two days in your country. Your houses are nothing but

with reflect Respect." Need it surprise us if Her Majesty has come to the conclusion that Ireland de-serves the same treatment as Canada and Australia enjoy? Time alone can answer a question which Her Majesty's sudden de-cision to visit Ireland naturally, prompter

make me more lenient with you. He said that only 25 years ago millions

from Friends at Home.

te never bee

Sir,—In a recent issue of The Tele-graph appeared a letter on the subject of an interprovincial college of agriculture signed "Orchardist," the sentiment of which I most heartily approve. I understand that this letter was written by Mr. Eaton, of Kentville, N. S., and it certain-

and Coos sit up together in the sizzant mer with only a curtain in the doorway between you and them. Maidenly modesty has led her to pro-duce a very short bit of candle which she lights and puts on the table, knowing the doorway as the bad whom it is that Coos must go to bed when it is burned out. (He is not to go home, for burned out. (He is not to go nome, for no Boer travels at night.) Coos sees the candle and slyly whips out a bit of his own three times as long, which he lights, and sets up, slipping Aletta's maidenly bit in his pocket. He draws his chair up to Aletta's, and sits with his should regain there

The questions of the size of the instr-tution and the number in attendance are necessarily very closely interdependent. On the one hand we cannot expect a large attendance unless the institution is estab-lished upon a sufficiently broad foundation to encourage young men and young women to attend, and on the other hand the government naturally hesitates to estab-lish a large college without some assur-ance that it, will be patronized. For myself, I cannot doubt that if an institution were established with a faculty of eight or ten competent teachers and with accommodations for 200 students it. And my warrant for such a belief lies in the fact that never before in the history of agriculture was the need of instruction in the most approved methods of farming so keenly felt as today. It is undoubted ly true, as others have said, that Gueph and other similar institutions have grown slowly and have taken years to attain with his shoulder against hers. They both giggle. Coos has a quarter of They both giggle. Coos has a quarter of a pound of motto lozengers in one pocket and a bottle of scent in another. He finds a lozenger marked "I love you," and puts it in Alettas lap. She giggles. So does he. Then he gives her a handful of lozenges for her to find one with an answer to his declaration. Talking in sweets hasts an hour, and at the end he gives her the bottle of scent. a their present positions, but we must bear in mind that these institutions were es-tablished in the days before science was applied to farming to the extent it is to-day and when farmers did not feel the necessity of a special education. All this has been changed and wonderfully changed in the last few years and we now find science busy with every department of farmer and discovering new and better practices in the various operations of the slowly and have taken years to attain their present positions, but we must bear in mind that these institutions were es-tablished in the days before science was

I sat on your stoop, Swigelaar, with a pro-British Afrikander, who endeavored to explain things in a way calculated to make more lement with you all this there must be some provision whereby he and his sons and daughter

b) the superintendent of the Provincial Junctic Asylum for 1880.
Hon, Mr. Dwsetle introduced a bill author into superinters, town and pariskes, in so far as the same to little of her, six wild have made her regime to bit we as a the same to little of her, six will be superinters.
Mr. O'Brien (Northumberland), chairman. Agreed to with amendments.
Mr. Porier, chairman. Agreed to with amendments.
Mr. Hazen presented a petition of Arbitants.
Mr. Hazen present can be brought into touch with every advance that is made and the agricultural college is the natural outcome of this new need.

EPPS'S COCOA CASH there is nothing in his grievance. The Tories have got themselves into Oats and Potatoes.

fearful mess over their opposition to preferential trade. This truly loyal party, the only party, according to their own statements that is true to the British ly presented a very reasonable view of the question of how to secure a good attendance at such an institution from the start. It has seemed to me from the the start. It has seemed to me from the beginning that if the proper institution were established in the proper place there should be no difficulty in securing a good attendance. The questions of the size of the insti-tution and the number in attendance are necessarily very closely interdependent. On the one hand we cannot expect a large attendance up to the security of the speech of Dr. Montague and the opposi-tion cheered his effort very heartily. It was as if a daughter said to her mother, "My dear old mother, I love you very much; I am always' praising you; I con-sider your face to be the most beautiful in the world. I can never forget that I

is fortunate indeed that the rulers of Canada are not men of shylock-like char-

Blissville, March 17 .- The death occurred on Tuesday morning of Mrs. Kil-loran, wife of John A. Killoran, of 40 Park street, Lynn, Mass., of congestion of the brain. She leaves besides her husband a daughter, 12 years old. She was the daughter of Mr, and Mrs. T. H. Kelly, of this place. Her brothers are J. D. and F. G. Kelly, of the Pacific coast; D. L., of Duluth, and T. G., of this place. Her sisters are Mrs. W. E. Dibblee, of Welsford; Mrs. T. B. Roberts and Miss Louisa Kelly. The deceased lady, who had a most amiable disposition, had a large circle of friends in her adopted home, as circle of friends in her adopted home, as well as in her native place. The funeral services in Lynn were conducted by Rev. Tillman B. Johnson, who referred in most appreciative terms to deceased qualities as a Christian. Several hymns were sung by the choir of the East Baptist church, of which the deceased had heen a mem-

E S. SPRINGER. - - St. John.N. B. Government Notice. Crown Land Office, Crown Land Office, March, 1900.
 All persons who may require farm help during the coming season are requested to communicate with
 MR. W. A. HICKMAN, Care of Hon, C. A Duff-Miller, Agent General for New Brunswick, 17 Leather Market, London, S. E.*

Paid for corsignments of

Fair- haired people have the best heads of hair, 140,000 to 160,000 being quite an ordinary crop of hairs on the head of a fair man or woman.

Whenever a man gets the best of a bargain he calls it cunning, but when the other fellow gets the best of it, it's a barefaced swindle .- [Chicago News

> The speed of a carrier pigeon, in calm weather, is 1200 yards a minute. With a brisk wind prevailing and blowing in the direction of its flight a pigeon has been known to make 1900 yards a minute.



chest, and a hacking cough which feels like a dry burning of the tissues, will receive instantaneous relief by a dose of



It acts as a soothing demulcent on your parched and irritated membrane.

It never fails to check the most severe cough, and, properly used, it will permanently cure the most obstinate one.



of boots.

to the store of Jacobsdal to buy

Aletta's Wedding Outfit

Let us hope the wedding may not go



THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 24, 1900.

Hon. A. G. Blair Discusses Our Water-ways.

nounced the death of Mr. Bertram, mem-ber for Toronto Centre, in a feeling speech. He desired, he said, to convey to the wife and family the sympathy the house felt for the loss they had sustained. Sir Charles Tupper said he concurred in every word the Premier had said as to the loss the house had sustained through the supplied at Port Colborne, including a breakwater, wharves and the deepening of the channel for \$2,000,000. The channel must be deepened to 20 feet so as to ac-commodate the same class of vessels that now go to Buffalo. death of Mr. Bertram. Mr. Carroll, of Kamouraska introduced

a bill for the amendment of the franchise act of 1898. He said the object of the bil. in those portions of the province of Que bee that were not organized into parishes require one. We must have a breakwater was the preservation of the voters' lists

In reply to a question by Mr. Foster, Hon. Mr. Blair said that the cost of the Hon. Mr. Blar said that the cost of the St. John elevator to date was \$142,000. In reply to a question by Mr. Bergeron, Hon. Mr. Patterson said that the average import price of coal oil in Canada in 1896,

ment benches that Mr. Mills should be compelled to read it. This question covers eight closely printed pages taken from the auditor general's report. Mr. Mills got very angry at this and there was a demand for the ruling of the speaker. The Conservative side of the house was in a violent state of agitation ,and Mr. Sproule violent state of agitation ,and Mr. Sproule moved the adjournment of the house to enable him to make a speech. Sir Charles expressed his hope that the demand for reading would not be pressed. He ex-pressed the opinion that the practice of putting questions had been grossly abused by making them of such inordinate length and asking questions, the answers to which could be found in the blue books. This was very hard on Mr. Mills and Mr. G. E. Foster, and no doubt was intended as a rebuke to them.

O.tawa, March 21.-When the house opened today, Sir Wilfrid Laurier an-nounced the death of Mr. Bertram, mem-for for the forst to for the intermediate the second second

now go to Buffalo. It was absurd to say as Mr. Bennett had done, that after we had improved Port Colborne we would be in no better position than we are now. We have to-The those population members took the op-of the opposition members took the op-portunity of airing their views on the franchise act. Sir Louis Davies' said that the bill amending the act was in the hands of the printer and would be shortly be before the house. This gave Clarke Wallace a chance to make a long harangue on the shortcomings of the franchise act. Mr. Charlton *aid that the elections of 1891 and 1896 were held on lists that were more than two years old. Mr. Charlton *no by Mr. Foster, and a deeper channel to enable our ves-

to the sea. Fernaps under some condi-tions rail transport might compare favor-ably with water transport, but that would be very rarely and under exceptional con-ditions. Water transport under all or-dinary conditions must have the advantimport price of coal oil in Canada in 1896, was eight and sixty-six one-hundredth cents per gallon. Today it is eight and one th rteenth-hundred cents. When the question of Mr. Mills, of An-napolis, in r:gard to Joseph Perriault came up there was a cry from the govern-ment benches that Mr. Mills should be compelled to read it. This question covers

times proved that the fight between rails and water had not been decided against water. The New York commissioners appointed to inquire into the disability of despening the Erie canal took a year to

decide the question, and came to a unani-mous decision that the New York Canals Should Not be Abandoned, that enlarged. They had visited Europe and examined the canal system there before coming to a decision. They said that water transportation was invariably cheaper than rail transportation. This view was confirmed by the presidents of three

as to the course to be pursued with regard to the St. Lawrence canals. They prosed to finish them so that the country might reap the benefit of the large ex-penditures that have been incurred. They proposed to complete the harbor and works at Port Colborne; they looked upon them as essential, and if anything should them as essential, and if anything should occur to prevent the carrying out of the present plans for the improvement of the harbor of Montreal it would be the duty of the government to place the harbor of Montreal in as efficient a condition as any harbor on this continent. (Applause). The house adjoured at midnight.

The government has no doub

The Sympathetic Hobo.

Pity the rich! Remember they Have never been as poor as we; Have never fed ten times per day On cold baked beans, mince pie and tea, Have never known the gladsome ease, Ther oyal ease, of ragged clothes That will not soil or bag at the knees— In fact, that have no knees, God knows. They've never known the chaste delight Of sleeping where the summer night Might chance to find them—free as air, They litle know the soild sweet Pity the rich! Remember they

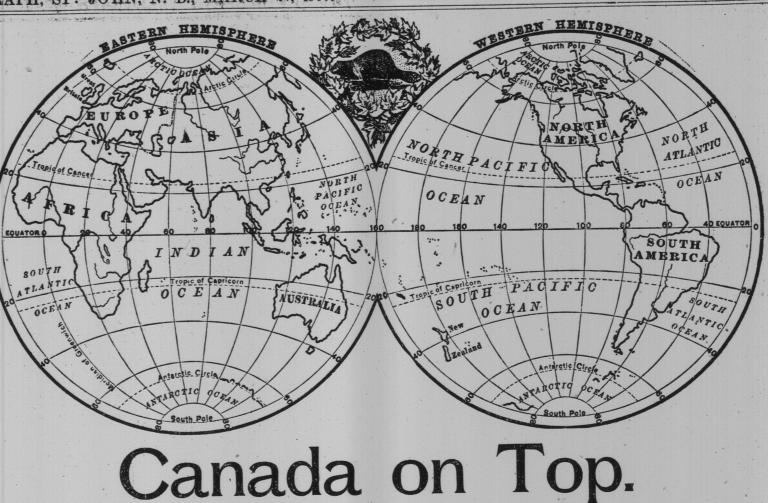
FROM THE WISE EDITORS.

It seems to be pretty generally believed that for a time after the close of the war the Orange Free State, at least, will be policed by colonial troops. Graduates from our mounted police are the best on in recent earth for the job.-[Montreal Herald.

intervening in Kentucky.-[Worcester

that way .- [Boston Herald.

Oom Paul and his associate, Steyn, are



Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is a Canadian Medicine with a world-wide reputation What if France and Russia are increas-ing the military strength? It does not follow that those nations are intending world. There is not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these mile are not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where the civilized country of the civilized country to interfere with England's South African plans. They may only be on the point of interfere in Kantucky - Workster and in all countries they are looked upon as the standard blood-builder and nerve tonic.

Merit-and merit only-has given Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a greater sale than any other Now they are preaching sermons by medicine in the world. It is proved that these pills have cured diseases which, before their intro-people will be trying to reach heaven duction, medical science said were incurable. Wherever they have been used they have made people bright, active and strong.

In the Company's offices throughout the world there are on file upward of half a million was contributed by the presidents of three great railway systems of the United States. They could see no prospect of irreight being carried by rail for one rail per ton per mile, while freight by canals could be carried for one half of that fig-site in the Transval. Mediation, when iterally translated, means trying to get out of it after you are whipped. The pro-ter on the St. Larwence route as a denorme comparison solution.

ntended as a rebuke to them. Mr. Davin made an inflammatory blather kite speech in which he abused the government in such a fashion as to sug-gest that he had dined. The result of the speaker's ruling was that Mr. Mills would

rault was a commissioner to the Paris exhibition, and whether it was the same Joseph Perrault who was chief commissioner to the Philadelphia exhibition. He replied that Perriault was not the chief commissioner at the Philadelphia exhibition, and therefore not responsible for the expenditures there. The house went into committee on the

Brandon and South Western Railway companies bill.

poned until the Manitoba government had announced their policy with regard to

railways. Mr. Blair thought the bill should be proceeded with and it might be held for the third reading. Several clauses of the bill were passed and it was still under discussion when the hour expired. Mr. Foster complained that some of the

returns to orders for correspondence were

Mr. Blair addressed the house on The Transport Question.

He said the subject was one that came peculiarly under the cognizance of his department. He had hoped it would have been discussed without reference to politics because the subject was one of general interest and should be discussed from a broader point of view. This, however, had not been the case for the ex-minister of railways and canals had made quite a severe attack on the government with resevere attack on the government with re-ference to the canals. He would deal with that later. The resolution of the member for East Simcoe, said that the time had arrived when parliament should take a definite line of action. He thought this was objectionable because it implied that the government and parliament had heretofore been without any fixed policy with reference to the canals. The enorm ous outlay that had been made in con structing and deepening the St. Lawrence canal imposed on the government the

duty of going on until the work was com-pleted. What then did the mover of that resolution mean when he said we must a call a halt in this matter? He had sup ported the late government in its canal expenditure, and if it was right to incur this expenditure it was right to continue it until the work was done. He had read the mover's speech carefully and it seem ed to him that he had abandoned all

hope of the Canadian canals and Canadian ports doing the western traffic. That was taking the counsel of despair. He be lieved this house was ready to complete the work in hand without turning to any new venture.

Finding that this work had been dragging itself along the present governmen had concluded that the work should be Carried on with More Vigor.

This had been done and by the openin of spring navigation there would be a 14 foot channel from the Great Lakes to Montreal.

With reference to the statement that the day of small vessels for the lakes had gone by he said he had no doubt that large Canadian vessels would be constructed for the upper lakes. With reference to Port Colborne it was necessary that its harbor should be deepened if it was

its harbor should be deepened if it was to accommodate the larger vessels that now do the business of the lakes. He did not think that they should look to Buffalo as a port for Canadian trade. We must, he said, have a narbor of our own it was not to be construct the Canadian trade. We if we are to control the Canadian trade. The government had every confidence of the ultimate success of the St. Lawrence route, but they must have the Canadian if we are to control the Canadian trade.

at it has part

1

rous competitor and so stated in their report. A Comparison of Rates.

The prevailing rate from Chicago o New York is 71-10 cents. The rate to Port Colborn will be the same as General Joubert's wife was last reportspeaker's ruling was that Mr. Mills would have to read his question, The reading of it would have occupied half an hour, and when he had read a few lines Sir Wilfrid said the reading might be dispensed with. Mr. Mills then was about to insist on reading the question when Sir Charles in-tervened and sat on him. The question was whether Joseph Per-mant was a commissioner to the Paris her eye peeled, too .- [Boston Globe. It was a sort of an Orange Free and Easy State for Lord Roberts .- [New York Commercial. In regard to the newspaper sensation at

be a great advantage, in time there, as compared with New York. Three days is against six or seven. He combatted the statement of Mr. Haggart that this traflic was not worth securing or that it was hopeless to secure it. The shipments from New York for the year 1899 were smaller than usual, but taking the past three years there had been a steady increase at that port. This disproves Mr. Haggart's conclusion and shows that it is worth while for us to attempt to secure this while for us to attempt to secure this Some members wanted the bill post-oned until the Manitoba government had anounced their policy with regard to ailways. allway rates has been very significant, and if there was no other reason for this expenditure on our canals it would be amgood.-[Boston Transcript. ply justified. In 1868 the rate from Buf-falo to New York by rail was 14¹/₈ cents South Africa must be made British and all British. That is what we have been per bushel. Now it is about one-fifth of that sum. He gave statistics of the tonnage of the American lake ports with

wh ch Port Colborne might compete, show-ing its great magnitude. The references of Mr. Bennett to

pared to face it .-- [Halifax Chronicle. The Connors Agreement at Montreal were quite unfair. He evi-dently had not read the agreement. There was nothing in that agreement. There was nothing in that agreement in which the government need be ashamed. All the government had done was to approve of the arrangement made by the harbor double the grain trade of Montreal and that was no mean achievement. These people got no monoply, no exclusive rights;

other syndicates might come in and com-pete with them, and therefore there was no good reason why they should not be al-A green flag on the mansion of Lon-don's lord mayor on St. Patrick's day

lowed to carry out our plans. - Mr. Bennett had seriously proposed that the government should abandon their canal policy and give bonus to the railways for carrying grain. Mr. Haggart had for-reard views with reformer to the lower [Boston Herald. ward views with reference to the large business which did not agree with those of men who were in the barge business

and ought to know. He stated that the government of Sir John A. Macdonald had agreed to build the Georgian Bay canal as a government immersion in New York last Sunday are as yet reported to be down with the work, spending \$1,000,000 a year for 20 years. There was not a paper in the rail-way department to show that such a thing -[Boston Globe. had ever been suggested, much less agreed to, and there was not an employe in the About the time the British get within

gunshot of Oom Paul he began to think humanity had been staggered enough .-department that had Ever Heard of Such a Proposition.

Mr. Haggart had denied that the late government had been dilatory in regard to the work of enlarging the St. Lawrence [New York Commercial. The Boer seems to have become a firm canals. He could not agree with him in this view. Hon. Mr. Blair showed that beliver in the old saying, "the man who fights and runs away will live to fight at the rate of progress that was being nother day."-[St. Andrews Beacon, ade between 1893 and 1996 on the Sou langes canal it would have taken just 30 years to finish that work which was the The suggestion that somebody should

now undertake to run a newspaper as he key of the whole St. Lawrence canal systhinks Satan would run one, is entirely uncalled for. There are several newsem. He quoted from Mr. Haggart's testimony in a recent case in the courts where papers in the country already that have the government was sued by a contractor in which he stated that he had told the bout them abundant indications that Satan is frequently consulted as to their contractor it was not the policy of the government to go on with the work on the management and most of his suggestions followed.-- [Portland Press. canals rapidly. It was a slander to say that the St. Lawrence route was crooked; Parson Sheldon allows the publication t was not defective in any particular. He of the weather reports in his columns. regretted that there was a determination

But any ordinary little lie is censored .-Worcester Spy.

route, but they must have the Canadian route in as advantageous a position as the involve to the use of the 14 loot channel in obstacles. It was not true to say that the route had been tested. The route had been tested tester have the route had been tested. The ro Kingston, Ja., March 20-The British

Revolution in Full Swing,

cess of "fixing the referee" at a prize reputation. We give below testimonials from some of the most prominent countries in which Dr. Williams' fight is on the same plan .- [Bangor News.

ed peeling potatoes while crossing the Klip river. She was doubtless keeping Pink Pills are on sale.

CANADA. John McDonald, merchant, Cape North,

N. S., says: "For years I was a sufferer from spinal troubles, which eventually resulted in partial paralysis. I consulted no less than six doctors, but with no good In regard to the newspaper sensation at Topeka, great stress seems to be laid upon the question as to whether or not it is to be a paying experiment. To our mind this is but a subsidiary consideration. The most important thing to be thought of is the difference it. My legs were as useless as the difference it. My legs were as useless as

most important thing to be thought of is as to what effect it is to have upon respect for religious institutions. It smacks of the sensationalism which has of late become so promunent in the pulpit, and which tends to the bringing of religious cere-monials into contempt, if it does not ac-tually turn the public from the funda-mental principles of the Christian faith. Hence it is to be feared that this "smart" exposition of the teachings of the Founder Hence it is to be feared that this "smart" exposition of the teachings of the Founder of the Church will do more harm than end — Boston "Surgeot

UNITED STATES.

Mrs. M. M. Peabody, Haverhill, Mass., fighting for. That is what we demand. No room must be left for doubt or de mur. Whatever the cost, we may as well pay it now. If there is to be European it was a superior of the heat of

extreme nervousness, severe headaches, and general debility. I seemed to grow intervention, we shall never be better preworse each year, notwithstanding the fact Oom Paul now wants John Bull to smoke the pipe of peace with him. John himself never smokes in a powder maga-time but he won't mind having a calumet zine, but he won't mind having a calumet with Paul after the war account has been settled.--[Toronto Mail and Empire. It is that I did not learn the value of these pills sooner. They have restored me to pills sooner. They have restored me to good health and activity, and I have gain-

The Boers, prisoners at Simonstown, were detected in the act of boring an un-derground way to Lberty.-[Ottawa Citi-to women at a critical time in life.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lilly Ledger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. will be another symbol of the fact that there's nothing too good for the Irish.-- of six was afflicted with St. Vitus' dance to such an extent that she was utterly

It looks as if Mr. Kruger were willing or head; had to be carried about and fed It looks as if Mr. Kruger were willing to permit Great Britain to withdraw her troops and apologize.—[Toronto Mail and Empire.] [It is an infant. Neither parents nor friends of the family thought she could possibly recover. Her father read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them to the

child. The effect was wonderful, in a few weeks she began to recover, and in the None of the 184 persons baptized by course of a couple of moths there was not a healthier, livelier, or brighter child in the neighborhood. Her parents look upon her cure almost in the light of a miracle.

FRANCE.

Dr. Thiery Migg, Paris, a member of the Legion of Honor, says: "I frequently prescribe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my practice, especially in cases of anaemia (poverty of the blood) and extreme nervousness, and always with the best of re-sults. I have no hesitation in saying that these pills are an excellent tonic for people in a feeble state of health."

GERMANY.

nights. A physician who prescribed for me said my trouble was likely to assume a fatal form, which statement left me very hopeless. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised for this trouble, and decided to try them. The result has been a happy one for me, as the pains have entirely ing the best of health." in the best of health." in the total point of the disease." in the total point of the disease. in the total point of the disease is the paint of the disease. in the total point of the disease is the paint of the disease. in the total point of the disease is the paint of the total point of the disease. in the total point of the disease is the paint of the disease. in the total point of the disease is the paint of the disease. in the total point of the disease is the paint of the disease. in the total point of the disease is the paint of the total point of the disease. in the total point of the disease is the paint of the disease is the paint of the disease is the paint of the total point of the disease is the paint of If you are weak or ailing ; if you are feeling "out of sorts "; or if you need a spring medicine (and most people do) Dr. Williams'

EGYPT.

ROUMANIA.

ROUMANIA. Mrs. M. Youell, Bucharest, says: "Two of my daughters, aged 14 and 16, have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with grand re-sults. They were weak, often dizzy, ate but little, and the elder especially suf-fered much from pains in the head, some-times almost to blindness. I saw these pills adverised for such troubles, and got six boxes; then I got three more, and both daughters were made as well as ever they had been. I have recommended them to others with the same good re-sults.

M. Garcia, Barcelona, says: "Overwork those who may not be well. I felt weak made me nervous, irritable and weak in health. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised and decided to try them. I used only four boxes, and am now in splendid health." boxes I felt equal to any exertion, and in every way as well as ever I had been."

was weak and ailing for several years. She than any other medicine, and my cus-tomers all speak of them in words of great her heart would palpitate violently if she was often taken with severe headaches; praise. I never hesitate recommending took any exercise, and her appetite had them to those enfcebled. almost deserted her. It was about this time I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills high-

> and in a few weeks she was again quite strong and with a good color in her face. Since this many of her female friends have used the pills and all speak well of them."

ITALY.

Antonio, Meranda, Milan, says: "My son, 12 years old, was weak and ill. He could not run about and play like other children, and all that we did for him availed not. He had headaches, sometimes trembled all over and ate but little. A book came into my possession recommend-ing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got a box. These did him good and I got two more and before he had taken them all he was running about with the other children as active and happy as any of

Guachinango, Mexico, says: "I had been sick now and then for a long time, but suck now and then for a long time, but two years ago I began to grow worse. I had a severe pain in the left side of my body, which prevented me from moving my arm, and extended itself through on that side to me heart After the

SOUTH AFRICA.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. J. de Torok, Budapest, says: "I was a continuous sufferer from indigestion, which reduced me in flesh, made me easily ir-i ritated, and I felt life was a burden. I had doctored for years with nothing more thap temporary relief. Then I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in two months time every sign of the trouble health since." ECYPT. Max Fischer, Alexandria, says: I have thay were introduced into this country a that not only have their sales been won-derful, but they have worked some re-markable cures. From what I have seen and heard of these pills, I can understand the success they have met with through-out the world. SOUTH AFRICA. W. A. Bester, J. P., owper of Bester's farm, the scene of a recent battle near Ladysmith, says: "For a long time I was in very poor health. I always felt tired, was afflicted with violent headaches and swollen and painful legs which made it the success they have met with through-out the world. SOUTH AFRICA. Names had to carry me to the house. I was under the treatment of a doctor in Ladysmith but did not get better. Mr. Illing, druggist of that town, advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These did me good almost from the start, and after using them short a menth all after using them about a month all my old-time vigor returned. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a blessing to hu-

AUSTRALIA.

W. F. Byrnes, whose home is a few miles from the city of Melbourne, says: "Two years ago I was afflicted with a large abscess on the right thigh. The doctor said it was an aggravated case of hip disease, and consumption of the tissues. I was removed to Melbourne hospital and after being there a few weeks one of the leading doctors pronounced my case hope-less. I was then taken home everyone imagining I was at the point of death. I was reduced to a living skeleton. A neighbor urged my friends to give me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They did not think any medicine could help me but consented to do so. Under their use the wasting H. Snabilie, Rotterdam, says: "My wife away ceased, and I began to gradually to recover. I used the pills for about four months and am again as well as ever 1 was in my life. The doctor who first attended me has told me he did not think anything on earth could have saved me. yet Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made me well and strong."

VENEZUELA.

Matias Y. Salas, Caracas, says: "For some years I suffered dreadfully with stomach trouble. Some doctors wer of opinion that my disease was chronic catarrh of the stomach; according to catarth of the stomach; according to others I had granulation in the lower part of the abdomen, and still others diagnosed something else, but no one succeeded in curing me, notwithstanding my having fol-lowed their various treatments to the let-ter. No matter how wholesome the food, it would cause indigestion and flatulence. I had enceming and a noor annetite, all of I had anaemia and a poor appetite, all of which obliged me to give up my business. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me by so many persons that I de-cided to take them, which I did with the greatest success, and it is a fact that I owe my present health to a few bottles of these wonderful pills."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Mr. Eduardo Hernandez, eity of Chascomus, says: "I was sick since June, 1897, having been confined to my bed for three months. My ailments began with a two years ago I began to grow worse. I had a severe pain in the left side of my body, which prevented me from moving my arm, and extended itself through on that side to my heart. After this my head became stiffened. I had trouble with my breathing and every bone ached. As a consequence of these ailments I had to keep to my bed, without being able to more at all even my meals being fed to J. Lucae, Brenen, says: "I have been a severe sufferer from kidney troubles and constant pains in the back, as the result of which I frequently passed sleepless nights. A physician who prescribed for me said my trouble was likely to assume form reliable to me said my trouble was likely to assume to four price to my trouble was likely to assume to four form me said my trouble was likely to assume to four form me said my trouble was likely to assume to four form me said my trouble was likely to assume to form me said my trouble was likely to assume to four form me said my trouble was likely to assume to four me and as his medicines did upon by Mrs. Lucia

T. Lose, Copenhagen, says: "Since Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been introduced in this country, I have sold more of them GREECE.

sults.

J. D. Joannides, Piree, says: "I was troubled with insomnia and general weak-ness, and a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I acted on his advice, and the medicine acted beyond my best expectations. 1 am now free from these attacks and cnjoy the best of health."

SPAIN.

DENMARK.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

RUSSIA.

gained considerably in weight."

M. Stroboski, Moscow, says: "I have used Dr. Wiiliams' Pink Pills for general debility and have never found any other medicine to equal them. Since using them

I feel like a new person; my blood is better, I eat and sleep better, and have

PORTUGAL.

BELGIUM.

Pink manity."

P. Doy, Geneva, says: "I warmly re-commend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to

at all times, had a poor appetite and even slight exertion left me worn out. My chemist said, try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I took his advice. After taking four

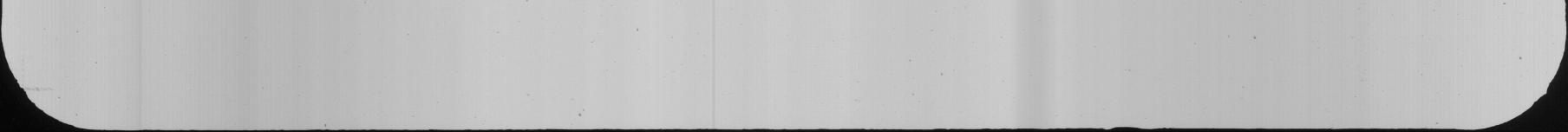
HOLLAND.

ly recommended and procured for her a few boxes. Relief came in a few days,

P. Gonzales, Oporto, says: "My wife was a great sufferer from ailments which afflict the sex, suffering in consequence afflict the sex, suffering in consequence from headaches, weak heart and diziness. She tried many medicines without benefit until we received a little book telling about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Then she tried this medicine, and it has given hear new health and strength. We now always keep these pills in the house." MEXICO. Mrs. Isidora Salazar de Langarica, of

SERVIA.

Mrs. D. Gyurits, Belgrade, says: "I was





THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 24, 1900.

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for destructive purposes is nothing GOOD AND BAD PLAYS against the drama, any more than

THE GOOD SHOULD BE CONSERVED AND THE BAD SUPPRESSED.

DR. TALMAGE ON THE THEATRE.

Drama Not Something Built Outside of Ourselves, But That Which is Planted fering I saw one slippery morning in the treets of Philadelphia. Just in Our Immortal Souis-Should Be Purified and Made a Great Source of Good Teaching.

Washington, March 18 .- At a time when the whole country is in controversy as never before concerning the theatre, and some plays are be-ing arrested by the police, and oth-ers are being patronized by Chrisers are being patronized by Chris-tian people, this sermon of Dr. Talmage is of much interest. The text is I Corinthians vii, 31, "They that is I Corinthians vii, 31, "They that use this world as not abusing it." My reason for preaching this dis-course is that I have been kindly in-vited by two of the leading news-papers of the country to inspect and report on two of the popular plays of the day-to go some weeks ago to of the day-to go some weeks ago to Chicago and see the drama "Quo Vadis" and criticise it with respect to its moral effect and to go to New York and see the drama "Ben-Hur" and write my opinion of it for pub-lic use. Instead of doing that I propose in a sermon to discuss what we shall do with the dramatic element which God has implanted in many of our natures, not in 10 or 100 or 1,000, but in the majority of the human race. Some people speak of the drama as though it were something built up outside of Goldsmiths and the Shakespeares and the Sheridans of literture and that then we attune our tastes to correspond with human investor Not at all. The drama is an echo from the fceling which God has im-Guthrie, dramatic; John Knox, draplanted in our immortal souls. It is seen first in the domestic circle among the children 3 or 4 years of george Whitefield, dramatic; Robert Hall, dramatic; Robert South, dratheir cradles and their carts, seen wood, ten years after in the playnouses of charades, after that in the elabor-ate impersonations in the academies of music. ten years after in the playhouses of

easily suppress its Creator. You may direct it, you may educate it, you may purify it, you may harness it to pulticate the formation of the fo you may purify it, you may harness it to multipotent usefulness, and that it is your duty to do. Just as we cultivate the taste for the beauti-til and the your dry to put you down. But the God who starts fou will help you through, and great will be the eternal rewards for the assiduous and the plucky. cultivate the taste for the beauti-ful and the sublime by bird haunted glen and roistering stream and cat-aracts let down in uproar over the bit in the tile the tile the tile the sublime is the point of the tile the t mossed rocks, and the day lifting its banner of victory in the east, and then setting everything on fire in our nature, by every staccato pasnuman life Now, I tell you not only that God has implanted this dramatic element in our natures, but I have to tell you in the Scriptures he cultivates it, he appeals to it, he develops it. not care where you open the Bible, your eye will fall upon a drama. Here it is in the book of Judges, the fir tree, the vine, the olive tree, the bramble—they all make speeches. Then at the close of the scene there is a coronation, and the bramble is proclaimed king. That is a political drama. Here it is in the book of Job: Enter Eli-phaz, Bildad, Zophar, Elihu and Job. groom, dialogue atter dialogue—in-tense, gorgeous, all suggestive drama is the book of Solomon's Song. Here it is in the book of Luke: Costly man-sion in the night! All the windows bright with illumination! The floor sequete with the dence. Beturned a-quake with illumination! The host a-quake with the dance. Returned son in costly garments which do not very well fit him perhaps, for they were not made for him, but he must wiftly leave off his old garb and prepare for this extemporized levee! Pouting son at the back door, too mad to go in, because they are mak-ing such a fuss! Tears of sympathy ning down the old man's cheek at the story of his son's wanderings and the story of his son's wanderings and suffering and tears of joy at his re-turn! When you heard Murdock re-cite "The Prodigal Son" in one of his readings, you did not know whe-ther to sob or shout. Revivals of religion have started just under the reading of that soul revolutionizing denome of (The Berdinel Son " drama of "The Prodigal Son." Here it is in the book of Revela-Crystalline sea, pearly gate, tion: opaline river, amethystine capstone, showering coronets, one vial poured out incarnading the waters, cavalrymen of heaven galloping on white horses, nations in doxology, halleluiahs to the right of them, hallelu-iahs to the left of them. As the Bible opens with the drama of the first paradise, so it closes with the drama of the second paradise. Mind you, when I say drama I do not mean myth or fable, for my theology is of the oldest type -500 years old, thousands of years old, as old as the Bible. When I speak of the drama at the beginning and of the drama at the beginning and close of the Bible, I do not mean an allegory, but I mean the truth so stated that in grouping and in start-ling effect it is a God given, world resounding, heaven echoing drama. Now, if God implanted this dramatic element in our natures, and if he has cultivated and developed it in the Scriptures, I demand that you recognize it. Because the drama has again and egain been degraded and employed

music ought to be accursed because it has been taken again and again into the saturnalian wassails of 4,-000 years. Will you refuse to enthrone music on the church organ because the art has been trampled lascivious dance? Fifty essays about the sorrows of the poor could not affect me as a little drama of accident and sufahead of me was a lad, wretched in apparel, his limb amputated at the

-

knee; from the pallor of the boy's cheek, the amputation not long before. He had a package of broken food under his arm-food he had begged, I suppose, at the doors. As and fell. I helped him up as well as I could, gathered up the fragments of the package as well as I could, the best music, the best architecture, put them under one arm and the crutch under the other arm. But when I saw the blood run down his

pale cheek I burst into tears. Fifty essays about the sufferings of the poor could not touch one like that little drama of accident and sufferoh, we want in all our different

departments of usefulness more of the dramatic element and less of the didactic. The tendency in this day is to drone religion, to whine religion, to cant religion, to sepulcharize religion, when we ought to present it in animated and spectacular manner.

Let me say to all young ministers of the, gospel: If you have this dramatic element in your nature, use it for God and heaven. If you matic; Bourdaloue, dramatic; Fenelon, dramatic; John Mason, drama-Shall we suppress it? You can as and caricature, and ecclesiastical

and then setting everything on fire as it retreats through the gates of the west, and the Austerlitz and the Waterloo of an August thunderstorm blazing their batteries into a sultry afternoon, and the round, glittering atternoon, and the round, glittering the night—as in this way we culti-the august for the beautiful and hiblime, so in every lawful way we ret to cultivate the dramatic element if our nature, by every staccato nes its science and its amusements. Shut out from the realm of Christianity synthesis, by every tragic passage in anything, and you give it up to sin and death If Christianity is mighty enough to manage everything but the amuse-ments of the world, then it is a very defective Christianity. Is it capable of keeping account of the fears of the world and incompetent to make re-cord of its smiles? Is it good to follow the funeral, but dumb at the world's play? Can it control all the other elements of cur nature but the dramatic element? My idea of Christ- ticular church you attend, but if you inanty is that it can and will con-quet everything. In the good time coming, which the world calls the coming, which the world calls the golden age and the poet the elysian age and the Christian the millennium. darkness; the closing act of the drama, all sunshine. Magnificat drama, all sunshine. Magnificat drama is the book of Job! Here it is in Solomon's Song: The region, an oriental region — vine-yards, pomegranates, mountain of spices, a wooing, a bride, a bridge-groom, dialogue after dialogue—in-tense, gorgeous, all suggestive drama is the book of Solomon's Song. Here it is in the book of Luke: Costly man-sion in the pight! All the windows the establishment of such an institu-tion they would feel the arrest of a stage and all the men and women their anxieties and would say on the establishment of this new institution Paul, who 15 centuries before that which I have called the spectacular, "Thank God, this is what we have all been waiting for." Now, as I believe that I make sug-Now, as I believe that I make sug-gestion of an institution which wiser men will develop. I want to give some characteristics of this new in-stitution, this spectacular, if it is to be a grand social and moral suc-cess. In the first place, its entertain-ments must be compressed within an hour and three-quarters. What kills sermons, prayers and lectures and en-tertainments of all sorts is prolixity. At a reasonable hour every night colliseum fighting with wild beasts in an amphitheatre, the galleries full, looking down. Here we destroy a lion. Here we grapple with a gladi-ator. When we fall, devils shout. When we rise, angels sing. A spec-tacle before gallery above gallery. gallery above gallery. Gallery of our christian ancestry, hoping for our victory, wanting to throw us a tertainments of all sorts is prolixity. At a reasonable hour every night every cirtain of public entertainment ought to drop, every church service ought to cease, the instruments of orchestras ought to be unstrung. What comes more than this comes too What comes more than this comes too late. On the platform of this new insti-tution this spectacular, under the care of the very best men and wo-men in the community there shall be nothing witnessed that would be un-fit for a parlor. Any attitude, any look, any word that would offend you seated at your own fireside in vour family circle will be prohibited from that platform. By what law of common sense or of morality does that which is not fit to be seen or heard by five people become fit to be seen or heard by 1.500 people? On the platform of that spectacular all the scenes of the drama will be as chaste as was ever a lecture by Ed-ward Everett or a sermon by F. W. ward Everett or a sermon by F. W. Robertson. On the platform shall come only such men and women as you would welcome to your homes. On that platform there shall be no carouser, no inebriate, no cyprian, no foe of good morals, masculine or feminine. It is often said we have no right to criticise the private morals of public entertainers. Well, do as

you please with other institutions, on the platform of this new institu-tion we shall have only good men and good women in the ordinary social sense of goodness. Just as nature because he could not find the rechn in which to exercise it will step over on the platform, and giants of the drama, their name known the world over, who have been toiling for the elevation of the drama, will step over on that platform--such women as Charlotte Cushman of the pret, such men as Joseph Jefferson of

the present. The platform of that new institution, of that expurgated drama, oc-cupied only by these purest of men and women, will draw to itself millions of people who have never been to see the drama more than once or twice in their lives, or never saw it the best genius six nights the week on the side of intelligence and good morals.

Do you tell me this plan is chimerical? I answer, it only requires one man somewhere between here and San Francisco or between Bangor and Galveston to see it and appreciate it --one man of large individual means and great heart, and with \$100,000 he could do more good than all the Lenoxes and the Lawrences and the Peabodys ever accomplished. He would settle for all nations and for He all times the stupendous question of amusement which for centuries has been under angry and vituperative discussion and which is no nearer be-ing settled to-day, by all appearing settldd to-day, by an appear-ances, than it was at the start.. I would go to such an institution, such a spectacular. I should go once a week the rest of my life and take my family with me, and the majority of the families of the earth would go to such an institution. I expect the time will come when I can, without bringing upon myself criticism, without being an inconsistent Christian, when I, a minister of the good old Presbyterian church, will be able to go to some new institution like this, the spectacular, and see "Hamlet" and "King Lear" and the "Merchant of Venice" and the "Hunchback" and "Joshua Whitcomb." Meanwhile many of us will have this dramatic element unmet and unregaled.

want this institution independ-We and they will take your case in that you down. But the God who starts you will help you through, and great will be the eternal rewards for the assiduous and the plucky. A New York many the tor which you pay 50 cents, and the plucky. A New York many to the tor which you pay 50 cents, the company has built 18 bridges tor which you pay 50 cents, the company has built 18 bridges ent of the church and independent of



othing.Sure. Otherwise it could not have existed for almost JOHNSON'S JOHNSON'S LINIMENT Is strictly a family remedy for Internal as much as External use To cure Colds, Croup, Coughs, Catarrh Cramps and Colic it acts promptly.~

委装ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN. 影影 There is not a medicine in use which possesses the confidence of the public to a greater extent than Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For almost a century it has stood upon its intrinsic merit, while generations after generations have used it. The best evidence of its virtue is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale is steadily increasing. You can safely trust what time has indorsed.

I. S. JOHNSON, Esq. --Fifty years ago this month, your father, D.-. Johnson, left me some Johnson's Amodyne Linimein. I have sold if ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to the present. JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, January, 1891. Send for our Book on INFLAMMATION, mailed free. Sold by all Druggists. Put up in Two Sizes, Price 25 and 50 cts. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

ince had paid only a fair price THE BRIDGE INVESTIGATION. or bridges constructed here instead of as [Continued from page 1.]

books. But here, after he was through with evidence, he could not make him. As the witness was here he should be asked if he had the papers. The charge was that the government had paid more than a just price for bridges and Mr. Johnson being here to prove this should bring papers. His (Pugsley's) client was prepared to pay all the expenses of pro-ducing the papers here. The committee should decline to hear Mr. Johnson unwill pursue.

til all the papers were here. If Mr. Johnson said he had not time to prepare them, then time should he given him. If he refused it would be the mittee would be unable to sit. duty of the committee to report him to

the chairman said he had no jurisdiction until the witne-s was sworn and de cided he should be sworn by him and examined first.

In answer to Mr. Baxter the chairman sa d he would allow no argument on the authority of the chairman to examine the

> Why our students are so successful in getting situations:-

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. * Wednesday, March 21. Stmr Pydna, 1854, Crossley, from Las Palmas, Wm Thomson & Co. Coastwise-Schrs Abbie Keast, 95, Erb, from Annapolis; Golden Rule, 49, Calder, from Cannabelle from Campobello.

Thursday, March 22.

Schr Alert, 24, Wormell, from Lubec, w H Thorne & Co, scrap iron. Schr Beaver, 192, Huntley, from New York, Elkin & Hatfield, coal. Coastwise-Schrs Harry Morris, 98, Mc-Lean, from Quaco; stmr Beaver, 57, Potter, from Canning; barge No 2, 433, Salter, from Parrsboro. Coastwise-Stmr City of Monticello. from

Coastwise-Stmr City of Monticello, from Yarmouth.

Cleared. Tuesday, March 20. Simr Daltonhall, Healey, for London, Furness, With & Co. Stmr Lake Huron, Thomas, for Liverpool

via Halifax, Troop & Son. Schr Laura C Hall, Rockwell, for Boston,

Lee. Schr Rosa Mueller, McLean, for Vineyard Haven f o, N H Murchie. Coastwise-Schrs Fannie May, Cheney, for Grand Harbor; Fin Back, Ingersoll, for North Read; Harry Morris, McLean, for Quaco; Buda, Stewart, for Beaver Harbor; stmr Beaver, Potter, for Canning.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Parrsboro, March 19, schrs Ella May, from Calais; Hattie McKay, from St John; Sam Slick, from Cheverie for Boston; St Anthony, from Boston for Wolfville. Halifax, March 29, schr Priscilla, from Newark, NJ. Newark, NJ. Halifax, March 21, stmr Pro Patria, from Boston and sailed for St. Pierre, Miq; schr Eureka, from Ponce, PR. Halifax, March 22, stmr Lake Huron, from Newark, NJ.

Cleared.

16. Halifax, March 21, schr Lorena Maud, for

the diseases which can be directly traced there—neglect or ignorance may have pro-duced the darkness, but so sure as night follows day, just so surely will Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets let in the sun-shine and bring back the full noonday brightness of perfect health. This is tak-ing strong ground—but proof is to be had— one tablet after eating—60 in a box—35 cents.

 Thursday, March 22.

 Stmr Manchester Shipper, from Manchester

 via Halifax, gen cargo, Furness, Withy & Co.

 SS Alcides, 2181, Stitt, from Glasgow, Scho

 field & Co, general.

 SS Lake Meganic, 3182, Taylor, from

 Liverpool via Halifax, Troop & Son, mdse

 and passengers.

 Schr Alice Maud, 124, Whittaker, from

 New York, N C Scott, ccal.

 Schr Alice, 92, Springer, from Boston, J W

 McAlary Co, wire.

 Schr Alit, 24, Wornell, from Lubec, W

 H Thorne & Co, scrap iron.

 cents.

IT'S ALWAYS MIDNIGHT GLOOM to the sufferer from stomach disorders and the diseases which can be directly traced

NUTICE TO MARINERS.

Portland, Me, March 20-(Machias Bay and River, Me) Starboard Island Ledge buoy, a red and black horizontally striped spar, reported adrift March 6th, was replaced March 15th.

March 15th. (Off Petit Manan, Me) Southeast Rock buoy, a red and black horizontally striped second class can, reported adrift February 24, was replaced March 15.

REPORTS, DISASTERS, ETC.

gale, clear tonight. Halifax, March 19-Schr Harold Borden, 66 days out from Digby for Havana, is about given up. She was commanded by Captain Mailman, of Bridgewater.

VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN. Steamers.

Manchester Commerce, from Manchester,

March 18. Mohican, at New York, March 22. Monican, at New York, March 20. Lake Ontario, at Liverpol, March 20. Bengore Head, at Belfast, Feb 27. Lake Superior, from Moville, March 18. Manchester Commerce at Manchester, Mar 8. Malin Head, from Dublin, March 7. Strathavon, at Fayal, March 2. Sylviana, at London, March 6. Consols, from Swansea via Galveston, Fels Consols, from Swansea via Galveston, Feb

Halifax, March 21, schr Lorena Maud, for York. Parrsboro, March 19, schrs Corinto,Salter, Jor St Stephen: Levuka, Roberts; Gertie, Jgilvie, and Annie Blanche, Randall, for St. 10hn. Seited Tiber, from Demerara, Ma

Shins.

Barques.

Stmr Lake Huron, Thomas, for Liverpool via Halifax, Troop & Son. Schr Laura C Hall, Rockwell, for Boston, A Cushing & Co. Coastwise-Schrs Hustler, Wadlin, for St Stephen; Neille Watters, Bishop, for Quaco; Chieftain, Tufts, for Alma; Viola, Beards-ley for Windsor; stmr La Tour, Smith, for Campobello. Wednesday, March 21. Coastwise-Schrs Jessie D, Salter, for Parrsboro; Wanita, Healey, for Annapolis; W E Stowe, Gladstone, Wilson, for Grand Harbor; schr Ida M, Tufts, for Quaco. Tifursday, March 22. SS Concordia, Abernethy, for Glasgow, Schofield & Co. SS Dunmore Head, Burns, for Belfast, Wm Thomson & Co. Stmr St Croix, Pike, for Boston, Wm G Lee. Schr Rosa Mueller, McLean, for Vincyard Haven fo, N H Murchie. Coastwise-Schrs Fannie May, Cheney, for Grand Harbor; Fin Back, Ingersoll, for Worth Read; Harry Moris, McLean, for lleged being fleeced by paying two prices Mr. Baxter cited Roscoe and other au thorities on evidence, which proved to ave no bearing on the point at issue. The ruling of the chair was sustained. According to this ruling Mr. Johnson ould not give evidence until the paper were produced and the committee ad journed until. 11 o'clock tomorrow morr ing. In the meantime Mr. Johnson wi consult with counsel as to the course he

Premier Emmerson stated that as im portant bills require the attention of th legislature tomorrow afterncon, the com-

Californian Still On The Rocks.

Portland, Me., March 22 .- All preparations were made this afternoon for an attempt to pull the Californian, the stranded Allan liner, off the rocks at Ram Islit was decided not to make an attempt.

1. Our

. ____

and. The tide, however, was so low that St John for Liverpool.

for St Stephen; Levuka, Roberts; Gertie, Ogilvie, and Annie Blanche, Randall, for St.

"Catch the opportunity." By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now you may build up your health and prevent serious illness. Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully for scrofula, however, to be never late about taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify your blood. Take it now. ______ will cure you. ______ the fire commissioners will investigate.

"Persevere and prosper" If you take

some charitable institution. An ex-temporized stage is put up in the

institution which we can without so-phistry and without self deception support and patronize-an institution support and patronize—an institution so uncompromisingly good that we can attend it without any shock to our religious sensibilities, though the Sabbath before we sat at the holy

sacrament. The amusements of life are beautiful and they are valuable, but they cannot pay you for the loss of your soul. I could not tell your character, I could not tell your prospects for this world or the next by the parwhere you were last

age we gain. Gallery of the King

A \$10,000 FIRE IN MONTREAL.

The Vienna Cafe Supposed to Have Been

Montreal, March 22 .- Fire today de stroyed the whole interior of the Vienna cafe. The loss will be \$10,000. The fire

in Nova Scot a since 1893. time they had built bridges in other parts of Canada and he had brought none of tbese contracts with him. After hearing this, Chairman Carvell ruled that Mr. Johnson could not give evidence until the contracts were brought here.

Mr. Baxter asked if this was a final ruling and if it was not open to argument. The chairman said it was his ruling and

could not be debated upon. Mr. Hazen appealed from the decision of the chairman and Mr. Baxter then ar gued at length contending that between the papers asked for and Mr. Johnson's evidence there was no relation to issue He claimed the documents asked for were entirily foreign to the investigation. Mr. Carvell said they were not refus

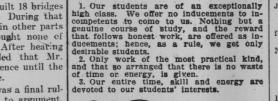
ing to hear Mr. Johnson's evidence, but just to adjourn it until he got the paper which must have been under his con-trol when he picked out 15 of 18 from the Nova Scotia bridge contracts.

Dr. Pugsley said the speeches of Dr Stockton sounded like those made by that gentleman in the house in years gone by His words were high sounded but little effect on men who were bound to de what was right and reasonable. He sai Dr. Stockton had tried to stop Mr. Roy' producing valuable information which th committee had finally got out of him, and he would ask the committee to give Mr. Jehnson two or three days in which t

bring the documents and if he did no then the leg slature and committee were strong enough to make him do so. Mr. Johnson went on the stand, gave

evidence and departed without produc ing all the information, he would be doin his client a great injustice. If Mr. Roy when on the stand, had not produce

when on the stand, had not produce the evidence, he would have gone awa as a creditable witness, whereas by pro-ducing the papers this witness' evidence was considerably broken down. If allow ed he would show that the people of



Send for business and shorthand . . . (Isaac Pitman) cat-alogues.

S. KERR & SON, ODDFELLOWS' HALL.

Life and Labors of D. L. Moody

is now ready, and we are prepared to hi orders at once. This is a charmingly writ-ten volume, covering the whole field of Moody's life from the cradle to the grave, in-cluding his most wonderful discourses, pithy sayings, anecdotes, illustrations and incl-dents. It is a large, handsome volume of over 500 pages, beautifully illustrated and retails at the low price of \$1.75 in emblem atic cloth, and \$2.75 in full morroeco bind ing. A large portrait of Mr. Moody, suit-able for framing, is given with each book free of charge. Agents wanted everywhere Special terms guaranteed to those who act now. Circulars with full particulars and large handsome prospectus outfit, mailed, post paid, on receipt of 25c. in postage stamps Write at once for outfit and terms and com mence taking orders without delay. Ad dress R. A. H. Morrow, 59 Garden street St. John, N. B.

DEATHS.

PALMER-At Central Hampstead, Queens county, on Thursday, March 22nd, Mrs. C. S. Palmer, after a brief illness, aged 74



years.

sured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful. Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Complete External and content and solve to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICHA Olithment, to instantly allay and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICHA Olithment, to instantly allay and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICHA Olithment, to instantly allay and soften and soften and soothe and head, and CUTI-CURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfuring, and humili-ating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. COMP, Sole Props., Boston-

Sailed. Yola, at Liverpool, March 14. Halfax, March 21, stmr Lake Megantic, for St John; Hallfax City, for London. Hallfax, March 22, schr Loreana Maud, for New York. Trojan, from Mobile, via Genoa, Jan 16. Marianna Madre, from Pensacola via Leghorn, Jan 8. Avon, from St Helena via Demerara, Jan 22 Charles S Whitney, from Rouen, Feb 24. BRITISH PORTS. Arrived. Nassau, NP, March 20, schr R D Spear, ichardson, from Philadelphia. Portland, March 19, schr Ruth Robinson,

Belt, at Cape Town, Feb. 19. Scillin, at Genoa. Feb. 15. Portland, March 19, schr Ruth Robinson, Jacksonville (at Berbice). Table Bay, Feb 12, barque Frederica, Churchill, from Buenos Ayres. Algoa Bay, Feb 5, barque Westmorland, Virgie, from Cape Town. Liverpool, March 20, stmr Lake Ontario, from St John via Halifax. Port Span, Feb 27, schr Delta, Smth, from Pensacola.

from Pensacola. Bombay, March 19, ship Ladakh, Hannah, from New York. Gibraitar, March 19, stmr Tuberg, from Catania for Halifax. Glasgow, March 18, stmr Keemun, for Portland.

Queenstown, March 22, stmr Germanic, from Liverpool for New York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived.

New York, March 18, barque Calcium, Smith, from Coalistine. Portlan, March 19, schr Ruth Robinson, from Perth Amboy. Pascagoula, March 18, schr Lena Pickup, Roop, from Havana. Boothbay, March 20, schr Beaver, from

New York. Boston, March 20, stmr Eva, from Louis

Boston, March 20, stmr Eva, from Louisburg.
Mobile, March 19, schrs Iolanthe, Spurr, from Cientuegos; Gov Blake, Hunter, from Cardenas; Bessie Parker, Carter, from Matanzas; Etta A Stimpson,Hogan, from Sagua la Grande.
Pensacola, March 19, schr Sierra, Salvage, from Havana.
New York, March 19, barque St Paul, Strum, from Black River, Ja; schr Goldseeker, McDonald, from Natal.
Caleta Buena, Feb 7, schr Americana, Perry, from Iquique (and was loading nitrate 12th for San Francisco.
Gaudaloupe, March 1, schr Walleda, from New York; March 11, schr Walleda, from New York; March 13, stmr Greetlands, from Philadelphia.

Philadelphia. City Island, March 21, schr J B Vandusen, City Island, March 21, schr J B Vandusch, from St John via New Haven. Machias, March 21, schr Abbie and Eva Hooper, from St John for New York. Vineyard Haven, March 21, schrs Kolon, from Perth Amboy for York, Me; Nellie Eaton, from South Amboy for Calais. Mobile, March 20, schr Arona, Dill, from Martinium

Mobile, March 20, schr Arona, Dill, from Martinique. Havana, March 14, schr Ravola, Forsythe, from Kingsport, N S. Boston, March 22, stmr Ella, from Louis-burg, C B. Vineyard Haven, Mass, March 22, schrs Fred Gower, from Port Royal, S C, for Cape Breton (parted jib stay). Cleared. Wilmington, NC, March 20, schr Wanola, for alifax and St. John. Portland, March 21, schr Elwood Burton, for St John. Savannah, March 19, schr Congo, McKin-non, for Havana.

Savannan, March 19, Schr Congo, McKin-non, for Havana. New York, March 19, schr Lida D, Young, for Elizabethport. New York, March 20, schr Wendell, Bur-pee, Merseberg, for St John. Mobile, March 20, schr Elma Baker for Dert ov. Brüne Port au Prince.

Cape Breton. Matanzas, March 13, schr Bessie Parker, Carter, fcr Mobile. Carter, for Mobile. Port Royal, March 16, schr Fred Gower, Sargent, for Cape Breton. Boothbay, March 20, schr Alice Maud, for St John.

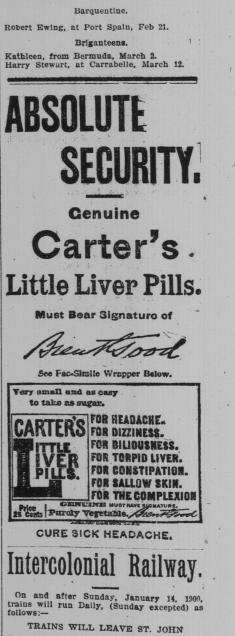
New York, March 19, ship Fred E Scam-New York, March 19, ship Fred E Scam-mell, for Newport News. Buenos Ayres, Feb 8, barque W W Mc-Lauchlan, Well, for Coalstina. Boston, March 21, stmr Avona, for Louis-burg; barque Abeona, for Montevideo f o. Boothbay, March 21, schrs Genesta, for St John; Southern Cross, and Beaver, for

St John Vineyard Haven, March 21, schr Pleasant-

Viley New York, March 21, barque St Paul, for Chester, Pa; White Wings, for Cayenne. Manila, Feb 9, bqc Ancenis, Salter, for Newcastle, N S W. Pensacola, March 20, schr Belle Wooster, Sommerville, for Matanzas. Sayannah, March 20, schr Congo, McKin-

New York, March 22, Brig Bertha Gray, CITY TICKET OFFICE:

for Maceio Boston, March 22, stmr Eva, for Louis-



Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pic-

tou and Halifax.... 7.25 Express for Halifax, New Glasgow and Mobile, March 20, Schr Eina Baker for Port au Prince. Sailed. Liverpol, March 19, stmr Bratsberg, for

Accommodation for Moncton, Truro,

A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 22.10 o'clock for Halifax.

Halfax. Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on the Quebec and Montreal Express.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN Express from Sussex.. 8.30

Express from Montreal and Quebec 12.20 Express from Halifax.. 16.00 Express from Halifax.... 19.15 Accommodation from Moncton... 24.45 All trains are run by Eastern Standard -

time. Twenty-four hour rotation. D. POTTINGER General Manager. Moncton, N. B., Jan. 12, 1900.

7 King Street, St. John, N. B.

