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IN A DOWN POUR OF RAIN PRESIDENT MCKINLEY TOOK OATH.

Inaugural Ceremonies Yesterday Were Brilliant and Were Viewed by Thousands—Parade and Ball Were Features—Rain Came at the Most Important Part.

Washington, March 4.—William McKinley a second time is president of the United States. He was ushered into that office today in a city ablaze with more and finer decorations than ever have graced the holiday-loving national capital, whose streets today resounded to the tread of more marching soldiers and sailors than ever have participated in a like function and had as witnesses to the ceremonies a vast multitude which cheered frequently whenever he or his vice-presidential colleague was visible.

A Great Multitude. Only a comparatively insignificant portion of the vast multitude saw anything of the actual inauguration ceremonies at the capitol. The great unnumbered thousands were content to wait in the avenue below to see the two men on whom the mental attention of the world was fixed today, and the great procession which followed them. The brilliant and impressive scenes in the senate when the vice-president-elect was inducted into office was reserved for a few hundreds. The public had no part in it.

While the distinguished audience was gathered in the senate chamber, the president, in a little side room, was signing the bills which the dying congress was sending to him. The galleries were already filled, tier on tier, with handsomely gowned women and men conspicuous in every profession of life. The diplomatic corps, headed by the ambassadors, marched in, glittering with gold and adorned with ribbons. The admiral of the navy and the general of the army, stiff in gold braid, had taken their places.

Watching for Roosevelt.

The judges of the supreme court in their stately gowns, the speaker and members of the house, the governors of the states were all there, when the brilliant assemblage felt an electric thrill as the vice-president-elect was announced. His eagerness to see the man who has been so much in the public eye during recent years and instantly all eyes were turned toward him. He halted a moment beneath the clock at the entrance, drew himself up until he seemed a foot taller, and marched down the aisle erect and with the bearing of a soldier. He acknowledged a round of applause that greeted him and smiled up at the gallery, where his wife and children sat. The president, who was last to enter, got an even more enthusiastic reception. He was greeted better and never seemed more graceful and at ease. When the ceremony in the senate was over, the floor and galleries emptied into the rotunda. The people who had been jammed into the rotunda and out onto the great platform erected from the east portico of the capitol building. Upon it were to be seated the senators, representatives, diplomatic corps, supreme court and some of the invited guests. Flanking it on either side were other state bodies, which while the steps to the house and senate wings were precipitous hillocks of humanity. Below, the multitudes filled the plaza and beyond, down the diverging avenues. Patches of color and myriads of points of steel indicated the assembled soldiery far as the eye could reach. As the first of those from the senate appeared, a fine drizzling mist began to fall, which changed quickly into a pelting rain. Soon it was a veritable downpour. The forbidding aspect drove some back into the rotunda, but many, handily gowned women, most of the senators and representatives, every member of the supreme court and the entire bespangled diplomatic corps braved the elements. They stood on the platform in bundled groups, most of them without umbrellas, with the rain trickling down their backs.

The president and vice-president, Mrs. McKinley, the justice and several others in the railed and covered enclosure jutting out into the crowd were protected from the storm. There, in the presence of 20,000 and in the sight of twice that number of people standing in a soaking rain, the president took the oath of office and delivered his second inaugural speech. The bundled multitude waited breathlessly to see him kiss the Bible and then, despite the rain, they awakened the echoes of Arlington, across the Potomac, with their applause. Hardly had the inaugural been finished, when the rain abated, turning into a drizzling mist again, and later ceased altogether.

After the Ceremony. When the president and vice-president had quitted the scene to take their places at the head of the procession, the soldiers marched across the plaza where the multitude had been, their bright uniforms, gay standards and accoutrements of brass and steel showing they had benefited from the wetting they had received. The procession wound down the hill and up the broad rain-drenched avenue through a living sea of people. The crowds had waited patiently through the rain rather than lose their places and, when the parade appeared, their ardent seemed undampened.

The regulars, infantry, cavalry and artillery, the jack tars and marines, the sombrero cowboys, the dark-skinned Porto breed cowboys, the American uniform, the militia of 22 states and the political clubs of the civic division swelled the great procession which escorted the president and vice-president back to the White House. The eye and mind were alike distracted by the simultaneous burst of music, the

clatter of horses' hoofs, the flashing of sabres, the nodding plumes, the rumble of artillery and the blare of trumpets. Over all was the continuous roar of voices greeting the presidential party. In advance rode a platoon of mounted police, followed by the famous Governor's Island band playing "Hail to the Chief." Behind these forces broke upon the spectators' view the grand marshal, General Francis V. Greene, and his dazzling staff.

The Parade. The president and his party went from the room of the senate committee on military affairs to carriages waiting under the archway on the east side of the senate wing. Both Mr. McKinley and Mr. Roosevelt were kept constantly busy acknowledging the salutations which met them at every step. Senators Hanna and Jones, of Arkansas, and Representative Cannon, entered the carriage with the president. The vice-president was accompanied by Senator Spooner and Representatives Dalzell and McLean.

At the Reviewing Stand. The enthusiasm which had greeted the president and vice-president along the avenue on their return from the capitol to the reviewing stand reached a climax when the carriages, preceded by troop A of Cleveland were seen turning into the

court of honor from Fifteenth street. At that moment the thousands seated in the stands stretching from a fifteenth to Seventeenth streets rose in their places and amidst a wilderness of fluttering handkerchiefs and waving hats, cheered again and again.

A few minutes after 6 o'clock the president left the stand, appearing remarkably buoyant and cheerful considering the long hours of exposure, for the most part, with bare head. He retired immediately to the White House to dinner and much needed rest before attending the inaugural ball.

The Inaugural Ball. The culminating event of the inaugural festivities was the ball, held tonight in the vast auditorium of the pension office, with the president and Mrs. McKinley leaving in the grand march and with men and women distinguished in every walk of life, touching elbows, dancing and mingling with the plain American citizen. As a spectacular event it was unparalleled in the history of inaugural balls.

The brilliant pyrotechnic display scheduled for the night was postponed on account of the weather, but, at the beautiful decorated pension building, four women and their escorts danced and passed the hours until the early hours of the morning.

HON. MR. BLAIR ON THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Reviewed in Detail the Phases of the Subject in the House--Makes Definite Announcement That There Will Be No Bill for Commission This Session.

Ottawa, March 4 (Special).—There were very little preliminaries in the house today. A couple of bills received a second reading and then questions were put by members. Replying to Mr. Preontaine, the minister of finance stated it was not the intention of the government at present to amend the banking act with a view to preventing the use by any one of any name or description calculated to lead the public to believe such person was authorized to carry on a banking business, receive deposits, etc. The existing legislation was considered as effective as it could possibly be made. A similar answer was given to a question as to whether the government contemplated enactment of legislation designed to provide for a more complete and effective inspection of the financial institutions of the country.

In reply to Mr. Ganong, Mr. Tarte said the tenders for the construction of the Hopeville Cape wharf, Albert, N. B., were Warren Downey and Ernest W. Lynde, of Hopeville, N. B., \$25,000; Reid and Archibald, Halifax, \$27,807; Shannon, Burpee, Gibson, N. B., \$28,950, and Henry & Smith, Ottawa, \$29,945.

Mr. Lancaster was informed by Hon. Mr. Tarte that the successful tenderers for the harbor and other works at P. C. Colborne were Hogan & Macdonald, of Montreal, for \$305,000. This is under the public works.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that the same firm gets work to be done under the railways and canal department. The amount for this is \$806,519. The tender of N. and M. Connelly for the railways and canal part was \$115,546.

Railway Commission. Mr. Davis, of Saskatchewan, moved a resolution expressing the opinion that the public interest demanded the organization of a railway commission at the earliest possible moment. Talking to his motion, he said there was a strong demand in the country for relief from the discrimination of the railway corporations. As an evidence of this, he advanced the fact that the government of Manitoba have undertaken to take over 350 miles of railway at probably double its value. He expressed himself in favor of government control of railways, though he objected to the control taking the form of ownership owing to the great liabilities that would have to be assumed.

In this connection he pointed out that numerous railways were bonded for nearly double what they had cost. He instanced the Calgary and Edmonton railway and the Regina and Long Lake railway in this connection.

In passing, Mr. Davis declared the time had come for a discontinuance of the policy of granting land and cash subsidies to railway companies. He suggested as a substitute that, when a railway was needed, the government should guarantee the bonds of the line and take in return a first mortgage of the road. Eventually the government could either dispose of the mortgage or take over the road and thus get a return for what it expended.

Mr. Richardson gave some startling figures as to what the Canadian railways cost the people. In dominion and municipal grants of all kinds, the people had paid \$405,000,000 to railway corporations; this was more than the whole system was worth, and of it Canada had only the Intercolonial, worth about \$25,000,000.

Mr. Richardson believed that a railway commission might afford some relief in regard to discriminating freight rates and therefore he was prepared to vote for Mr. Davis' resolution.

Col. Tisdale. Lieut. Col. Tisdale began by saying that he had no interests in railways either one way or another. What the country wanted was railway facilities. For years he was endeavoring to get railways built because that was what the people required. The money invested in railways never turned over 10 per cent to those who put it up. He then went into the position of the Grand Trunk, showing how unprofitable it was to those who had invested in it. His own opinion was that the principle thing was to get the railway and not to bother about bonding it. The condition of things were not what some pointed out; for instance, a farmer from the furthest part of Ontario could land his produce in Liverpool and send that farmer in Wales could ship his produce to London. Members talked of the price of land, but he would like to know what the land would be worth if there was no Pacific railway.

Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan)—Would land not be as valuable if the government built it? Why should it be more valuable because the C. P. R. built it?

GENERAL THREAT.

Bad for China If She Accepts Russia's Dictation.

POWERS APPEALED TO.

Russia Demands Ratification of Manchurian Agreement, and the Chinese Government Has Asked Its Ministers to Secure Interposition.

London, March 5.—"Russia having demanded a promise of the ratification of the Manchurian agreement by Emperor Kwang Su, the Chinese government wired its ministers abroad asking for interposition," says the Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post. "Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Japan have threatened to take action against China if she permits Russia's dictation. The Washington government, which is most friendly to Russia, has endeavored to forgo a protest against Manchuria as a preventive of encroachments by other powers leading to the disintegration of China."

Shot by Chinaman at Sydney.

Sydney, N. S., March 4.—(Special).—Dan Sloan, of Westville, was shot and seriously wounded at Donnybrook by a Chinaman on Saturday night. Sloan and a chum had been molesting the Chinaman. When the windows of his laundry had been smashed in the Chinaman became enraged and fired two shots, one of which entered Sloan's thigh and came out at the groin, making a dangerous wound. The Chinaman has not yet been arrested.

MILITARY SYSTEM OF BRITAIN

ATTACKED BY LORD WOLSELEY.

Complaint of Civilian Rule in the War Office—Says Soldiers Do Not Like It—The Marquis of Lansdowne Said Wolseley Did Not Understand His Duties.

London, March 4.—The Duke of Bedford in the House of Lords today started a discussion of army matters by asking for information on the military administration and the war office.

Lord Wolseley (the former commander-in-chief of the forces) for two or three hours attacked the military system of Great Britain. "My arguments," he said, "are not directed against individuals but against the military system which I have honestly tried for five years and have found wanting, and which entails many great dangers not realized by the people of this realm." Lord Wolseley said that the professional soldier was a man of a different type from the Marquis of Lansdowne and there had not been a single disagreeable incident. His complaint was that the professional commander-in-chief was a man of his chief usefulness. He had to hand over the command and the entire management of the army to a civilian secretary of state assisted by subordinates with whom he dealt direct. The responsibility for everything rested with the secretary of state alone. The commander-in-chief could only bring strongly the warts of the army to the secretary. He had often done so. After that he could do no more. He said: "Although the various needs are undisputed, not only are no steps taken to meet them but no one outside of the government is aware that their urgency has been raised. The government has thought it advisable for economic reasons to postpone their provision but yet will not take the nation into its confidence. That such important demands for men and stores have been put forward by experts and nevertheless refused I cannot assert too emphatically. It behoves parliament to devise a plan by which strong representations made and still refused should be laid before the nation for it to decide between the experts and the economists. In no other way can we safeguard the empire from great and unknown perils. Many an evening, at the end of a day's work, I have felt sick at heart when I contemplated the great national risks deliberately accepted by the government which happened to be in office. Why were they so? Because it was then politically expedient to ask parliament for money?" Lord Wolseley outlined the present system which, he said, was entirely unsuited for the army, under which it would never be efficient and he doubted much if they would ever have a contented army. When he accepted the office of commander-in-chief he had been told it was a mistake to introduce regulations generally altering the position of future commander-in-chief. When he learned the nature of these changes they were not to his liking, but he had honestly given them five years' trial and was convinced they would never be effective army. Up to 1885 he (the commander-in-chief) was responsible to the secretary of state that the army was thoroughly trained for war. Since 1885 that responsibility had been with the under secretary of state, with four sub-divisions, each under a military head and each advising the secretary of state without reference to the commander-in-chief.

Lord Wolseley pointed out in detail how the distribution of responsibilities was gained and impaired the war machine. It was an unworkable and impossible system. The commander-in-chief had no effective control. Neither had the heads of departments and the experts and even afterwards in all branches had largely been imposed. "My lords, I need scarcely tell you," said Lord Wolseley, "that our soldiers do not love the war office nor its civilian rulers. You cannot fust the sentiment of the army without injuring its morale." The Marquis of Lansdowne, the former war minister, replied to Lord Wolseley immediately. He said he was constrained to say that Lord Wolseley, during his term of office, had failed to understand his duties. He might have been told the government that one army corps was not sufficient to crush the Boers. Lord Wolseley might have enabled the government to arm the auxiliary forces of the country. He might have told the government before the South African war that Ladysmith was not a suitable military base. He might have prepared schemes for defensive and offensive operations. Lord Wolseley had restricted his duties; he had not taken advantage of the opportunities that lay before him. He was not willing to give up. The mistakes and failures in South Africa were not due to the system, but to the fact that it was not carried out as a military system. The noble lord had failed to appreciate the immense importance of the special duties assigned to him. The Marquis of Lansdowne, upon the eve of his departure from the war office, had issued a military note Lord Wolseley had addressed, he believed, to Lord Salisbury upon this subject; he found to his intense surprise that Wolseley, in enumerating his duties, had omitted altogether that he was responsible for the mobilization of the army, that the intelligence department was under his special control or that he was charged with the preparation of plans of offense and defense. The debate will be resumed tomorrow.

SOUTH AFRICA.

System, Rather Than Commanders, Blamed for De Wet's Escape.

London, March 4.—A dispatch from General Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 4, says: "De Wet was moving on Philippolis (Orange River Colony), was headed by our troops and is now marching on Fauresmith (about 40 miles north of Philippolis). "Bathington has dug up a Krupp, a pom pom and some ammunition at Landfontein. "Sixteen men of the Victorian Rifles have captured 33 Boers and 50 horses at Sea Cow river. "General Durnell has captured a Hotchkiss near Esterhuysen. "Surrenders continue in that district. Over 50 men with a commandant came in March 2."

De Wet's Escape. Colseberg, March 4.—The blame for General De Wet's escape is placed on the system rather than on the commanders pursuing him. It has been impossible to direct the operations by telegraph and the feeling is that great discretion should be shown commanders in the field.

General De Wet marched five miles a day faster than the swiftest British column. Although the Boers are now demoralized, it is believed they will quickly recover if they are allowed a few days rest.

EDWARD WHEARY DEAD.

Dorchester Convict Who Murdered His Brother's Wife.

Fredrickton, March 4 (Special).—Word has been received here of the death of Edward M. Wheary at Dorchester penitentiary. Wheary was the murderer of his brother's wife eight years ago and was sentenced to Dorchester for life. Edward M. Wheary was a colored man and was tried eight years ago before Justice Barker. He killed his first-in-law with an axe during the absence of the husband. The late Wolseley Vanwert defended the prisoner. Wheary was sentenced to Dorchester for life. Valentine Stock Company opened a four nights' engagement this evening, playing Capt. Letterblair. They drew a crowded house. (Continued on page 2.)

NEWS OF THE WORLD

THE HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN BRIEF.

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

San Francisco, March 2—At the ship-building plant of the Union iron works this afternoon, the torpedo boat destroyer Preble was successfully launched.

Thomaston, Me., March 4—A building owned by Frank T. Truitt and occupied by the Port Clyde Fish Company was burned today. The loss was \$3,000.

Bangor, Me., March 4—Isaac H. Merrill, of the firm of Merrill & Co., bankers, died this afternoon, aged 54 years.

Madrid, March 4—Late last evening Senor Villaverde conferred with the Queen Regent informing her that he had failed to construct a cabinet and must decline to pursue the endeavor further.

Havana, March 4—The new Spanish base ball court was opened today. It cost \$100,000. The promoters hope that base ball will replace bull fighting in the affections of Cubans.

Rome, March 4—Inquiry at the Vatican discloses the fact that the Propaganda office is awaiting certain documents relating to the list of names submitted by the apostolic delegation in the United States before announcing the appointment of a bishop of Maine.

Portland, Me., March 4—Among the passengers on the steamer Vancouver, which arrived here today from Liverpool, were Madame Albani, the singer, her husband, Mr. Ernest Gye, and Miss Potter, a contralto singer who has been with Madame Albani on her European tour.

Montreal, March 4—Special—At a meeting of the harbor commissioners today a report was presented by Engineer John Kennedy, stating that the Connors wharf, which was built in 1870, is in a state of disrepair and that it is necessary to reconstruct it.

Chicago, March 2—The Republicans of the city held a convention today and on the eighth ballot nominated Judge Elbridge Haney for mayor. There were seven candidates for the honor.

Judge Haney has been for several years on the circuit court bench of Cook county. In the race for the Republican nomination in the last campaign he pressed Governor Yates closely for the nomination and was beaten in the state convention by a narrow margin.

New York, March 2—Pool play is feared to be the center of the next campaign of Millionaire William H. Lent, head of the tailoring goods importing house of Wm. H. Lent & Co., of this city. He disappeared half an hour after midnight on Thursday morning last, wearing some valuable jewelry and having \$1,000 in his possession. Mr. Lent was 60 years old.

Paris, March 2—Prince Von Radolin, who was formerly German ambassador to Russia, and who arrived in Paris Feb. 29 to replace Prince Munster von Demerberg as German ambassador here, presented his credentials to President Loubet at the Elysee this afternoon. He was escorted by a squadron of cavalry to the palace, where the usual military honors were rendered him.

Atlantic City, N. J., March 2—An eight-month-old baby, being held by Mrs. Dora Jacobs as collateral for a board bill. The parents are Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hartz. The child was left in the care of Mrs. Jacobs on January 31, and the parents, who had spent the last two weeks in Philadelphia seeking employment, returned and made a demand for their infant.

Mrs. Jacobs was willing to let the child go provided \$12 for doctors' bills and \$10 for the nurse's salary. She said that Mrs. Jacobs had promised to keep the child free of cost. Mrs. Jacobs asserted that Mrs. Hartz left the baby at her home without making any arrangements. Magistrate De Hart ordered that the child be returned to its parents, but Mrs. Jacobs declares she will hold the baby until the bill is paid.

Boston, March 2—The steps for the complete re-organization of the John P. Squire corporation are now proceeding rapidly. The assignee, F. C. Bowditch, has finished his labors in connection with the winding up of its affairs. C. Minot Weld, of this city, will be president; E. D. Whitford, who was associated with H. W. Chaplin, the former assignee, secretary and treasurer of the re-organized concern.

The by-laws of the corporation provide for 10 directors and of those five have as yet been decided upon, including the president and secretary. The others are J. G. Massey, treasurer of the People's Savings Bank, Providence, R. I.; W. H. Hill, of this city, and J. McJannet, resident director in New Jersey. The regular meeting for the formal elections to these offices will take place next Thursday.

Birmingham, Ala., March 3—Charles A. Foote, a prominent contractor, and his son, Arthur Foote, a dozen years old, were arrested yesterday afternoon, the one in Birmingham and the other in Atlanta, on the charge of murdering Mrs. Foote in Bessemer two weeks ago.

The family had eaten the noonday meal and the father and son went to work. The ten-year-old daughter returned to school. When the girl went home after school she found her mother's trunk had been cut. Nearby was a bloody case knife.

Suicide was the first theory advanced, but the coroner's investigation resulted in an allegation of murder. Mrs. Foote had \$700 in bank and two policies on her life for \$2,000 each. It is alleged that the murder was committed to realize on her assets.

The older Foote denies the charge. The arrests have caused a sensation, as the family occupied a good social position. Prior to the murder there were reports of family differences.

Rome, March 2—The pope has postponed the March consistory to the week after Easter.

Sanjour, N. Y., March 2—John Warner, a prominent citizen of Palatine Bridge, aged 45 years, committed suicide today by hanging himself in his barn. It is supposed he was temporarily insane.

London, March 2—Mr. Geo. W. Ledwith announces that he has completed negotiations to erect in New York city a big theatre, the exact duplicate of the London Hippodrome, a sort of compromise between a theatre and a circus.

London, March 4—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Express says that Karpovitch, the student who recently shot the Russian minister of public instruction, Mr. Bogoleff, belongs to a Nihilist society and was chosen by ballot to kill him.

Hallowell, Me., March 3—An epidemic of typhoid fever in a tenement on Upper Second street is causing considerable uneasiness, 13 cases now being reported. The board of health and city physician have taken charge and located the cause of it, which has been closed to public use.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 2—In the house today a bill was passed punishing kidnapping by death or imprisonment for not less than five years in the penitentiary. The senate has passed a bill making the minimum penalty for this crime 100 years imprisonment, and it is now pending in the house.

Silver Creek, N. Y., March 3—Twenty-one fishermen were carried on Lake Erie off Silver Creek this afternoon, 17 of whom were rescued. The other four have probably perished. Their names are: Henry Turner, George George, James McNeil, and James Wig. The last seen of the four men they were still on the ice but a high wind was blowing up a big sea and the ice was fast breaking up.

London, March 1—Anti-clerical feeling is running high in Lieben. The Liberal journals publish violent articles regarding the recent incident. The president of the council general said today in the course of an interview that the government was determined that religious establishments should have no legal existence should respect the law and constitution of Portugal.

Conberg, March 1—King Edward will leave Conberg at noon tomorrow, going direct to London by way of Cologne and Flushing. Today he accompanied several members of the household of the Dowager Queen George, James McNeil, James Wig, the last seen of the four men they were still on the ice but a high wind was blowing up a big sea and the ice was fast breaking up.

The dowager queen today received the British ambassador to Germany, Sir Frederick Layard.

Topaka, Kan., March 2—Rev. F. W. Emerson, pastor of the First Christian church, and Dr. H. R. Mitchell, were arrested Friday on a charge of molesting a young girl in the smashing of the Curtis Gold Storage plant in North Topaka, last Monday morning. The charge is that they were in the store at the time of the explosion, and that they were in possession of a large quantity of dynamite.

Washington, March 2—Perhaps the largest movement ever inaugurated among the colored people of the United States has just taken place in Washington at the annual meeting of the National Association of Colored People, held at the Metropolitan Hotel. The meeting was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, and was attended by a large number of delegates from all over the country.

Portland, March 2—At a meeting of the directors of the Maine Central railroad here this afternoon, the directors declared the quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share, payable on the first of April before the directors of record of March 15.

It was voted to authorize the president to take the necessary measures for the survey of the location of a new line, an extension of the railroad from Wintthrop to August, to connect there with the present line, and the engineer was directed to commence the survey for a location at the earliest practicable moment.

It was also voted to erect a passenger and freight station at Colebrook and a passenger station at Colebrook, N. H.

Springfield, Mass., March 1—Mrs. Mary J. Lane, who was shot Tuesday evening at the home of her sister, Mrs. Biss, on Long Meadow, by her lover, John D. Cassels, because she would not leave her husband and child and elope with him, died at 11:05 tonight. Cassels, who has been bound over to the grand jury on the charge of assault with intent to murder, and is under \$5,000 bonds, may be charged with the murder of Mrs. Lane.

Queretaro, March 3—The Elder Drumpter & Co.'s steamer line steamer Wassau, in command of Captain Symons, which touched at this port on Feb. 27 for passengers and mails on her way to Haiti, N. S., and St. John, N. B., from Liverpool, whence she sailed the previous day, returned to this port today in a much disabled condition. The steamer reached a point 30 miles west of Fastnet where a terrific gale with high seas was encountered. During the night the vessel suffered badly from the storm, having her steering gear disabled and much damage done about her decks. Several members of the vessel's crew were injured.

The Wassau will return to Liverpool, where she will transfer her passengers and mails to the steamer Lake Champlain, which leaves on Tuesday, March 5, for Halifax and St. John.

IN THE LOCAL HOUSE

What The Law Makers Of The Province Are Doing—The Rothesay Lists Dealt With.

Fredericton, March 1—The house met at 3 o'clock. The Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted the report of the committee appointed to nominate all general and standing committees as follows:—

On privileges—Messrs. Pugsley, Allen and Hill, in place of Messrs. White, Emerson and Wells.

On standing rules—Messrs. Copp and Hill, in place of Messrs. Wells and White.

On agriculture—Hon. Mr. Furtz, Messrs. Campbell, Pennington, Scott, McNeil, McLeod, Melancon, McNeil, Fleming, LaBilios, Carpenter, Richard Poirer, Jos. Poirer, Johnston, Gagnon, Gassner and Todd.

On municipalities—Messrs. McKewen, Hill, LaBilios, Copp, Johnston, Poirer and Pugsley, in place of Messrs. Poirer, Poirer, Gagnon, Gagnon, Porter, Campbell, Osman, Humphrey, O'Brien, (Charlott), Scott, Russell, and Hill.

On corporations—Messrs. Burchill, Tweedie, Pugsley, Dunn, Hill, Todd, Appleby, Barnes, Ryan, Lafortescue, Scott, Thompson, O'Brien, Northumberland, Carpenter, Hazen, Lawson, Gassner, Melancon, Osman, Allen, Shaw, Robertson, Burns and Mott.

Law practice and procedure—Messrs. Tweedie, Pugsley, McKewen, Mott, Hazen, Lawson and Allen.

The committee assented to make a further report, the report was received and adopted and leave granted.

Mr. Osman presented a petition of several residents of the village of Albert, asking that the village be incorporated as a village for the purpose of fire protection and water supply may become law.

Hon. Mr. Gassner submitted the report of the Hotel Tax, Tracade.

Mr. Lafortescue gave notice of inquiry as to whether Mr. J. L. Carleton is now reported to be in the province.

Hon. Mr. Hazen gave notice of inquiry as to the progress of the building of the Taylor's mill dam bridge, Rothesay; the St. Louis bridge, Kent; the Upper Corner bridge, Sussex; and the Tobique Narrows bridge, Kent.

Hon. Mr. Hazen gave notice of inquiry as to whether the government would consider the question of whether the fact that under the marriage act a Jewish rabbi is authorized to solemnize marriages.

Mr. Osman gave notice that he would ask whether any report upon the preliminary survey of the proposed bridge across the Petibouctou river above Moncton had been received by the public works and whether the government would consider the question of whether the bridge should be built by the government or by private enterprise.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill relating to provincial revenue and accounts. He explained this was his bill to amend the act relating to the annual receipts and expenditures of the province to be published in the Royal Gazette every 30 days after the close of the fiscal year.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to incorporate the Fishermen's Bait Association.

Hon. L. J. Tweedie.

The order of the day being called, Hon. Mr. Tweedie resumed the debate on the address. He said it was highly gratifying to him to observe the manner in which the mover and seconder of the address acquitted themselves in the course of the debate. He said that the French Canadian members are a living proof that the people of this province are ready to send good men to the legislature. Certainly the government is not to be blamed for the election of candidates to fill the vacancies in the legislature.

Great changes have taken place in the government since the last session. The last session. Certain very able representatives have left us to seek higher honors in another field of political activity. Death has removed two worthy men, the members for Westmorland, Mr. Wells, Wesley J. Gaines, Atlanta, Ga., was elected president of the movement.

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It was voted to authorize the president to take the necessary measures for the survey of the location of a new line, an extension of the railroad from Wintthrop to August, to connect there with the present line, and the engineer was directed to commence the survey for a location at the earliest practicable moment.

It was also voted to erect a passenger and freight station at Colebrook and a passenger station at Colebrook, N. H.

Springfield, Mass., March 1—Mrs. Mary J. Lane, who was shot Tuesday evening at the home of her sister, Mrs. Biss, on Long Meadow, by her lover, John D. Cassels, because she would not leave her husband and child and elope with him, died at 11:05 tonight. Cassels, who has been bound over to the grand jury on the charge of assault with intent to murder, and is under \$5,000 bonds, may be charged with the murder of Mrs. Lane.

upon himself without even consulting his colleagues in the government, to complete the work with the deputy provincial secretary and instruct him to withhold the writ for the election then pending in Kings county. He then proceeded to the matter far enough to satisfy himself that wrong doing had been committed and he at once acted. The honorable leader of the opposition says that he (Pugsley) took no steps to quash the false list and that he took no action to bring the matter before the courts. He could inform the honorable member that he at once took steps to have the writ withheld so that no election could be held. He went further than that. He hasen himself, as soon as he matter became known, made application to a justice to stay proceedings, and made a motion in the supreme court to quash the list. The honorable member having made an application to the court, he at that time was called to P. E. Island upon professional business, and when he returned, he learned that the motion to quash the voters' lists of the parish of Rothesay of the county of Kings was made by the present government, because the roads are kept in good order, and to report to the chief commissioner when any expenditures on the roads are needed.

I have been accused of turning Liberal for the purpose of becoming premier. This is not correct. I supported recently, as I did in 1898, that I introduced the policy of the present government, because that policy was in favor of New Brunswick. Prior to '98 we could make no headway with the Eastern Extension claim. A Conservative government was then in power. The Liberal government, which succeeded them pursued a different policy, and the settlement which has been effected has been a great boon to New Brunswick. I have not changed my policy. I simply now am what I always was—a province man. I was against the policy of the present government, but I was in favor of the Moncton convention. I think that Mr. Foster did more to ruin the Conservative party by that convention than any other man of his life. I believe that provincial elections should not be run on dominion lines.

The leader of the opposition complains of an manner of selecting a speaker by the House. He has a sort of feeling of matter in the course of the government was justified. Then we had the leader repeating the bridge charges. My honorable friend the speaker, who was elected to the office, I think that the excellent result shows the course of the government was justified. Then we had the leader repeating the bridge charges. My honorable friend the speaker, who was elected to the office, I think that the excellent result shows the course of the government was justified.

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Perfect Headache Powders.

A speedy CURE for all HEADACHES, whether SICK, BILIOUS or NERVOUS. Send 10c. today and we will mail you a trial PACKAGE.

GEO. E. PRICE, Druggist, 127 Queen street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

total weight, 34,500 pounds. The tenders were: The King Bridge Company, 6,600; Hamilton Bridge Company, 6,600; Dominion Bridge Company, 5,470; Berlin Iron Works, 5,270; Phoenix Foundry, St. John, 4 cents; W. Brewster, 3 cents.

The bridge is to be completed on May 15, 1901, the plans and specifications were prepared by the provincial engineer. The contract includes erection of the bridge ready for traffic. Arrangements for inspection have not yet been completed. The bridge consists of two deck piers connected Pratt truss spans, one 200 feet long and the other 80 feet; estimated weight, 69,000 tons. The tenders were: King Bridge Company, 5,540; Dominion Bridge Company, 4,680; J. M. Ruddock, Chatham, 7,500; Hamilton Bridge Company, 6,600; Berlin Iron Bridge Company, Three Rivers, P. Q., 4,270; the work to be completed August 1, 1901. Plans and specifications were prepared by provincial engineer. The contract price includes erection of the bridge ready for traffic. Arrangements for inspection have not yet been completed.

Hon. Mr. LaBilios explained that although the tender of the Dominion Bridge Company was the lowest, it was lower than that of the Berlin Company. It had been given to the latter because it had already three contracts under the same contract. The bridge was not yet completed.

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MELINDA'S SMILE.

I let the reins fall fully across Bluebell's sleek brown neck, and gave way to a flood of useless regrets and vain imaginings of what might have been, till a voice from the footpath brought back my wandering thoughts with a rush. I raised my head and found Melinda—a dazzling vision in blue cloth and white fur—by my side, with the same irresistible smile, and her face and voice as fresh and sweet as spring itself.

ANOTHER LYNCHING.

Negro Miner Hanged to a Tree by Angry Mob.

Camden, Mo., March 2.—Dewey Smith, a negro miner, who yesterday shot and killed Chester Stanley, a white miner, at mine No. 4, four miles south of Richmond, Mo., was captured by a mob late last night. He was taken back to the scene of his crime and lynched.

ANOTHER MURRAY HALL.

Woman's Arrest in London Leads to Extraordinary Revelation.

London, March 2.—A remarkable story of male impersonation, revealing the Murray Hall case in New York was revealed in a police court here today in connection with an arrest for alleged money frauds.

BRITISH-AMERICAN COMBINE.

Salt Union of Great Britain and National Salt Company of United States May Join.

London, March 2.—The report in the London papers that the Salt Union of Great Britain will positively be able, at a meeting March 5, to announce a sort of combination with the National Salt Company of the United States of America, has aroused considerable interest.

LAVAL STUDENTS AGAIN.

Montreal, March 4.—(Special)—Laval students, incensed at a criticism in the Journal in London of the National Salt Company, marched in a body to the business office of that paper on St. James street and made a noisy demonstration.

St. John Markets.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Beef, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, etc.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing prices for various provisions like Pork, Beef, Mutton, etc.

GRAIN.

Table listing prices for various grains like Wheat, Oats, etc.

TOBACCO.

Table listing prices for various tobacco products.

ICE.

Table listing prices for various ice products.

SUGAR.

Table listing prices for various sugar products.

OILS.

Table listing prices for various oils like American Water White, etc.

RAISINS.

Table listing prices for various raisin products.

APPLES.

Table listing prices for various apple products.

PEPPERS.

Table listing prices for various pepper products.

MOLASSES.

Table listing prices for various molasses products.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Table listing prices for various flour and meal products.

SPICES.

Table listing prices for various spice products.

COFFEE.

Table listing prices for various coffee products.

MATCHES.

Table listing prices for various match products.

CANDLES.

Table listing prices for various candle products.

TEAS.

Table listing prices for various tea products.

NAILES.

Table listing prices for various nail products.

WHITE ENAMEL IRON BEDS--Brass Trimmings.

A SPLENDID LINE OF THESE GOODS NOW SHOWING.



Prices for different bed models: \$16.50, \$14.50, \$18.50, \$28.00.

Manchester Robertson & Allison

Table listing prices for various commodities like PAINTS, MAINE ELECTIONS, LIME, etc.

HERE IS HEALTH

Advertisement for Dr. Slocum's Catarrh Cure, OXOJELL, and LUMBER, featuring images of medicine bottles and text describing health benefits.

THESE FOUR REMEDIES

Advertisement for Caticura Soap, describing its benefits for skin and hair, and including a 'FREE OFFER' section.

Advertisement for Sharp's Balsam of Horehound and Aiseed, featuring an image of the product bottle and text describing its uses for coughs and colds.