egoric, Drops ther Opium. Millions of llays Feverisholic. Castoria stipation and od, regulates hildren, giving the Children's

storia.

#### COTIA NEWS.

with the institution Mr. Gale will close his Sunday, after which he

d is about employing make a survey and furrowells in this vicinity know when the big

is coming from Eng-

they could lay plans for

ncipal of Acacia villa poor health. IS. N. S., March 7-Hay

and sixteen dollars per ities of lumber are be the shipyard in Canning ing traffic between J. A. Harris of Canning

a captaincy, the latter

from a three months' Royal School of Cavalry,

cord. It is plentiful

f Kingston's highly reis have passed away. of England | burying day, the 5th, under within a few years

SOUTH AFRICA.

tions for the Final Surrender of the Boers.

ng Operations to be Resumed Johannesburg-The Negotiations

NEW YORK, March 13.—A special espatch from Pretoria says: Pending distince has been declared. Gen. n. Kitchener and Sir Alfred Milner several days, and all three desire consult Dewet. Dewet is hurrying through the Orange River col-obedience to Botha's summons.

to the Boer war.

LONDON, March 13.—It is understood that the cabinet at its meeting oday considered among other things

Gen. Kitchener and General Botha, and formulated instructions for Gen. Kitchener, which defined on broad lines the terms on which a peace settlement might be effected.

CAPE TOWN, March 13.—Fifteen new cases of bubonic plauge, all colored persons, were officially reported today.

LONDON, March 14.—"We understand that there has been an active interchange of telegrams between the home government and the Cape authorities and Lord Kitchener," says the Daily Chronicle, "concerning the negotiations with Gen. Botha, and also that immense quantities of foodstuffs are reaching Pretoria by way of Delagoa Bay, which are destined to feed the Boers when the final surrender is made."

The Daily News says:

"In addition to the modifications and control of the government's proposal to have 120,000 men ready to send abroad to feed the Boers when the final surrender is made."

WILITIA ORDERS.

FOR TOWN, March 14.—The following were and reform of the army. Sir Henry Campbell Eannerman said:

"The name and fame of Lord Roberts are little too largely invoked in this question. The mane and fame of Lord Roberts are little too largely invoked in this guestion.

In make and fame of Lord Roberts are little too largely invoked in this question.

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The name and fame of Lord Roberts are l

"In addition to the modifications announced by the Daily News yester-day in the "unconditional surrender" policy," we understand that the gov-ernment has authorized Lord Kitch-ener to give a distinct promise that Dr. Leyds arrived at Utrecht yester

day and had a long conference with Mr. Kruger. A despatch to the Daily Mail from Utrecht corroborates the statement made by the Daily News

It is generally expected as a result of yesterday's cabinet council, that the government will make some announcement today as to the result of the negotiations at Pretoria.

LONDON, March 14.—We understand, says the Dally Chronicle, "That immense quantiles of food stuffs are reaching Pretoria, by way of Delagoa bay, which are destined to feed the Boers when the final surrender shall

LONDON, March 14.—The writer of the financial article in the Times this morning says he is able to confirm the report that the government has au-thorized the chamber of mines at Jo-

says a Tribune despatch from London that the delay in concluding negotia tions with Botha has been caused by some friction between Lord Kitchener Sir Alfred Milner and the home gov-ernment. The British commander has throughout been anxious to grant to Boers more liberal terms than the im-

ADELAIDE, Cape Colony, Wednesday, March 13.—Kritzinger's Commando is working northward and has eluded three British columns. It pas-

Yesterday evening a Boer patro captured four native escorts and shot

Kritzinger's men have carried off all the horses in the Albany district for which, as they were registered, Great Britain will have to pay £10,000. The raiders were civil to the inhabitants of the district though they comman. of the district, though they comman-

Driving Hammers,

Pincers,

Rasps,

Blacksmiths'

Horse Shoes,

Horse Shoe Nails.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

W. H. THORNE &

deered horses and food. They did not indulge in the wanton destruction of property and in many case offered cash for the food they obtained. PITERMARITZBURG, Natal, March

14 —The trial of the most prominent rebel in the colony, a man named De Jager, has been concluded. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment and to pay a fine of £5,000. De Jager was a Boer commandant. His defence was that a Transvaal burgher court had decided that althought he was not a naturalized burgher he owed alle-giance to Natal.

#### BRITISH COMMONS.

LONDON, March 14.-Lord Cranborne,

OTTAWA, March 14.—The following were gazetted today: 62nd regiment St. John Fusi-liers—To be captains, Lieutenanta H. P. Wet-more, vice L. P. D. Tilley, transferred to 8th

#### FAVORS TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

#### SUBMARINE BOATS.

LONDON, March 14.—Now that the Bri rovernment has admitted that it is build mbmarine boats, the Vickers company twen out their corrected dimensions

Rounding Hammers,

Bar Iron,

Hoof Parers,

#### PARLIAMENT.

Bourassa's Motion Favoring Interferference in South Africa Defeated By a Vote of 3 to 114,

Mr. Hackett Wants Grit Election Outrage Investigated-Premier Favors Bill to Make May 24th a Permanent

OTTAWA, March 12.-Governm etrators of outrages of the character. He sees in the country sereat change of sentiment and says that Quebec has not viewed imperialism with favor. He gave the government the lie in regard to the sending of contingents to South Africa, by stating that Sir Willfid Laurier was oppose to sending the men under any consideration. The cabinet ministers has stated that Quebec had supported the government's South African policy but this was preposterous. He warm stated that Quebec had supported the government's South African policy, but this was preposterous. He warned the ministers that frankness was always best. Tarte's speeches in Queta opposite to the minister of public works' real sentiments. He queted from various sources to show how bitter had been the Quebec campaign against Sir Charles Tupper as the champion of the contingents.

against Sir Charles Tapped champion of the contingents.

Mr. Bourassa explained that the French electors had been kept posted on commenta in papers from other provinces, and this, he says, was responsible for the return of the government. He felt that he was not an of the loyal murderers of

FAVORS TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

LONDON, March 14.—In the house of lords today Lord Salisbury warmiy supported the Bishop of Winchester's habitual drunkard's hill He said he was entirely in sympathy of his own folly. All bigoted hatred by the said he was entirely in sympathy of his own folly. ave to be effaced, but if Dutch ce was lost, they have reovered their liberty. He asked the

After dinner, Mr. Charlton vigor-ously defended the British army from the attack of Bourassa. He held that no men had ever been better behaved. The empire could only grow by

desgr. Hugnes, Robinson and Bor-den of Halifax spoke strongly against the resolution. The latter strongly condemned its introduction. He could not see the object of Bourassa's mo-tion. The latter had received suffi-cient evidence on former accasions to

theers for King Edward. The three eats, together with Fortler of Lot-

OTTAWA, March 13.-Mr. Roddi -Supplies.

dence between the Imperial and Can-dence between the Imperial and Can-adian governments respecting the Is-land of Anticosti. He wants the is-land to be purchased by Canada. Mr. Taylor thinks that under foreign ownership it is a menace to the dom-

Mr. Britton moved for the estab Mr. Britton moved for the establishment of provincial divorce courts. He argues that the procedure of applying to parliament denies rights to the poor which are open to the rich. Mr. MacLean insisted on some change in the marriage laws. The premier opposed any action on the ground that divorces should be discouraged. He asked Mr. Britton to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Hackett exposed outrages in connection with his election, carried on by government officials. Disgraceelect the government candidate.

demanded an investigation into the

No other article used in the domestic economy of the household has so many enthusiastic friends among the housekeepers of America.

No other article of food has received such emphatic commendation for purity and wholesomeness from the most eminent authorities.

## The great popularity and general use of the Royal Baking Powder attest its superiority

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"--cor taining over 800 most practical and valuable

Avoid the imitation powders. They are sold cheap because they are made from alum. But alum is a poison dangerous to use in food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

a mark of respect for the great ruler and glorious era. The holiday had become part of our national life and should not be removed.

Premier Laurier expressed himself in favor of the bill, which was allow-

The British Empire League had a petition in today praying that such steps might be taken as will lead to the nationalization of telegraph and

Hereafter Mondays will be devoted to government business.

Miss Elsle Stockton, eldest daughter of Dr. A. A. Stockton, who graduated last year, as head of her class and valedictorian in the Kraus-Boelte Kindergarten school, New York, has accepted a position on the staff of the Methodist College in Santiago, Chill. The appointment came, through the recommendation of the principal of the New York appeal. Miss. Stockton. the New York school. Miss Stockfor will have charge of kindergarten classes in the Santigo school, which is a large institution. She expects to leave for South America about the first of April. One of the teachers in the Santiago school is Miss Whitfield, a former preceptress at Mt. Allison.

#### CHAPMAN BABY DEAD.

#### WILL CREATE A FURORE.

He Discovered Plans Which Included an

WINNIPEG, March 12.— On being questioned by a reporter, Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, K. C., made the following explanation regarding what Mr. Greenway in his recent speech referred to as "Mr. Macdonald's secret railway deal."

wever, I ascertained beyond ques-that James P. MacDonald & Co. o not connected in any way with

to create a furore in political circles.— Montreal Star.

BECOME A CUSTOMER of Ungar's Laundry special wardrobe depart-ment. One dollar per month makes

MARRIAGES.

#### OTTAWA LETTER.

While Great Portion of Government Buildings is

Unoccupied

Tarte, Sifton et al Are Hiring nises from Ottawa Liberal Real Estate Owners,

Wants Canada's Trade to Flow Through Canadian Channels-Hon. Mr. Tarte Now Says that Canada to Preserve Her Trade Must be Made Independent to American Routes -- Efforts of Conservatives at Last Bearing Pruit.

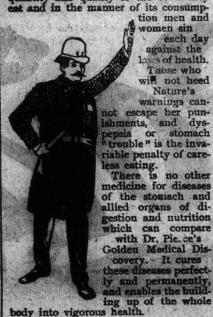
OTTAWA, March 7.-Mr. Roche, the member from Halifax, has made aber of speeches during the past two weeks, and during these address he has assumed many roles. He has talked from the standpoint of a farmer, a banker, an insurance man, a shipping agent, and a money lender. Discussing some of the subjects of interest of these several branches of business, Mr. Roche has made himself rather tiresome and already his voice is beginning to have a soothing effect upon members who are com-pelled to remain in their seats and listen to it. One member of the house suggests that it would not be surprising if a new soothing prepara-tion were shortly placed on the mar-ket to be known as "Roche's sure ep draught, directions; taken verbally it will at once have the effect of producing a tired feeling." On one occasion on which he addressed the house, Mr. Roche spoke to Mr. Ma-dore's money lending bill and opposed the clause which prohibited money lenders from charging more than twenty per cent. Interest per annum on the principle of a debt, and while the house that he found it it to lend money at any rate of He wanted information as sere he could float some of his to where he could float some thousands with good results. According to Mr. Roche, the banks of Helifax were running all over the world with money in their hands, trying

Mr. Roche is in the same predica ment, but if he wants an investment which will quickly add to his already comfortable fortune, he can not do better than invest in real estate in Ottawa and try renting buildings to the government. Mr. Roche will bear in mind that the buildings to become ful earning power, must unr all circumstances be rented the vernment. Private individuals in they inclined to bid high prices for real estate, but the government is most generous, being sadly in need of offices to house the horde of civil ser-vants which it has gathered together on Parliament Hill since 1896.

On Tuesday Mr. Tarte asked the house to vote \$25,000 for public buildings at Ottawa, but the opposition refused to allow the item to pass for over an hour, and during the debate to which the item gave rise, the min ister of public works and the minis-ter of agriculture confessed that the "wait till you see us next year" pol-icy was thriving. The minister of agriculture wants a place to store his census officials. It is true that a great portion of the parliament buildings and the Langevin block are unoccupied, but this makes no difference if the government sees fit to distribute about the country some thousands of dollars. They have a certain amount to disburse in the capital, and they do it by paying exhorbitant rates for rent of buildings which are utterly unsuited for the purposes intended. The government, instead of procuring the services of some good real estate agent, who is competent to secure suitable quarters for them, send the chief architect or some other person to look at premises owned by staunch supporters and campaign contributors, and the government's agent comes back and finds, that in all Ottawa, no other building is suitable but a particular structure which happens to be the property of some favorite. That is the course that has been pursued in connection with the housing of the census officials, and the government was asking for money

The Seybold building was formerly the premises of Messus Russell, Seybold & Co., wholesale dry goods, who were always disposed to look upon the liberal policy with a friendly eye, And so it happened, that when the collectorship of customs in Ottawa bespend the sum of \$10,000 in making imstood that the building to which Mr.
spend the sum of \$10,000 in making imstood that the building to which Mr.
Bennett has reference may be coma good bargain for Mr. Seybold. In
menced within the next year. It
will probably stand in the square back
three years, which is the term of the

Of health has no uniformed guardians of its peace. If it had there would be arrests innumerable in every restaurant every day of the year. Both in the quantity and quality of the food they eat and in the manner of its consumn-



body into vigorous health.

"I took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for stomach trouble," writes Clarence Carnes, Esq., of Taylorstown, Loudoun Co. Va. "It did me so much good that I didn't take any more. I can eat most anything now. I am so well pleased with it I hardly know how to thank you for your kind information. I tried a whole lot of things before I wrote to you. There was a gentleman told me about your medicine, how it had cured his wife. I thought I would try a bottle of it. I am glad I did, for I don't know what I would have done if it had not been for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure con-

lease, Mr. Seybold gets \$20,500, while

Another edifice which the renting of caused a heated discussion, is the Nagle building. It sold in open mar-ket for \$6,000, and immediately the ket for \$5,000, and immediately the government engaged it. After spend-ing \$5,000 to improve it, Mr. Tarte pays the owner \$1,000 per annum for a period of three years, thus giving Mr. Nagle a margin of \$2,000 on his ed up with all modern improvetill be hended back to its owners about twice as much money as then the government became a ten-

It was pointed out in the house by

to meet the interest on a first as building, where any money at in permanent improvements and still remain in the possession of g his efforts. The agriculture branches outside the main building and the Hon. Clifford Sifton has opted a similar line of policy, in the ed to the staffs in the last five years, these individuals have to be and these individuals have to be sheltered. Formerly the liberal leaders were horrified, if any attempt was made to increase the staff of a department, but the present administration is carrying out a scheme, which, if it had been mentioned in the good old days of the conservative rule, would have been denounced by Sir Richard Cartwright and others as downright robbety. The knight from Oxford has little to say in these days when advanced liberal ideas are so much in evidence in the capital city. nuch in evidence in the capital city.

And so Mr. Tarte and the rest are able to do pretty much as they

It is interesting to note that Mr.
Tarte intends to make any changes in
the building by day's work. Previous
to the election he made some alterations in the math building and these
methods were employed there. Only tions in the main building and these methods were employed there. Only friends of the government were employed and thus the cabinet was enabled to turn its outlay to good account on November 7th. In answer to Clarke Wallace, Mr. Tarte frankly admitted that he intended to follow the example of Sir Louis Davies and look after the good friends of the party. This means a good day's pay for a half day's work, for any who may be favored with a position. Mr. Tarte simply laughed at the suggestion that tenders should be called for. That a contract should be made for such a small sum at \$10,000 seems to be highly amusing to the first minister, for Mr. Tarte is regarded as the first minister in these days.

Yet if what Mr. Bennett says is true, Mr. Tarte is not wholly satisfied with this renting of public buildings. For some time past the minister of public works has had his mind fixed Parliament Hill. But Mr. Tarte's colleagues would rather fifte buildings from their fiftends, on lines similar to those adopted in the Nagle and Seybold cases, and Mr. Tarte does not seek to hide his discontent. It was quite noticeable the other day, finat he took little pains to assist the hon minister of agriculture, when the latter was being unmercifully roasted in connection with the Paris Exposition extravargances and Mr. Bennett thinks connection with the Paris Exposition extravagances, and Mr. Bennett thinks that he has the explanation of the trouble. When the latter asked if the above mentioned conditions did not exist. Mr. Tarte laughingly replied that a building would be necessary in the near future. Mr. Tarte says that he may also erect this by day's labor, but he did not assent thimself as positively as he did in regard to the Seybold and Nagle buildings. It is underold and Nagle buildings. It is under-

Mr. Bell of Pictou, just before cebate was concluded, placed the question of leases in a practical light. He showed that in the case of the Saybold building alone the government was paying 7 5-6 per cent inter- 2,000,000 bushels, and they are looking est on \$100,000, for three years. This, in every direction to find trade for mount was extortionate in view of this enoromus elevator plant. the fact that the government can toborrow money at three per cent. \$100,000 they could erect a building suited to the purposes for which it was required, and thus be in possession of permanent quarters. Hon. Mr. Fisher's only reply to this empty cars had to be returned to St. proposition was that the ce sus had to be taken, and that he was not prepared to wait for a year, in order finish a building. Considering that the minister of agriculture has been aware for some six months that he had to take a census of the whole do-minion in 1901, his excuse is hardly a good one. During that time he might have erected half a dozen buildings, but then if that course had been ad-opted, Mr. Seybold and others would not have been drawing comfortable incomes these days. Mr. Bell was also anxious to know, why the government did not expropriate the two properties that they have engaged at such fabulous rentals. He considers that a board of arbitration could not consistently have awarded more than \$30,000 or \$40,000 for a building which

of the library of parliament, and

tain the

a lot of money and been in possession of something to represent their out-OTTAWA, March 8.—The opposition are doing great work this session. The past two days have been utilized by them in bringing fairly and squarety before parliament a question of national importance, the transportation of Canadian goods so as to centre them in Canadian territory, from which they may be handled and for-warded. During the last month, many of the opposition members have been continually hammering at the government, in order to bring to the attention of the prime minister and action as might result in the deten-tion at Montreal and other Canadian points, of the trade which these ports have worked so long and earnestly to build up. The action of the Grand Trunk going to Portland has been ed day after day until it is alhas refrained from lifting a hand in the interests of our own ports, and it looks as if Portland would win with-

sold at public auction for \$20,000, and

that the government could have saved

Seeing that little could be hoped for at the hands of the administration, Mr. Bennett, the member for Simcoe, ntroduced a resolution that "in the rived when a fixed and definite action tion of the transport of the grain other commodities of the Northwest Territories, Manitoba an he Western States, with a view to centreing the same to the greatest possible ex-tent in Canadian channels."

Mr. Bennett assigns the existing and deplorable condition of affairs to many reasons which the government alone can be looked to to remedy. To show that he knew what he was talktics furnished in connection with the great grain shipping centres of the United States, and compared them with those covering the exports of were shipped from New York 93,830,-352 bushels of grain. At Boston 28,-905,095 bushels of grain, at Baltimore 56,335,397 bushels, while at Buffalo nearly 200,000,000 were handled. The great trade done at that centre is in marked contrast with that tem, which is decreasing year after year until Montreal now handles only 22,000,000 bushels. Gradually the Grand Trunk and Canada Atlantic system are losing their freight at Buffalo and their failure to hold their pas ess can only be attribute business can only be attributed to their neglect to keep pace with im-provements in rolling stock on United States railways. There was a time when between Buffalo and New York comparatively small trains were hauled, with cars capable of carrying 600 bushels of grain; but today the same railway systems are funning cars with a capacity of 1,500 bushels, and monsters. The same increase in carrying capacity is noticeable in shipping on the great lakes. It was common in the past to consider a vessel of 20,000 or 25,000 bushels capacity a fairly creditable freighter. Last year with a capacity of and the 300,000 bushels of grain. It needs little consideration to show that this class of vessel is the one that has come to stay. Bottoms of this type can be run at comparatively less cost than those of smaller tonnage, because the crews carried by the larger boats are very little more expensive than those on the smaller ones, and where a vessel carrying 300,000 bushels of wheat between Port Arthur, Chicago and Middand will earn \$15,000 in freight, of \$1,000. It will be seen, therefore, that one of the first necessities in the Canadian grain carrying trade is the provision of larger cars and vessels of greater tonnage. Unless these are provided, the Canadian routes will provided, the Canadian routes will find it impossible to meet the competition of the transportation companies of the United States, and eventually our trade would pass in the hands of our neighbors to the south.

Another reason for the falling off o trade is Canadian channels is the pol-loy of the government. Mr. Bennett contents that with each minister run-ning over the country, laying down principles of his own in regard to railway questions, the feeling of un-rest is created. The Grand Trunk reelved from the government some 500,000 to enable it to reconstruct and trengthen the Victoria bridge. The ailway department also pays som

abled the Grand Trunk freight from the port of Montreal could be taken to Portland. Mindful of the needs of the city which is now to be the winter and summer port of Can-ada, the Grand Trunk has constructed a grain elevator with a capacity much for the Grand Trunk side of the bargain. The Intercolonial railway John and Halifax. Then he looked for a remedy. A happy thought suggested itself to the minister of railways, and he forthwith made contracts for hauling 300,000 bushels of grain down to St. John. \$10,000, and Mr. Bennett thinks that it is high time the Intercolonial railway stopped wasting money in manner and looked about for feasible scheme, with which to nish itself with profitable traffic and at the same time provide business the seaboard ports of Canada.

Mr. Bennett asked the minister of

allways if he intended to extend the

C. R. by purchasing the Canada thantic railway and the Booth sys-em, which would give an uninterrupt ed railway communication from a point on the Georgian Bay clear through to St. John or Halifax. Ther we will be in a position to bid for the cording to Mr. Bennett, made a statement in Halifax to the effect that t was the intention of the governent to open up this through conne tion between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic by the acquisition of thes two additional railway systems. Mr Blair denies that he ever proposed purchasing these roads. He says that he did promise to secure interchange and the Canada Atlantic, but he has not even done this. It may be said that Mr. Blair's statement does not altogether tally with that of Dr. Russell, the member for Hants, who is credited with holding a pretty warm place in the hearts of the cabinet Shortly after Mr. Blair spoke before the Halifax Board of Trade, Mr. Rusell came to his rescue with a strong Booth railway system. Mr. Bennett says that the cabinet, or a part of the ing over of the line for some months Up at Depot Harbor the governmen is spending some hundreds of thou-sands of dollars in building piers for levators and other freight handling achitles. The people of that place ave been talking of the good times in tore for them, for some months past and holding on to it with a view to future railway extension. These are high are taken to mean that some thing definite will be announced in egard to a second, and it is to be oped, more profitable extension of the intercolonial system. But with Mr. Blair's flat denial that anything is going to be done, and Mr. Tarte's activity in providing terminal facilities it is hard to definitely conclude what may be the ultimate outcome of the

Mr. Bennett now concludes that the on, minister of railways is blowing hot and cold. His remarks in Halifax were not at all sincere, and he humbugging the people of that eity. With false promises, the minis-ter of railways took advantage of his official position to influence the peo ple of the maritime provinces for political purposes. But Mr. Bennett thinks that Mr. Blair cannot sometimes help himself. It is known that the members of the government hold different opinions on railway matters and Mr. Blair is often forced to step down and out. This was what he had to do on the question of the Kettle River railway two years ago. Blair, with all the authority of his position, announced to the railway con mittee that the government's policy on that question was so and so. Mr. Tarte, the minister of public works took an opposite view, and great was Mr. Blair's humiliation when he found that Mr. Tarte commanded

more votes than he (Blair) did. Within a week the cabinet may be expected to have another difference of opinion. When the question of allowing American railways to enter the southern portion of the British Columbia comes before the government, one portion of the government may be expected to support the proposition, while a smaller section will oppose it. Mr. Bennett considers that united action on the part of the government is re-quired, if Canada is to assume her proper position in the grain carrying of the continent. Such steps should be taken at the earliest possible occabe taken at the earliest possible occa-sion that would lead to the devertion of trade to Canadian channels. Mr. Bennett considers that we should at least have all Canadian produce forwarded from our own ports, and he thinks that it is not too much to expect that we should also secure share of the United States trade.

Mr. Bennett pointed out the absurdity of the government policy in ex erection of grain elevators at St. John and Halifax and then allowing these buildings to remain idle. The govern ment should never have constructed them unless it was seriously intended to provide business for them, but as they are up he urges the necessity of keeping them supplied with grain. To do this it will be necessary to take very advantage of the canal system eading from the Great Lakes give attention to transportation by land. American competition must be met on the Great Lakes, and facilities supplied, whereby the Intercolonial can compete favorably with the best American roads. The most modern means known to railway enterpris should be employed. Millions of dol-lars have been spent on our canal system, but the government does no

before all our grain goes into Ame ican channels, to sell if we cannot make some improvement in our present canal system. Each indivicease to formulate different lines of policy on the question of transpor tion. They should stop at once and not until then will the transportation forever and adopt as a body a fixed and definite line of policy, than and question be settled to the satisfaction and interests of Canada.

OTTAWA, March 9.-Doesn't

seem funny that the minister of pub-lic works feels himself called upon to announce the policy of the railway department. After weeks of weary waiting parliament has been at last enlightened as to the methods the government proposes to employ in its effort to solve the question of Canadian transportation. Mr. Tante made an announcement of the programme yesterday. The business which suggested it was an item in the estimates of \$433,000 to be used in improving the St. Lawrence canal system. Mr. Blair had on two previous occasions been brought into this discussion on railway matters, but in neither instance did he see fit to take parliament into his confidence and convey to them his opinion as to how the best interests of Canada might be conserved. In yesterday's letter we dealt with conditions as they exist in conn our railway and canal systems. found that traffic was being taken to United States ports because lines were unprepared to compete with the modernly equipped railways membered, too, that Mr. Blair rather inclined towards secrecy in regard to the Parry Sound railway. Not so with Mr. Tarte. The minister of public works is always frank except when it suits him to be otherwise. Yesterday he was in good humor and he told the house all the plans of the government for the early completion of con-nection with the great lakes and seapoard of Canada.

When it is considered that it was Mr. Tarte who made this announce ment, its importance cannot be questhoned. To those who have watched parliamentary proceedings during the present session, it is quite apparent that Mr. Tarte is the real boss of the show. It is his ruling to which Mr. Blair has been forced to submit when the occasion arose for submission, and it looks now as if the minister of finance will have to bow to Mr. Tarte's will. Quite frequently the opposition members have felt called upon to refer to Mr. Tarte's domination in administration, and as yet no denial has been made of the allegations. red to as the head of the govern ment in smiles in a most pleasa but Mr. Tarte does not mind that and the tariff so as to provide for free coal oil. In his paper, La Patrie, Mr. Tarte has been lecturing the govern-ment on the desirability of a change in this respect.

Tarte's arrangement, when completed, will represent an expenditure of some millions of dollars. Starting at Montreal, he finds that the Grand Trunk olicy has been forced to favor Port land by the utter lack of facilities at the Canadian commercial capital, Mr. Tarte does not blame the railway. At the present time an elevator company using floating elevators control traffic. They charge half a cent per bushel for handling wheat and their annual profits amount to between 40 too is utterly inadequate to the wants of the ships now employed in the trade, and before any material progress in shipping can be anticipated, it is absolutely essential that exten-sive elevating works should be constructed. Mr. Tarte says that the monopoly must go. Before another year is over he promises to have full government elevating plant in operation. It is found that the Conners elevators are going up because the promoter finds himself blocked in his attempt to raise capi-tal. Several times he has had the necessary funds, but on every occa slon the great monopolles of the Uni-ted States have interfered with his backing and swept the feet from un der him. The minister of public works declares that this must cease and intimated that now Mr. Conner will have the government

But we must get the grain into Mo treal before we elevate it, and be pre pared to handle it when it has arrived. The minister of public works finds, that this year he will require \$433,000 for dredging the St. Lawrence, from a point 60 miles below Montreal. Heretofore, the mean depth of the channel had been 27 feet 6 in. In 1895 and 1897. however, the water lowered to 25 feet 10 in., and in order to prevent a reoccurrence of this kind, it has been decided to sink the channel to a depth of 30 feet. Its present width is 350 feet, but this will be increased to 450 feet. Many millions of cubic yards of material will have to be removed, and it is estimated that three seasons will be required to make the alterations. At St. Peter's Lake alone, 9,000,000 cubic yards must be raised. To do this four dredges now in the possession of the government will be used, while a fifth dredge on the suction plan, capable of moving from 30,000 to 40,000 cubic yards per day, is being built. When this channel is finished, the largest ships will be able to reach Montreal and take cargo at piers to be provided there.

Mr. Tarte proposes to use three outes in order to get his freight into Montreal, and each one will be shorter than from Buffalo to the seaboard. From Buffalo to New York the distance is 445 miles; from Port Colborn to Montreal, it is 375 miles. The New York Central has provided a road bed from Buffalo to New York, which enfrom Buffalo to New York, which ables their trains to move enorm quantities of grain at a haul. Mr. Tarte thinks that the Canadian roads can be put in equally good condition and with the advantage in mileage in favor of Canada, that the Canadian route will be able to secure a large



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share of American trade. Depot Harbor is another port on the great lakes which is attracting attention. It is the erminus of the Booth system and it is 394 miles distant from Montreal. With the completion of extensive works on the French River, from North Bay to Chocolate Bay, the distance by the C. P. R. to Montreal would be lessened so as to make it 330 miles. These are the three routes to Montreal that Mr. Tarte has in view. At Depot Harbor he is erecting large piers at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and on these large elevators will be erected. At no previous time, according to Mr. Tarte's tatements, have the Booths received government assistance, and their success on the Parry Sound Railway is purely due to personal application; and the public works department in view of Mr. Booth's reduction of freight rates on grain, from the lakes to Montreal, to a figure slightly below three cents, have decided to give him every encouragement in future.

At Port Colborne a mammoth funnel shaped basin with extensive piers on either side, is being constructed. Although the harbor is extremely rocky, he public works department proposes to deepen it so as to enable vessels of 22 feet draft to enter Shins of this class under American management have been most aggressive during the past couple of years, and have been diverting Canadian grain for the Buffalo route. With provision for their handling at Port Colborne, this condition of affairs is not only expected to right itself, but it is hoped that it may be reversed in favor of Canada. The intention is to employ the large vessels as far as Port Colborne and then have their cargoes transhipped to smaller boats, which will convey the grain by water to Meaning. It is grain by water to Mantonal. portation when improvements are completed will not exceed two cents

All that was said about Montreal and the St. Lawrence route Mr. Tarte applies to the Canadian winter ports, but he did not say anything to justify his confidence in the latter direction He does say that the policy of the government is Canadian ports for Canadians; and if Mr. Tarte says so, it is probable that the rest of the government will have to fall in line. They have not apparently done so yet, for Mr. Tarte was not able to guarantee that his colleagues had concurred in his views. He did say that there was no doubt that they would acquiesce to anything he might suggest.

The minister of public works is afraid that unless Canada at once recognizes the importance of being independent of the United States routes. that her trade will suffer seriously. He drew attention to the action of the New York board of trade in strik ing at Montreal and even Portland.
This, in his opinion, was sufficient to awaken the interest of Canadians in the danger of some sudden change of front on the part of the United States congress which would be disastrous to us. The Grand Trunk, he observed, has its policy dictated by American influence, but that policy must cease and he felt that it would cease if Canadians took advantage of their

natural resources. Apparently insurance must enter largely in o the question of successful transportation. It has been stated by English companies that for everypound they received for insurance in pound they received for insurance in Canadian engaged shipping they lost three pounds. The absurdity of this proposition was demonstrated by Mr. Dobell and others. It was urged that to be successful in transportation, Canadian bottoms and a Canadian Lloyds are absolutely necessary. With these advantages, first class grain handling plants at the sea board towns and on the great lakes, and cheap transportation from the interior to Canadian ocean ports, it is thought that the question of successful transportation will have been setthought that the question of successful transportation will have been set-

It is well to note that all these changes have formed the basis of the opposition's policy since parliament opened. Day after day the government has been urged to take steps to save Canada's trade, and at least Mr. Tarte has come to appreciate the force of the arguments. Conservatives, one and all, are in favor of anything that will induce commerce to come this way; and it looks as if their agitation for action will be crowned with

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

J. D. McKENNA

Not the Intention o ta Appoint a S

OCAL LEG

at Present Mr. Shaw Introduced Bills, Also Present

Opposition to Mr. FREDERICTON, The house met at cold storage bill was

Dunn said the lieur

council granted lice

oil and natural gas sions of 62 Victoria Hon. Allen Ritchie

and passed.

son, Henry C. Reed Matthew Lodge, d 1899, and the are counties of Westn bert. Gloucester, umberland, Kings, bury. The survey time to time rece after the granting council, had a con ated under the lett der the name of wick Petroleum October 4th, 1899; county and have the first one to a which was abando hole was bored a struck at a distance and four hundred face. The company the second oil sand did not torpedo to a depth of some finding the boring would not be sa opinion, stopped or menced to bore a a mile and a half latter one, intendi first sand again, an perly to torpedo. this seemed to be after striking the f hole before menti menced to coze to since continued to ing of the compa lately, the report showed that over been expended in ing and in geolog area licensed. The these, he is inform larly kept. But ne furnished as to t salt solution. Th with Mr. Gooderich ing expert in charg and he has been r the examinations section 16 of the In reply to Mr. Tweedie said it was

of the government citor general at the the legislature, or Hon. Mr. Labillo only one tender superstructure of Kent Co., and Peters of the Rec ton; amount of There was only one ection of the sup Marysville, York C amount of contrac In reply to Mr. I Tweedle stated that of bonds issued for to date was as fol 3 (public bridges chap. 3, and 55 Vic bridge, \$150,000; 58 national bridges,

In addition, the for the following chap. 13 (1875), bridge, \$65,000; 38 Woodstock bridg Vic., chap 8, Medu In reply to Mr.

to the amount paid W. A. Hickman d the current year, for the year wh 1900, was \$5,265.68 between the first and the first of 430.96, making a Dunn gave a items of this exp cluded Mr. Hic England, his sale assistant. A gree up to the present cluding children, in the province Hickman's effort the government the coming sur three hundred pe Mr. Hickman getic is making of Great Brita which New Brum home for immig-class. His addre Mr. A. L. Jone "Hickman's lectridly. I think Mr best lecturer on any colony has and if I may should say that keep him here gration season about commence continue till say

to amend the

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year, which instead ber, would now

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WOMAN ted simply because URPRISE Soap: of this soap conrely to her contentportion to its cost, est factor in house-

lasting and effectres the dirt quickly ghly without boilrubbing.

E is a pure hard Scep

port on the great lakes ting attention. It is the Booth system and it tant from Montreal. oletion of extensive French River, from C. P. R. to Montreal so as to make it 220 re the three routes to r. Tarte has in view. he is erecting large of hundreds of thouerected. At no prerding to Mr. Tarte's the Booths received ance, and their sucry Sound Railway is personal application: works department in grain, from the lakes figure slightly below ve decided to give him ent in future.

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J. D. MCKENNA.

dren Cry for STORIA.

#### OCAL LEGISLATURE.

Not the Intention of the Government ta Appoint a Solictor General at Present Session.

Mr. Shaw Introduced a Number of St. John Bills, Also Presented the Petition in Opposition to Mr. McKeewn's Bill.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 11 .-The house met at 3 o'clock, when the cold storage bill was read a third time

and passed. In answer to Mr. Hazen, Hon. Mr. Dunn said the lieutenant governor in council granted license to search for \$100.

slons of 62 Victoria, chapter 9, to the \$303.06. sions of 62 Victoria, chapter 9, to the Hon. Allen Ritchie, Ernest Hutche-son, Henry C. Reed, W. F. Taylor and Matthew Lodge, dated August 25th, 1899, and the areas comprised the counties of Westmorland, Kent, Albert, Gloucester, Restigouche, North-umberland, Kings, Queens and Sun-bury. The surveyor general has from time to time received information as to the operations of the licensees, who, after the granting of the order in der the name of "The New Brunswick Petroleum Company, Limited," October 4th, 1899; that this company commenced operations in Westmorland the first one to a depth of 1,400 feet, members to see the school in operation which was abandoned; that another at the Normal school. He suggested hole was bored and oil sand was that they visit it tomorrow at ten struck at a distance of between three and four hundred feet from the surdid not torpedo the first sand, as would have been expected, but bored to a depth of some 1,200 feet, and then finding the boring to a greater depth would not be satisfactory, in their menced to bore a new hole at about a mile and a half distant from the latter one, intending to strike the first sand again, and when struck properly to torpedo, as in their opinion, this seemed to be the wiser course, as after striking the first oil sand in the after striking the first oil sand in the hole before mentioned the oil commenced to ooze to the surface and has since continued to do so. At a meeting the company held at Monoton that it would be a waste of money to repair it. A new bridge was needed.

since continued to do so. At a meeting of the company held at Monoton lately, the report of the secretary showed that over \$20,000 had already been expended in operations, in boring and in geological surveys of the area licensed. The surveyor general has requested the licensees to furnish him with records of the borings, and him with records of the borings, and these, he is informed, have been regularly kept. But no reports have been furnished as to the deposit of any salt found, or the strength of any salt solution. The surveyor general has been in constant communication with Mr. Gooderich, the geologist mining expert in charge of the operations, and he has been required to make all the examinations as provided for by section 16 of the said act.

In reply to Mr. Hazen, Hon. Mr.

In reply to Mr. Hazen, Hon. Mr. Tweedie said it was not the intention of the government to appoint a soli-citor general at the present session of the legislature, or in the near future. Hon. Mr. Labillois said there was only one tender for the erection of the superstructure of the Kingston bridge, Kent Co., and that was by A. E. Peters of the Record Foundry, Moncton; amount of contract. \$30,411.48. There was only one tender for the erection of the superstructure of the Marysville, York Co., bridge, and that was by J. M. Ruddock of Chatham;

amount of contract, \$22,099.00. In reply to Mr. Humphrey, Hon. Mr. Tweedle stated that the total amount of bonds issued for permanent bridges to date was as follows: 54 Vic., chap 3 (public bridges); \$250,000; 54 Vic., chap. 3, and 55 Vic., chap 3, Woodstock bridge, \$150,000; 58 Vic., chap 4, international bridges, \$29,000; 59 Vic., chap. 3 (steel bridges), \$199,280. Total, \$624,-

In addition, there were bonds issued for the following bridges: 38, Vic., chap. 13 (1975), St. John Suspension bridge, \$65,000; 38 Vic., chap 13 (1875), Woodstock bridge (old), \$30,000; 37 Vic., chap 8, Meduxnikeg bridge, \$10,-

In reply to Mr. Hazen's inquiry as to the amount paid by the province to W. A. Hickman during the past and the current year, Hon. Mr. Dunn said that the amount paid Mr. Hickman for the year which ended Oct. 31st, 1900, was \$5,265.68. The amount paid between the first of November, 1900, and the first of March, 1901, was \$2,-430.96, making a total of \$7,696.64. Mr. Dunn gave a detailed account of the Dunn gave a detailed account of the items of this expenditure, which included Mr. Hickman's expenses in England, his salary and that of an assistant. A great deal of the work up to the present time had been preliminary. About fifty persons, including children, have already settled Mr. Shaw introduced a bill relating the contract of Mr. Shaw introduced a bill relating the contract of Mr. Shaw introduced a bill relating the contract of the city of St. John to expropriate and exchange with the King for other land. in the province as a result of Mr. Hickman's efforts, and he has advised the government that he expects to be able to send to the province early in the coming summer between two and three hundred persons, many of them

having considerable capital.

Mr. Hickman has been very energetic is making known to the people of Great Britain the advantages of Great Britain the advantages which New Brunswick presents as a home for immigrants of the better class. His addresses have been fully reported in the leading newspapers. Mr. A. L. Jones of Liverpool says: "Hickman's lecture went off splendidly. I think Mr. Albertal subjects that idly. I think Mr. Hickman about the best lecturer on colonial subjects that any colony has had in this country, and if I may give my opinion, I should say that it would be well to keep him here till the present emigration season is over, which is just about commencing, and which will continue till say the month of June."

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill to amend the school art 1900. He ex-

to amend the school act 1900. He explained that the object of this bill was necessary by the change in the school year, which instead of ending in October, would now end on the 30th of June. The bill authorizes a poll tax of 75 cents up to the 30th of June, and changes the term of the school trustees so they will end at the same date.

In reply to Mr. Hazen, Hon. Mr. Labillois said: The amount paid for travelling expenses of the chief commissioner of public works during the last fiscal year was \$952.35, made up as follows: Hon. H. R. Emmerson, \$203.35; Hon. A. S. White, \$394.00; and to provide for the taxation rendered law.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill to amend 63 Victoria, chap. 67. Its object is to enable the Diocesan Synor to grant \$1,000 of the Madras school to the school at Shediac, which was formerly a Madras school.

In reply to Mr. Hazen's inquiry as to the items making up the expendi-ture on accounts of the bridge inves-tigation, Hon. Mr. Tweedle presents the following statement:

H. M. Eastman, copying documents, \$4; R. M. Roy, witness, fees and expenses, \$209.33; Geo. F. Swain, witness fees and expenses, \$232.87. W. R. Brown, witness fees and expenses, \$102.85.

W. E. Brown, witness fees end 102.85.
J. D. Hazen, telegraphing, \$17.08.
H. C. Rutter, attendance, \$15.
Chairman, telegraphing, \$6.11.
Edmund Lockhart, witness, \$20.
Thomas Sefton, witness, \$20.
Joshua Peters, witness, \$31.12.
A. E. Peters, witness, \$31.0.25.
J. M. Ruddock, witness, \$196.25.
W. H. Arnold, witness, \$364.
Miss Mowatt, stenographer, \$520.
G. H. Flewelling, secretary to c \$100.

Miss G. McDonald, 8 copies of evidence, \$303.06.

Amount paid on above, \$250; total, \$2,374.72.

Amount reported by committee, \$2,428.32.

Amount paid as above, \$2,374.72.

Short paid Miss McDonald, \$53.60.

Additional payments—Hon. W. Pugsley, counsel, \$1,120.

Telegraph Publishing Co., printing, \$250.

T. B. Winslow, services, etc., \$150.

Total, \$1,520.

Amount paid in 1900, \$3,894.72.

Amount paid in fiscal year 1901—Hon. W. Pugsley, counsel, \$425; Dr. A. A. Stockton, counsel, \$901.10; total, \$1,326.10.

Grand total, \$5,220.82.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie moved, seconder council, had a company duly incorporated under the letters patent act, unby Mr. Hazen, that the the for the reception of private bills be extended

for ten days from date.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that Edwin
C. MacCreadie, of the MacDonald county and have bored several holes, manual training school, desired the

Hon. Mr. Pugsley presented the petiface. The company expecting to strike tion of W. B. McKay and the other the second oil sand at a greater depth, fire wardens of Sussex, praying that a fire wardens of Sussex, praying that a bill to amend the act to provide increased fire protection for the village of Sussex may pass and become law. The bill authorizes the fire wardens to issue \$25,000 worth of debentures for opinion, stopped operations and com- the purpose of obtaining a water sup-menced to bore a new hole at about ply for that place. It provides for the expropriation of private property and gives them other necessary powers for carrying out that object.

Mr. Hazen called the attention of the chief commissioner of public works to the state of the Oromocto bridge which had become broken and unfit

Hon, Mr. Labillois replied that on Friday on receiving word of the condition of the bridge, he had sent Mr.
Haines to examine it and report. Steps
will be taken to make it safe, and
whether they will build a new bridge,
will depend on the report of Mr.

The bill to provide for the develop ment of the coal areas in the counties of Queens and Sunbury was further the bill by striking out the word Pen-

Mr. Hazen asked if the company

The blank in section 11 was filled with the names of the provincial secretary and attorney general, who shall be ex-officio members of the board of directors. A new section was added excepting treet rallways from the taxation imposed by the bill.

Mr. Burns said he did not see how ailways having no net earnings could pay any taxes.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said they could scape taxation by using provincial

The bill was agreed to and reported with the understanding that it may be recommitted in case certain parties who are opposed to some of its fea-tures wished to be heard against it.

The house adjourned at 4.30 p. m.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 12.— The house met at 3 o'clock. Mr. Copp inquired if the government intended to aid a steamer on the Petitcodiac River running between Moncton and other points. Hon. Mr. Hill replied that the government had the matter

under consideration.

Hon. Mr. Dunn presented the petition of the city of St. John praying that the bill to enable the city to sup-ply water to the inhabitants of Lan-

caster may pass.

Mr. Shaw introduced a bill to authorize the city of St. John to make ad-

to certain streets in the northern por-tion of the city of St. John and to de-

fine their side lines.

Mr. Shaw presented the petition of the St. John board of trade and also of the city of St. John against bill No. 11, under which persons who have not paid their taxes in the city of St. John may vote at civic elec-

Mr. Russell introduced a bill to in-

Mr. Russell introduced a bill to incorporate the Greenock Presbyterian church, St. Andrews.

Mr. Copp presented the petition of H. F. Hamilton and J. M. Rose, praying that the bill to amend the act incorporating the Moncton hospital may become law.

Mr. Copp presented the petition of Josiah Wood and others oraying that the act to incorporate the Sackville

the act to incorporate the Sackville Water and Sewerage company may

Mr. Copp presented the petition of the warden and municipality of West-morland, praying that the bill to lega-fize the proceedings of the municipal council of Westmorland may become

ount appears on page 51 of the public works report in an item of \$1,044.55, under the heading of travelling ex-

Mr. Flemming gave notice of an inquiry with reference to the Eel River bridge, which was destroyed by fire a few years 190. Mr. Flemming gave notice of in-

quiry in regard to the Hartland bridge and the Upper Carlisle bridge.

The following items are to be added to make up that amount: J. E. Edwards, \$50, for teams used by engineers in examining bridges in the counties of York, Sunbury and Queens; Blackall's estate, St. John, \$6.20; A. R. Wetmore, \$1, and T. B. Winslow,

Mr. Hazen gave notice of inquiry in regard to the Salisbury steel highway bridge, the Three Brooks bridges the Jones Brook bridge, Wiggins Cove bridge, the McNamara bridge, the Fowler bridge, the Cochran bridge, the Long's Creek bridge, the Geary bridge, Brown's bridge, the Lowery bridge and Lower Wickham highway when?

The house adjourned at 4 o'clock. FREDERICTON, N. B., March 13.-

The house met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Ryan presented the petition of A. L. Wright and others praying that the bill to incorporate the Coverdale Log Driving Company may pass.

Mr. Young introduced a bill to authiorize the municipality of Gloucester to large at 1000 and advantage and the control of the control o to Issue \$12,000 of debentures to com-plete the new county buildings.

Mr. Dunn introduced a bill to amend the act authorizing St. John to

Mr. Copp introduced a bill to legalize a certain meeting of the munici pal council of Westmorland.

Hon. Mr. Hill stated that the pre mier and attorney general had been detained by a railway accident and could not arrive until the evening

supply water to the inhabitants of

eight o'clock. The speaker did not take the chair until 9.30 o'clock owing to the absence of premier and attorney general, and adjourned without doing any busi-

The house accordingly separated until

#### N. B. UNIVERSITY

An Appeal to the Government for Financial Assistance.

Essence of the Address of Judge Barker and Judge McLeod to the Members of the Legislature.

In the remarks made by Judge Bar-

ker before the members of the house of assembly in support of an application made to the government by the University Senate for financial assistance, he made some references worthy of more special attention than was givniac, making Gibson the terminus of the railway, and fixing the limit of considered in committee. Hon. Mr.

Tweedie amended the first section of that the university was a provincial the government guarantee to the road institution, entirely non-denomina-at \$250,000. a part of the educational equipment o would be entitled to the provincial the province. The lieutenant governor of the province is ex officio visi-Hon. Mr. Tweedie replied that they tor, the chief superintendent of eduwould, but the subsidy had expired and would have to be renewed.

Mr. Hazen expressed the opinion that the arrangement limiting the company to a fixed sum was better the Associated Alumni and one by the reachers' Institute. In this way the government retains complete control over the management and policy of the university. It is therefore proper that the province should assist in the support and extension of an institution equipped and designed for pro-vincial purposes. At the present time the university has (105) one hundred and five students in attendance, of whom twenty-three (23) are young women. Of these there are 24 members of the Church of England, 21 Presbyterians, 21 Methodists, 18 Baptists, 14 Free Baptists and 7 Roman Catholics. Of these York county contributes 38; St. John, 16; Kings, 13; Carleton, 10; Westmorland, 5; Northumberland, 4; Restigouche, 4; Charlotte, 6; Sunbury, 1; Albert, 3; Kent, 2; Victoria, 2, and there is one from Arestook in Maine. There are 20 students in civil engineering and 64 stu-dents in classes which will be accom-modated in the new engineering build-

The increasing number of students and the demand made by many of them for instruction in what may be considered the more practical kind of work, such as engineering in its vari-



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To Fill Large Contracts-Good Wages Easily Earned.

We want a few more workers in this locality, at once, and in order to secure your co-operation without the delay of correspondence, we herewith explain our full plan in this advertisement. The work is simple and the Machine is easily operated, and with the Guide requires no teacher. If you wish to join our staff of Workers let us hear from you promptly with the Contract order form and cemittance. as a guarantee, and we will send machine an Machine weighs 17 pounds. It is more as a guarantee, and we will set wanderful than a sewing machine. Outfit to begin work at once.



OUR METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS.

We wish to secure the services of families to do knitting for us in their homes. Our method is the same as adopted in Engann. We are the introducers of this plan and the largest knitting concern in Canada.

After long experience we have been able to produce an Automatic machine by which all kinds of seamless knitting is now done by our Family Machine, thereby enabling anyone of ordinary intelligence to quickly learn to do the work from the Instruction Guide. All we require is that you use the machine according to directions. The Machine seang made expressly for this purpose, and the operation so shappe, it cannot possibly make a mistake in its work. The great demand now is for Bleycle Stockings, Woodmen's Socks and Motomen's Mittens, and, as we are unable to supply the demand, have taken this method of adverticing for more help.

The large export trade to the Northwest Territories, Ender Columbia and the British Colombes furnishes an unlimited demand for our goods, and, with the combined cooperation of the many families we are employing, together with the large amount of knetting we are able to turn out, by which we save rents, insurance, interest on capital, etc., enable us to undersell any manufacturers of this class of goods, and we have sale for all the knitting we can have turned out.

by which we save rents, insurance, interest on capital, etc., enable us to undersell any manufacturers of this class of goods, and we have sale for all the knitting we can have the continued out.

The price we pay for finished bicycle stockings is \$10.00 per hundred, or at the rate of 10c per pair; woodmen's socks, 5c, and motormen's mittens, 12c a pair. All other work in proportion to size.

The machine can be operated by any one of a family, and at our prices any energetic family should be able to statish themselves comfortably, and in time be a source of its predient comfort.

Our plan is to send out each machine to beginners with a sock or stocking partially knitted, and remaining in the machine ready to be continued, and also enough yarn to knit one pair of sample socks or stockings and a simple and complete instruction Guide, showing how the work is to be done. When the samples have been finished and returned to us at structory, we send a quantity of yarn, which you knit and return likewise when finished. We prepay charges on all work one way, and our workers pay return charges. The work, as we have stated, is simple and rapidly done, the machine having a capacity of ten thousand stitches a minute. We have many persons now in our employ who can lent from twenty-five to thirty pairs of socks or steckings a day, and where the time of a family is devoted to the work, you can readily see that \$15.00 or \$20.00 per week can be easily earned.

We furnish our workers all the materials, yern, etc., free, and everything that is necessary for the work. We are furnishing the machines only for the avolutive use of those desiring to take employment with us, who must, in order, to become a member, send us this Constant Order Form, properly signed by them and at least one good reference, and remittance accordingly, to give us the necessary assurance that the quantities of valuable varn we may send from time to time will not be work so do not ask us to deviate from our terms, as we cannot make a dictinction with one and n

you to do the same, in order that we may know with whom we are dealing.

We have, in as brief a manner as possible, endeavored to show you what our work is, and we simply say as to the matchine, it is just what we represent it to be, and will positively do everything we claim for it, or refund the money. Each machine, securely packed with an outlit, is set up for work, thoroughly tested and a sock or-stocking partially knitted before boxing and shipping. Should you decke to engage with us, it will be necessary to send us Cash Contract Order Form, properly signed by you and at least one good reference, together with the remittance accordingly, upon receipt of which we will forward machine and outlit ready to commence. Respectfully yours CLASGOW WOOLLEN CO.,

37 Melinda St., Toronto.

37 Melinda St., Toronto.

37 Melinda St., Toronto.

Our scieronces—Express Companies, Banks, or Toronto Rusiness Houses.

If you wish to examine the machine and see the material before undertaking the work, you can do so by sending \$100 as a guarantee of good faith, and to defray expense of shipping and we will send everything to your nearest express company, leaving a balance of twelve dollars to pay the agent and 25 cents for the return charges on the money to us.

We are so frequently and unnecessarily asked if one can learn to knit without a teacher. We say, Yes, it requires no teacher; any person of ordinary intelligence who can read the instruction Guide can learn to knit at once.

---ORDER FORM-

S15.00 Cash Contract Order Form.
To the Glasgow Woollen Co. 37 Melinda Street, Toronto.
Gentlemen.—I desire to do the work as described in this advertisement, and enclose \$1500 to pev for one Automatic Knitting Machine, together with material, instructions and everything necessary for the work, the same to be sent to me by Express, CHARGES PREDAID.

PAID.

It is understood and agreed that any time I wish to discontinue, that the Glasgow Woollen Co, will take back the machine and outfit and after deducting their expense expressage, etc. refund to me the amount paid for same. Sender or head of family (if possible) must sign

For reference I name the following person:

Be sure to use this form when sending your remittance for the machine and outfit, which you must fill in and have signed by at least one good reference in the proper place. Tear off and return to us and also state nere how much time you can devote to the work; also how you wish to be paid, weekly, monthly, or as you send in the work.

Send your remittance by Express Money Order, and promptly forward machine, outfit and simple doing the Work.

This is the best offer ever made for the be Canadians who want to work and make money s

# NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER COMPANY



additional students or the establish-ment of classes in engineering which could carry on their work advantacould carry on their work advanta-geously. If, therefore, the university was to supply the demands made upon it by the young men and women of the province, the construction of a new building seemed an essential re-quisite for the purpose. Prof Dixon and others took the matter in hand and the students and graduates of the university became interested in the project. The sum subscribed by them university became interested in the project. The sum subscribed by them for this purpose amounts to \$7,088, of which \$4,578.95 have been actually paid. A considerable proportion of the balance is not immediately available, as in some cases the payment of subscriptions was extended over a posted. The search in addition long period. The senate, in addition to this sum, came into the use of the fund secured to the university by the fund secured to the university by the act of last year from the funds of the Madras board. This sum amounted to \$1,109.66. The total cost of the new engineering building, which is practically completed, and some additional furniture required to equip it, is estimated at about \$22,388.

In addition to the balance required to pay for the new building, a sum of \$2,500 is necessary for improvements on the old one. It requires to be especially in the sanitary arrange-ments, in order to afford the resident ces of an up-to-date institution. It is proposed to introduce water in the building from a reservoir to be built for the purpose, to change the system of heating, to provide necessary baths and make such other changes as will render the building in every way convenient and comfortable.

ous branches, brought forcibly to the notice of the senate how entirely inadequate were the means at their disposal either for the accommodation of degrees by the Universities of Great evidenced by the recognition of its degrees by the Universities of Great Britain, Oxford, Cambridge and Trin-

Britain, Oxford, Cambridge and Trinity College, Dublin, and also by McGill, Harvard and others in which students holding degrees from our university were allowed to enter with very substantial advantages. He expressed the hope that if the government proposed to the house a grant of \$10,000, as asked for by the senate, the members would heartly support an appropriation which had for its object the improvement of an institution in which all the inhabitants of the province had a common interest. tion in which all the inhabitants of the province had a common interest. Judge McLeod, who has been a member of the senate for very many years, and is thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the university, endorsed what had been said in support of the senate's application. He alluded to the excellent work the institution had done in the past, and to its present prosperous condition: and its present prosperous condition; and he pointed out the greatly increased advantages which the new building and the proposed improvements in the old one would afford. He expressed his belief that the house would willingly supplement the generous contributions of the students, graduates and others by voting the grant asked

#### Children Cry for CASTORIA

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass., March 13.

The strike of the 1,100 operatives at the shoe factory of E. & A. H. Batcheller, at this place, was declared off this afternoon, after a conference between members of the firm and the strikers. The old scale of wages will be re-established and the help will go to work tomorrow morning. The strike was instituted against a ten per cent, reduction.

#### BRITISH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, March 12.—The British naval estimates for 1901-02 amount to £30,875,500, an increase of over £2,000,-000, chiefly for ship building. There is an increase of 3,745 in the number of officers and men.

The new ship building programme provides for three battleships, six armored cruisers, two third-class cruisers, ten torpedo boat destroyers, five torpedo boats, two sloops of war and five submarine boats. On some of these vessels work was begun in 1900.

these vessels work was begun in 1900. All the ships will be in course of con-

All the ships will be in course of construction this year.

Under the heading of sub-marine boats, the admiralty report says:

"Five of the type invented by Holland have been ordered, the first of which should be delivered next autumn. What the tuture value of these boats may be in naval warfare can only be a matter of conjecture. Experiments with these boats will assist the admiralty in assessing their true value. The question of their employment must be studied in all its de-

sist the admiralty in assessing their true value. The question of their employment must be studied in all its developments and their mechanism carefully watched in this country."

During the year arrangements will be made with nearly all the great steamship companies by which their finest vessels will be held at the disposition of the admiralty for employment as armed cruisers when reployment as armed cruisers when required.

To the lines previously engaged have been added the Orient Royal Mail and the Pacific companies Bighteen of the largest and swiftest passenger steamers of these lines will receive an annual subvention. Thirty other steamers have been placed at the disposition of the admiralty without further subsidy.

Advertise in the Semi-Weekly Sun.

# NINETEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

A Greater and Grander Investment Than Any Offered to the Public and Especially the Farmers. of Any Country in the World in Modern Times.

PROFESSOR JAMES W. ROBERTSON, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND DAIRYING FOR CANADA, IN HIS REPORT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR CANADA, AFTER GOING TO ENGLAND AND INVESTIGATING AND SENDING SAMPLE SHIPMENTS, ENDORSES THE GREAT OBJECT OF THIS COMPANY.

# THE CANADIAN DRESSED POULTRY COMPANY, LTD.

(TO BE INCORPORATED)

CAPITAL STOCK, ...... \$450,000 HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ontario.

PRESIDENT: MR. GIBSON ARNOLDI, Barrister-at-Law, Toronto, Ont.

MANAGER: MR. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, Merchant, Hamilton, Ont.

This Company is being formed for the advancement of Canadian trade with England, in dressed poultry, ducks, turkeys and geese, dressed meats, and any other farm produce the Company may at any time deem it ducks, turkeys and geese, dressed meats, and any other farm produce the Company may at any time deem it ducks, turkeys and geese, dressed meats, and any other farm produce the Company may at any time deem it ducks, turkeys and geese, dressed meats, and any other farm produce the Canadian farmer knows advisable in the best interests of the shareholders, to deal in. Every well informed Canadian farmer knows about the extensive experiments Professor Robertson has been making for the Canadian Government at the experimental Farms at Carleton Place, Ontario, and at Bondville, Quebec, and that the object of the experiments was simply to prove to the Canadian advantage of the great market which is open to them in England. falling to make every year by not taking advantage of the great market which is open to them in England. Canada has sent only a few sample shipments so far, but the profits were simply astonishing, and the Canadian public today owe thanks to the Government of Canada for what it has done in this connection, and it has done much for the fame of the Canadian shipments has spread all over Great Britain, and her merchants are done much for the fame of the Canadian shipments has spread all over Great Britain, and her merchants are done much for the fame of the Canadian shipments has spread all over Great Britain, and her merchants are done much for the fame of the Canadian shipments has spread all over Great Britain, and her merchants are done much for the fame of the Canadian shipments has spread all over Great Britain, and her merchants are

THIS IS THE GREAT OBJECT OF THE COMPANY. IT WILL BE NO MONOPOLY AND IT CANNOT BE MADE ONE. ITS SUCCESS MEANS THE FARMER'S SUCCESS.

The farmer's duty is first to become a shareholder in this Canadian Company, and by so doing show his faith in his country's future, and that he means business as his money being invested, his interests and the interests of the Company are the same, and then to earn a good reputation for himself as a first class raiser of terests of the Company are the same, and then to earn a good reputation for himself as a first class raiser of poultry, turkeys, ducks and geese for the Company. This Company will buy only from its own shareholders, as special care will be taken to instruct them in all the latest methods of raising and fattening poultry in large special care will be taken to instruct them in all the latest methods of raising and fattening poultry in large quantities, and especially the class of poultry required for the English trade, and with care and attention every quantities, and especially the class of poultry required for the English trade, and with care and attention every farmer, or farmer's wife, and every man, woman or child of ordinary intelligence in Canada who has fifty dollars can buy ten shares and become a shateholder, and by beginning in a small way and saving his profits, make one himself wealthy like Mr. Taylor has done. Who Mr. Taylor is is explained in the following story, told by Erofessor Robertson, the well-known Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for Canada, to the standing contraint of the House of Commons.

"I did not find the men who fatten chickens in Britain were for farmers who had no other means of making a living. In Canada there is an idea that it is only poor farmers who can do nothing else who may raise chickens. The people who raise and fatten chickens in England are to be found south of London, between London and the English Channel, on about the richest part of the island, with the finest situation, close to the London and the English Channel, on about the michest part of the island, with the finest situation, close to the best markets. These are the men who have developed the chicken fattening industry, not the far-away, ignorbant, incapable and poor farmers, but the men who are in the best position as to locality and soil of any in the British Isles. Then across the Channel, in the North of France also, chicken raising is carried on; so that in the two parts of the European countries which are the richest we find chicken-fattening. The business is not the two parts of the European countries which are the richest we find chicken-fattening. The business is not the out-of-way farmer of Canada alone. I LEARN ALSO THAT THERE IS MONEY IN THE BUSI-for the out-of-way farmer of Canada alone. I LEARN ALSO THAT THERE IS MONEY IN THE BUSI-for the out-of-way farmer of Canada alone. I LEARN ALSO THAT THERE IS MONEY IN THE BUSI-for the out-of-way farmer of Canada alone. I LEARN ALSO THAT THERE IS MONEY IN THE BUSI-for the out-of-way farmer of Canada alone. I LEARN ALSO THAT THERE IS MONEY IN THE BUSI-for the out-of-way farmer of Canada alone. I LEARN ALSO THAT THERE IS MONEY IN THE BUSI-for the out-of-way farmer of Canada alone. I LEARN ALSO THAT THERE IS MONEY IN THE BUSI-for the out-of-way farmer of Canada alone. I LEARN ALSO THAT THERE IS MONEY IN THE BUSI-for the out-of-way farmer of Canada alone. I LEARN ALSO THAT THERE IS MONEY IN THE BUSI-for the out-of-way farmer of Canada alone. I LEARN ALSO THAT THERE IS MONEY IN THE BUSI-for the out-of-way farmer of Canada alone. I LEARN ALSO THAT THERE IS MONEY IN THE B WELL-TO-DO FARMERS FATTEN CHICKENS.

SMALL CAPITAL REQUIRED. The amount of capital required by a farmer will be very small as he can begin raising them in as small a way as he likes, and as his profits grow he can increase the number, making this a grand investment for either farmers or their wives, and those who either cannot afford to keep up a large farm or who through some infirmity or poor health are not able to at tend to the heavy duties of heavy farming. It is not necessary to employ much labor as can be seen from the following description of the "cramming machine" and the directions how to ity or poor health are not able to at tend to the heavy duties of heavy farming. It is not decessary to employ much labor as can be seen from the following description of the "cramming machine" and the directions how to much labor as can be seen from the following description of the "cramming machine" and the directions how to use it, it is one of the most approved methods of feeding chickens; the machine is simply a hopper or reservoir use it, it is one of the most approved methods of feeding chickens; the machine is simply a hopper or reservoir use it, it is one of the most approved methods of feeding chickens; the machine is simply a hopper or reservoir use it, it is one of the most approved methods of feeding chickens; the machine is simply a hopper or reservoir use it, it is one of the bottom of the hopper about the given the cylinder of the pump there is an opening or small nozzle to which is connected a rubber tube about the of the cylinder of the pump there is an opening or small nozzle to which is connected a rubber tube about the of the cylinder of the pump there is an opening or small nozzle to which is connected a rubber tube about the of the cylinder of the pump there is an opening or small nozzle to which is connected a rubber tube about the of the cylinder of the pump there is an opening or small nozzle to which is connected a rubber tube about the of the cylinder of the pump there is an opening or small nozzle to which his hond across the chicken to the operator. He when the cramming process is begun the hopper is filled. A boy hands out a chicken to the operator. He were the chicken and turkeys, size of the little dider and turkeys, size of the cramming process is begun the hopper is filled. A boy hands out a chicken to the operator. He were the cramming process is begun the hopper is filled. A boy hands out a chicken to the operator. He were the cramming process is begun the hopper of the pump the filled has a chicken to the direction of the cramming process of the connected are the cramming p

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These figures show the total cost of some chickens per pair which were shipped to Mr. James Ruddin, St. John's market, Liverpool, England, and which met with a ready sale at eight pence (sixteen cents) per pound. John's market, Liverpool, England, and which met with a ready sale at eight pence (sixteen cents) per pound. As they weighed eleven pounds per p sir they were actually sold for one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair—as they weighed eleven pounds per p sir they were actually sold for one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair—just think for one moment—one dollar and seventy-six cents for a pair of chickens in England; and yet it is just think for one moment—one dollar and seventy-six cents for a pair of chickens in England; and yet it is ouly a fair market price there, and the profits are equally as good if not better on turkeys, geese and ducks.

Mr. Ruddin wrote as follows about the shipment: "I was agreeably surprised at the all round excellence of your small experimental shipment of Canadian capons (chickens). On opening the cases the birds were found to be in beautiful condition, and presented a most saleable appearance. After the birds were uncased I hung one to in beautiful condition, and presented a most saleable appearance. After the birds were uncased I hung one to in beautiful condition, and presented a most saleable appearance. After the birds were uncased I hung one to in beautiful condition, and presented a most saleable appearance. After the birds were uncased I hung one to in beautiful condition, and presented a most saleable appearance. After the birds were uncased I hung one to in beautiful condition, and presented a most saleable appearance. After the birds were uncased I hung one to in beautiful condition, and presented a most saleable appearance. After the birds were uncased I hung one to in beautiful condition, and presented a most saleable appearance. After the birds were uncased I hung one to in beautiful condition, and presented a most saleable appearance. After the birds were

WEEK AT GOOD PRICES.
WEEK AT GOOD PRICES.
THE FOUL OWING TABLE shows the difference in weights of representive chickens killed before being fattened and similar chickens after being fattened for thirty-six days

Before After

With feathers off

fattening fattening.

8 lbs. 8 oz. 16 lbs. 4 oz.

RAISING POULTRY PAYS. The above table shows it pays better to fatten them, and the above memo. of sale shows it pays best ship them to England. The shipment sent to Mr. James Ruddin, St. James market, Liverpool, above described brought one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair, the farmer sold them to the shipper for fifty-four cents per pair, which is above the average price. The shipper then spent another fifty-four cents per pair fattening them, paying freight charges, cold storage charges and commission for selling them and then put in his pocket a clear net profit of sixty-eight cents. The Canadian farmer who sold the chickens to the shipper had to make his profit out of the fifty-four cents, and every Canadian farmer today is making his profit out of chickens at about the same price and often he does not get more than thirty cents per pair; can anything be clearer than that the farmer is failing to make enormous profits? The company intends to mend this condition of

POSSIBILITY OF SUCCESS. The formation of this Company is one of the natural outgrowths of the great and wonderful cold storage system. Before "cold storage" became known, it would have been an impossibility to carry on this great business.

system. Before "cold storage" became known, it would have been an impossibility to carry on this great business but how, the great success of cold or chilled storage is the maker of this enormous business which will prove a blessing and a money maker for its shareholders. Space will not permit giving a full description of the proposed airangements to be made, of the receiving and shipping stations, abattors, cold storage plants, offices and agencies this Company will find it ne cessary to establish in Canada and England, or of the numerous employees agencies this Company will find it ne cessary to establish in Canada and England, or of the numerous employees it will have to engage to do the buying, killing, plucking, packing and shipping; the inspectors the Company will engage and carefully instruct to qualify them to inspect from time to time the farms of those raising poultry for the Company, and to give to the working shareholders such directions and assistance as may be deemed advisable to assist them to raise first class poultry.

THE HEAD OFFICE WILL BE AT HAMILTON ONTARIO, and from there MR. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, THE EXPERIENCED MANAGER, will direct its affairs. Mr. Gilmore is already well known to many canadians, but for those who do not know him and who would naturally like to know something of the man who is to direct the affairs of the Company in which they litend to invest their money, the following extract from a letter written by the celebrated F. W. FEARMAN CO. LIMITED, the greatest pork packers and provision merchanits and probably the oldest established firm of its kind in Canada, to the proposed bank of this Company, will be of interest: GENTILEMEN AT THE REQUEST OF MR. W. S. GILMORE, WE WRITE TO ADVISE YOU THAT WE HAVE KNOWN HIM FOR YEARS AND HAVE HAD DURING. THAT TUMB CONTENTUOUS BUSINESS DEALINGS WITH HIM AS ONE OF OUR CUSTOMERS, HE IS A PRACTICAL PROVISION DEAL-YOU THAT WE HAVE KNOWN HIM FOR YEARS AND HAVE HAD DURING THAD TUME CONTINUOUS BUSINESS DEALINGS WITH HIM AS ONE OF OUR CUSTOMERS, HE IS A PRACTICAL PROVISION DEAL. ER AND BUTCHER OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE. HE IS ABOUT FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS OF AGE, BUT ACTIVE AND PROGRESSIVE AND AS A JUDGE OF POULTRY, LIVE OR DRESSED, HE IS CERTAINLY THE EQUAL OF THE BEST IN HAMILTON. AS TO HIS PERSONAL CHARACTER, RESPECTABILITY AND INTEGRITY, WE BELIEVE HE IS FULLY TO BE RELIED ON FOR ANYTHING HE WILL

The Canadian cheese trade brought to Canada something like nineteen million dollars during the year 1900. Our butter trade with England in 1894 amounted to only six hundred thousand dollars, in 1900 it had increased to about four million dollars, and a further increase of two million dollars has been prophesized for the butter trade this year. In 1891 the exports from Canada of bacon were a little over six hundred thousand, and in 1898 they had grown to eight and a half million dollars worth of pork, a tremendous increase in these few years. Who will say that the dressed poultry trade, considering the suitability of this country to raise poultry in the natural fondness, of all English people particularly, for poultry as a food, has not a fair chance to become a worthy rival of our great cheese industry whoch has already reached about nineteen millions of dollars a year. ADVANTAGE OF BEING A SHAREHOLDER.

1. TO SELL TO THE COMPANY. It is intended that the Company shall only buy from those who are shareholders and to buy birds raised or fattered by them, and any shareholder who allows his name to be used for the purpose of selling to the Company any chickens not so raised by himself or for him, will render himself cens not so raised by himself or for him, will render himself liable to have his business connections with the Company ended peremptorily unless he has first the of the Company, which will be given only in case shareholders are not able to supply the demand, in which case shareholders will be appointed buyers to buy on commission.

2. SHARDHOLDERS will have the great advantage of careful instruction in the art of raising and fattening poultry, which to every progressive farmer is in itself something greatly to be desired, as science enters largely into the breeding of poultry in large numbers correctly, this is a special advantage in view of the fact that Canada is likely soon to become possibly the greatest poultry raising country in the world.

3. THE SHAREHOLDERS besides selling to the Company will share in all the profits of selling in England.

land. This Company will have no preference shares and no one will be given a preference, all shareholders in this Company must be in the same class and share alike, and his share of the profits will be in proportion 4. ALL THE servants and employes of the Company will be chosen, as far as possible, from the shareto the amount of stock held by him.

5. THE CAPITAL STOCK of this Company is divided duto shares worth five dollars each, and of this only a limited number of shares are offered for public subscription, but no subscription will be accepted for less than ten shares (\$50). If you wish to become a shareholder lose no time, but send in your subscription at once, as the stock will be allotted in the order in which the applicants are received and no stock will be held open for the stock will be allotted in the order in which the applicants are received and no stock will be held open for any one. Fill out the Application Form given below, be careful to state how many shares you want and the amount of money you enclose, sign your name to it and then fill in your address and send it by registered letter to Mr. Gibson Arnold, the President of the proposed Company, 9 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario, accompanied by a marked cheque, Post Office Order or Express Order for the full amount of your subscription, payable to the order of Mr. Cibson Arnold, President of the Company

the order of Mr. Gibson Arnoldi, President of the Company.

The promoters reserve the right to change the name of the proposed Company if the Government requests them to do so as a condition to the granting of Letters Patent under the Great Seal incorporating the proposed Company, and also at the same time to ask incorporation with any other amount of capital stock then named in their discretion. APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

GIBSON ARNOLDI, Esq., President, The Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Ltd.,

9 Toronto Street, Toronto.

prospectus.

#### THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 16, 1901.

A CHAPTER ON PICKINGS. Attorney General Pugsley held office during only one month of the provincial year last reported. His se was \$175. But he was able to perform

other services which were fairly-well

remunerative. For services at Ottawa on Eastern Extension the was paid \$500. For serextension fie was paid \$500. For services in the bridge inquiry he received \$1,545. For professional services re Tobique Manufacturing Company he received \$317.59. The sum of \$620 was paid for settling succession duties, but how much of this went to Dr. Pugsley and how much to Mr. White and Mr. Emmerson is not stated. The Eastern Extension allowance of \$500 seems to be a newment on account only. Inpayment on account only. In-ing his sessional indemnity it d appear that Dr. Pugliey's ser-cost the province about \$4,000

commissioner, \$208 travelling ex-penses as chief commissioner, about \$240 as his share of executive travelling expenses; expenses to New York about technical education 330, as lunatic asylum commissioner \$96, and his re of \$620 for settling succession

Hon. A. S. White seems to have had Hon. A. S. White seems to have had \$450,82 salary as attorney general, and \$1,335.05 as ohief commissioner, with \$97.50 expenses as autorney general, and \$394 as chief commissioner, \$240 as this share of executive travelling expenses, \$96 as tunatic asylum commissioner, \$300 for sessional indemnity, his share of the \$620 for settling succession duties, besides \$790.85 paid to White, Allison and King for professional services, and \$98.05 for other professional services.

. It is sometimes suggested that pro-vincial ministers are not well paid but those who take this view do not know that their nominal salary is the smallest part of their public income.

The navy programme of the imperial government is not modified by reason of the army expansion. It will be seen that the admiralty estimates provide for three new battle ships and many cruisers and smaller craft. the office of attorney general during the year were not left without compensation. Mr. Emmerson received pensation. Mr. Emmerson received of merchant ships. Britannia is still disposed to rule the waves.

MR. BOURASSA'S MOTION. Only three members voted for the Bourassa resolution, but the mover is probably content. He has proved to his own satisfaction, that the sentiments which he expressed are the true sentiments of Mr. Tarte, and that he

H Meet's

does not essentially differ in opinion from the premier. Whatever basis there may be for this opinion, it is certainly a fact that the views which Mr. Bourassa, Mr. Monet and Mr. Angers expressed in the house yesterday are the same that they expressed last session. These are the views in support of which Mr. Bourassa appealed to the people of Labelle, when he resigned his seat as a protest against the offer of the contingents. Mr. Bourasia was not opposed in that election by any minister. His return was hailed as a government victory. It was Mr. government victory. It was Mr. Tarte, and not Mr. Angers and Mr. Monet alone, who introduced him to

the house on his return.

In the last general election contest
Mr. Bourassa, Mr. Angers and Mr. same lines as the Bourassa resolution. They addressed audiences in support of the government in various parts of their province. They had the active support of the premier and his colleagues in their own constituencles. Mr. Tarte's Patrie appealed to the electors in their behalf. The cam-

paign fund was shared with them. So while Mr. Bourassa, Mr. Monet and Mr. Angers count but three, they probably do not feel so lonesome as they appear on the division list. They have an excellent understanding wiffi the hero of the Paris interviews. The trio are safe in the assurance that while their pro-Boer resolution may be condemned in the house by eaders, the ministers will give the highest testimonials to the Que bec electors when such oredentials are

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

It has not usually been the lot of the most eminent and able statesmen in the United States to arrive at the presidency. Yet among those who have rendered the best service in that position are some who were chosen when they were not leaders in their party or in the nation. Lincoln was not reckoned one of the greatest statesmen when he was nominated.
Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Sumner,
Seward, and Sherman were barred from the presidency by their eminen and strong individuality. Mr. Harrison, whose useful life closed yesterday, obtained his nomination through his availability and not because of any conspicuous merit then recognized in him. Mr. Sherman was the favorite candidate in the convention of 1888, and on the first ballot Mr. Harrison

was fifth in the list, following Sher- administration was hampered by an adman, Gresham, Depew and Alger, and verse majority in congress during the receiving only 83 votes, whereas Sherlast part of the term. By 1892 the man had 225. It was not until the populist movement had gained such eighth ballot, when the votes cast headway that previously solid repubfor Depew, Blaine, Allison and Rusk lican states in the west either had been transferred to Harrison that he obtained a majority over Sherman. Those who expected to find Mr. Harrison a good candidate were not disappointed. Those who did not ex-pect him to attain to the level of high statesmanship in office got more than the democracy, and gave the republi-they expected. In its foreign relations, the Harrison administration was After his defeat in 1892, Mr. Harri-much more dignified, and regardful of son returned to his law practice, givthe amenities of international usage ing especial attention to questions of than the democratic government international and constitutional law which preceded it, or the one which He appeared to have had grave doubts which preceded it, or the one which followed. For his secretary of state Mr. Harrison selected Mr. Blaine, who had been a presidential candidate four years before, and who at the end of the term was an unsuccessful rival of Mr. number of the North American Reminds was an unsuccessful rival of Mr. Harrison for the party nomination. Mr. Blaine has been censured for many things, but at least he was a man of great understanding and brilliant gifts. With a thoroughly same and dignified president, and a secre-tary of state like Mr. Blaine, such an affair as the Sackville-West incident, or such a message as that of Mr.

Olney in the Venezuela affair was im-

possible. It was in this administra-tion that the Benring Sea question

reached a settlement by arbitration.

The internal policy of the Harrison

for Weaver or divided their vote in such a way as to defeat the republicans. In the end, however, the democrats were the chief sufferers, for it was this movement which imposed the silver question and Mr. Bryan on crats were the chief s

view contains two papers from his pen. In one he cautions his countrymen against establishing anything like an alliance with Great Britain. In the other he condemns the conduct of Great Britain toward the Boer Republics, while suggesting his own deep regret that the course of the United States toward the people of the Philippines has made it illogical for the nation to offer protest.

The Daily and Weekly Sun are dis-

Around

Together With C from Correspo Exchao

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to be the NAME of the which the paper is that of the office to ee must be sen nsure prompt com

Charles Bell of Di

A reliable toothac bons' Toothache Gur

Marjorie J. Huesti mouth, died in Ever ly aged 73 years.

An American bald measurement of 6 ft at the rooms of J. H mist. It was shot Mrs. Stevens, wife

Stevens, formerly of died recently at St. Dover, England. The body of a son Granville Ferry, w the states, Dec. 24th that same night, w

Cantain James South Staffordshire was recently reporte South Africa, has be of the 1st battalion, months back.

The Parrsboro Capt. Geo. E. Bentl ville, is getting out at Port Greville

Rev. C. H. Hue clared on Sunday soon send his chil ouse as to the p and lack of superduct of the boys at

family passed the week on their way a purse of \$387. Mr. so presented with The very many i Mrs. Wm. Mullin of the death of th a very bright and

her. She had been ferer for some mon A Charlottetown states that Rev. Fr. views on the Philipp recently published, is rose. P. E. I. He has the Philippine except for a short when he visited his

WHEN horses ha and hoofs are dry quently sweil. Give DITION POWDERS tion Powder. If fee your houses and cathat you get the G

Joseph Cook, sr., who died last week, old railway men, ha tember. Mr. Cool year. Four sons

GOLD CURE

Cures Asthma. all. Ask your dru has mone he'll get saler. It's worth him do this. Other Cure oures. Hayes Ont. Write for free

John Vail Cough tralia.

To oure headach Kumfort Headac

for our cus quality. value when Our

about com Wrappe

Shirt W Skirts. Prints. Ginghan

cash price

Farmers.

IS REPORT

ton, Ont.

de shows it pays best erpool, above describer for fifty-four cents ents per pair fattenand then put in his to the shipper had to his profit out of air; can anything be mend this condition of

wonderful cold storage on this great business. description of the prorage plants, offices and e numerous employees ctors the Company ms of those raising assistance as may be

WILLIAM S. GILwell known to many hing of the man who packers and provision bank of this Company. WRITE TO ADVISE TIME CONTENUOUS AL PROVISION DEAL-N YEARS OF AGE. ESSED, HE IS CER-RACTUR, RESPECTA-ANYTHING HE WILL

ollars during the year been prophesied for the hundred thousand, and rease in these few years. to raise poultry in the llions of dollars a year.

buy from those who are vs his name to be used him, will render himself has first the permission e demand, in which cas

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ts will be in proportion

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porating the proposed ital stock then named

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of fully paid and nondescribed in the above

the term. By 1892 the nent had gained such previously solid repubr divided their vote in as to defeat the republi end, however, the demoment which imposed stion and Mr. Bryan on cy, and gave the republi-

defeat in 1892, Mr. Harrid to his law practice, givto have had grave doubts propriety of the course of dippines, and his voice, so as been raised at all, has st imperialism. The last the North American Rens two papers from his he cautions his country-it establishing anything ance with Great Britain. itain toward the Boer Rele suggesting his own deep the course of the United made it illogical for the

and Weekly Sun are dis-all parts of Canada.

#### NEWS.

Recent Events in Around St. John

Together With Country Items from Correspondants and Exchanges.

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

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

Charles Bell of Digby is dead, aged

A reliable toothache cure is Gib-ons' Toothache Gum. Price 10c.

Marjorie J. Huestis, formerly of Yar-mouth, died in Everett, Mass., recently aged 73 years.

An American bald eagle, with wing measurement of 6 ft. 9 in. has arrived at the rooms of J. H. Carnall, taxidernist. It was shot at Lepreaux.

Mrs. Stevens, wife of Rev. L. G. Stevens, formerly of St. Luke's church, died recently at St. Margaret's Bay, Dover, England.

The body of a son of Capt, Bent, of Granville Ferry, who returned from the states Dec. 24th, and disappeared that same night, was washed ashore near Clementsport yesterday morn

Captain James W. Sears of the South Staffordshire Regiment, who was recently reported seriously iil in South Africa, has been gazetted major of the lat battalion, dating some three

Rev. J. M. Robinson of Moncton and family passed through the city this week on their way to Rossland. Before his departure Mr. Robinson was pre-sented by members of his church with a purse of \$387. Mrs. Robinson was al-so presented with a purse of \$100.

The very many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mullin will regret to hear of the death of their only daughter, Miss Aggie, who passed away Tues-day afternoon. The deceased was of day afternoon. The deceased was of a polications.

a very bright and happy disposition, and was a favorite with all who knew her. She had been a very patient suf-blood, to drive out the catarrhal poison from

A Charlottetown letter to the Sun states that Rev. Fr. McKinnon, now in states that Hev. Fr. McKinnon, now in the Philippine Islands, and whose views on the Philippine question were recently published, is a native of Mel-rose. P. E. I. He has been in the Philippines since the outbreak of the war

WHEN horses have Fever the hale and hoofs are dry and the legs frequently swell. Give GRANGER CON-DITION POWDERS, a genuine Condition Powder. If fed occasionally during the winter and spring, will keep your horses and cattle in health. See that you get the Granger.

Joseph Cook, sr., of Pt. du Chent who died last week, was well known to old railway men, having worked on the E. & N. A. railway in its early days in Shediac. His wife died last September. Mr. Cook was in his 80th year. Four sons and one daughter

GOLD CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Cures Asthma. Just cures, that's all. Ask your druggist for it. If he has more he'll get it from his whole-saler. It's worth your while to have him do this. Others relieve. The Gold Cure cures. Hayes & Co., Simcoe, Out. Write for free sample and treat-Write for free sample and treat

hn Vail Cougle, aged 77 years, we of Sussex, died recently in Aus

To cure headache in ten minutes use Kumfort Headache Powders. 10c.

R. B. Adams, formerly postmaster at Chatham, but lately of the New York Journal, has resigned his position and gone into the newspaper business for himself. He is publish-ing a bright New York society paper, "The West Side and Harlem News." Mr. Adams will, no doubt, make success of the venture.

Hon. J. G. Forbes, grand master of the Freemasons, is in receipt of a communication from the Grand Lodge of Denmark, of which His Excellency Crown Prince Frederick is grand mas-ter appointing Walter W. Inches of St. Stephen, representative in this province of the Grand Lodge of Denmark The representative's jewel sent for Mr Inches is a very beautiful one.

Infants too young to take medicine may bo cured of croup, whooping cough and colds by using Vapo-Cresolene—they breathe it.

Mrs. Catherine Monks had John E. Sullivan arrested in Chicago, believ-ing him to be her husband, Edward Monks. She said they had been mar-ried in St. John forty years ago, and moved to Jersey City. Her husband moved to Jersey City. Her Russand left her thirty years ago. Sullivan was married in Chicago in 1875, and claims that he is not the man Monks. After enquiry the judge told Mrs. Monks that she was evidently mistaken.

Geo. W. Fowler, M. P., was in the Geo. W. Fowler, M. P.; was in the city recently. He finds life in Ottawa very agreeable, and speaks in the highest terms of his associates on the opposition benches. Mr. Fowler has great admiration for the opposition leader, and expresses the highest confidence in his capacity and skill. He says that some of the new members from Ontario are remarkably clever men and that the opposition is well satisfied with its record during this

Growing girls in ill health should use ocasionally WHEELER'S Botani Bitters, a purely vegetable and reliable remedy for all irregularities of the sys-tem, curing Headache, Billousness & Dizziness. Only 25 cents at all dealers.

The Parrisboro Record states that Capt. Geo. E. Bentley, of Port Greville, is getting out the frame of a large schooner, which he will build at Port Greville during the coming summer.

Rev. C. H. Huestis of Sydney declared on Bunday that he would as soon send his children to the pest house as to the play ground of the shools there, because of the prefamilty and lack of supervision over the conduct of the boys and girls.

Rev. L. Baird of St. John, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Gregory, Antigonish, N. S., and J. F. Hawkins of Fredericton, registered at the high commissioner's office. London, on February 26th, Mr. Hawkins was a member of B Squadron Canadian Mounted Rifles. He left the regiment in South Africa and Joined the Pretoria police. While doing duty with that force, Mr. F. contracted enteric fever. At the time the C. M. R. boys left South Africa, he was not expected to live. His many friends will be delighted to learn of his recovery.

The Reason So Many Catarrh 'emedie

There are few troubles; for which there are so many remedies and so called "cures," as for extarrh, and it may be added there are few diseases so difficult to really and permanently cure.

Inhalers, sprays, powders and feware. nently cure.

Inhalers, sprays, powders and douches at all applied locally and give temporary relia often for only a few hours, and it is doubtful if anything like a real cure of catair was ever accomplished by the use of loca applications.

blood, to drive out the catarrhal poison from
the system entirely, and anyone can readily
see that a salve or powder or inhaler which
simply clears off the mucous membrane of
the nose and throat can have no effect on
the real cause of catarrhal disease.

The remarkable success of the new catarrh remedy. Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, is
because it drives out of the system through
the natural channels, the catarrhal poison,
the germs of grip, bronchitis and consumption, and causes the hawking, spitting and
gagging because the excessive secretion is
no longer supplied when the blood is made
healthy from the regular use of Stuart's
Catarrh Tablets.

The remedy is in the form of large 20
grain lozenges, pleasant and palatable, composed only of wholesome antiseptics and so
safe to use that little children use them with
perfect safety and benefit if the little one is
auffering from colds, croup or cough from-

any cause.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have been on it market scarcely one year, yet they have m with such popularity and success that drugists everywhere in United States and Canada new have then in stock, and report constantly increasing demand for them.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Charles Appleby to be a notary pub-

Charlotte-Henry Franklin of Grand Manan to be a justice of the peace.

Northumberland — Silas Sutherland
Richard Attridge and James Russel to be justices of the peace.

FIRE AT ST. MARTINS.

telephone message to the Sun from St. Martins on Thursday, an-nounced the complete destruction by fire of the splendid residence owned and occupied by Dr. Robert Reddick. and occupied by Dr. Robert Reddick. The fire, which caught from a hall stove, broke out about eight o'clock, and quickly reduced the building to a heap of smouldering ruins and ashes.

A large part of the furniture was saved, also the adjacent barns.

The property was partially insured.

We are alway working to save something for our customers; but never at the expense of quality. The price cannot be a true guide to value when quality is ignored.

Our stock of new spring goods is now about complete and the prices are right.

New Dress Goods, Wrappers, Shirt Waists. Skirts. Prints, Ginghams, etc.

Men's Pants, Top Shirts. Overalls, Jumpers, Underwear, Boys' Clothing, etc.

Wool taken in exchange at regular cash prices.

SHARP & MªMACKIN

335 Main Street St. John, N. B

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tableta. All fruggists retund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 12.—The steamer Montfort, that will take the Canadian contingent for Baden-Powell's constabulary from Halifax, arrived this evening.

One hundred men, in charge of Lieut. McLean, arrived here this arternoon, making a total now in Hali-fax of 206. So far the recruits here hail as follows:

Nova Scotia, 30; Fredericton, 12; P. E. Island, 11; Montreal, 53; St. John,

Murdoch's building, where the con stabulary are housed, presents an animated appearance. Tables have been set up so that 200 men can be fed at a sitting. There are no table cloths, but "the rude, rough plank" instead. Everything will be kept clean and in order. There are five floors in the building. The eleeping apartments are on the third and floors. There is a check room, also contains a telegraph office. Mail intended for the boys will be delivered in the building.

Mrs. Sutherland, wife of Murdock, Sutherland, postmaster of Red Bank, Northumberland Co., N. B., writes:
"We think Bentley's is the best family Liniment we have ever used. The firs time I have occasion to use it I was A few applications completely cured me. We find it the best thing we ever tried for Sore Throat, etc."

THE DEATH ROLL. Wife of Rev. L. G. Stevens Miss M S. Allan-John Vail Cougle,

The London Times of February 28th announced the death at St. Margaret's Bay, Dover, England, of the wife of the Rev. L. G. Stevens, B. D., former-ly rector of St. Luke's Church, St. John. Mrs. Stevens, who was fiftyfour years of age, leaves a daughter three sons and husband to mour Boston, was ordained by the Bishop of Fredericton in 1876, and in the latter part of 1878 was instituted rector of St. Luke's in succession to Bev. Mr. Almon. His wife was a most estim-

Oromocto, Sunbury Co., on the 12th instant, of Miss M. S. Allan, eldest daughter of Jacob Allan, first police magistrate of Portland, St. John, whose appointment dates back to somewhere about the year 1848. Mr. Allan held office until his death, which fook place some twelve years later, when he was succeeded by Robert Payne, who held the office for an extended term. Mr. Allan was also chief seizing officer at St. John under

seizing officer at \$t. John under the crown lands act at the time of the territorial dispute between New Brunswick and Quebec.

A copy of the Melbourne, Australia, Age, just to hand, contains the ananymement of the death at Beaconsnouncement of the death at Beacons-neld of John Vall Cougle late of Clones, Victoria, and for fully half a century a resident of the Australian colonies. Mr. Cougle was born at Sussex, Kings Co., N. B., 77 years ago. One brother, George Cougle, and Bros. & Co., St. John, was a sister of the deceased. Since settling in Aus-tralia, where he successfully followed the business of rancher, Mr. Cougle twice visited his native province.

PUGSLEY-RUSSELL WEDDING, A Chatham despatch to last even-

One of the prettiest weddings ever seen in St. Andrew's church, which was decorated with flowers for which was decorated with flowers for the occasion, was solemnized there this evening at 7 o'clock, the principals being Mary H. Russell, daughter of the late Thomas G. Russell, and granddaughter of the late Senator Muirhead, and Thomas P. Pugsley of St. John, son of Attorney General Pugsley

As the bridal party proceeded up the aisle, the bride with Premier Tweedie, a choir from Moncton, assisted by Horace Cole of St. John, sang the hymn 272, "Oh Father, All Creator." Brooks Peters, also of Moneton, pre

Miss Russell made a very charming bride. She was gowned in a moon-light-on-the-lake silk, with bridal vell, and carried an exquisite bouquet of

pink roses. The groom was supported by Alex. McMillan of St. John.

After the ceremony, which was performed by the pastor, Rev. Duncan Henderson, the guests repaired to the residence of the bride's mother, where a reception was held. The presents were many and elegant, the groom's being a gold bracelet set with dia-monds and a ring set with diamonds

Mr. and Mrs. Pugsley left on the northern express for an extended western tour. On their return they will

LONDON, March 5.—The memorial to Quen Victoria suggested by the committee of ministers and foreign ministers and ap-proved by King Edward is to be a monu-ment, the most prominent feature of which will be a statue of the Queen, to be erected near Westminster Abbey or Buckingham Pal-

Your Doctor.

We wish you would ask your doctor what he thinks of Vapo-Cresolene. He will of Vapo-Cresolene. He will say "It's certainly the best way of reaching the throat and lungs, this in halling method." You see, it brings the medicine right in contact with the weak

places. If it's asthma, bronchitis, whooping-cough, croup, or any such trouble, the Cresolene vapor touches every inflamed place. Relief is quick,

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' teating the containing the

SUNDAY SCHOOL

The International Lesson.

Lesson XII.-March 24 GOLDEN TEXT.

Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures.—1 Cor. 15: 3. THE SECTION

includes the entire account of the crucifixion and burial. Recorded Matt. 27: 31-66; Mark 15: 21-47; Luke 23: 26-56; John 19: 16-42.

The culmination of his life's work. The atonement on the cross. The central point of the world's history. HISTORICAL SETTING

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

Time.-Friday, April 7, A. D. 30. The crucifixion lasted from 9 a. m. to 3 Place.—Calvary (Golgotha), just outside the city of Jerusalem, probably on the north, two hundred feet from the Damiascus gate. "It contains in

its perpendicular face the most re-markable resemblance to a skull."

TESUS CRUCIFIED AND BURIED. Luke 23: 35-53. Print verses 44-53.

44. And it was about the sixth hour, and (a) there was a darkness over all the earth until the ninth hour. 46. And the (b) sun was darkened, and the vail of the temple was rent in the midst.

46. And when Jesus had cried with a loud voice, he said, Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit; and having said thus, he gave up the ghost. 47. Now when the centurion saw ng. Certainly this was a righteous

18. And all the (c) people that came gether to that sight, (d) beholding the things which were done, smot eir breasts, and returned. 19. And all his acquaintance, and the pmen that followed him from Galie, stood afar off, beholding these

named Joseph, a counsellor; and he was a good man, and a (e) just: counsel and deed of them:) he was of Arimathea, a city of the Jews: (1) who also himself waited for the king-

(52. This man went unto Pilate, and (g) beyond the body of Jesus. 53. And he took it down, and wrap-ped it in the linen, and laid (i) it in a cepulchre that was hewn in stone, whereth never man (i) before was rein never man (j) before

(So far as they affect the sense.)
Ver. 44. (a) A darkness came over e whole land. Ver. 45. (b) The sun's light failing.
Ver. 48. (c) The multitudes. (d)
When they beheld . . returned smit-

Ver. 50. (e) Righteous. Ver. 51. (f) Whe was looking for. Ver. 52. (g) Asked for. Ver. 53. (h) In a linen cloth. (d) Him in a tomb. (j) Had yet lain.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. a sister, Miss Charlotte Cougle, reside The Sad Procession.—The preparation Fairville. The grandmother of tions having been made at Castle Antween half-past eight and nine o'clock board on which was inscribed the orime. Then four soldiers, under centurion, with hammer and nails, guarding Jesus, who bore his own The two robbers with crosses and guard followed. Accomnying all were a great crowd of eople, enemies and friends, the women weeping. On the way Jesus stag-gered under his cross, and Simon of

The distance was about three-quart

The crucifixion took place about nine o'clock. Two robbers were cruci-fied with him. A title was put over The first word from the cross

Toward noon one of the robbers was converted, and soon after Jesus com-mitted Mary his mother to John's

45. Vail of the temple was rent—The vail between the Holy Place and the was taken from the hearts of the peo

ple, and the way into the holiest was 46. Jesus had cried with a loud voice—Not the faint note of one dying, but a shout of triumph. Ghost Spirit. Note how all of the evangelists speak of Christ's death as a depart-

of the crucifixion, probably a heathen) glorified God.—According to Matthew he confessed Jesus to be the Son of God. He praised God for such a life as that now ended. This was a righteness man and not crully of the crimes. ous man, and not guilty of the crimes laid against him. The action and words of Jesus himself on the cross and during the trial, and the manifeseations from God, convinced the cen-

50. Joseph, a counsellor—A member of the santedrim.
51. Artmathea—A few miles north-

53. A sepulchre, etc.—The tomb was a new one, so that there could be no doubt as to the identity of Jesus' body. A stone was rolled against the opening, and sealed, and a Roman guard placed over tt.

Do some work dally. Learn by heast, vs. 46, 47; Isa. 53: 5, 6; 1 Pet. 1: 18, 19; 2: 34.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS. For written and oral answers Subject: Christ Crucified, the Savious of the World.

I. On the Way to Calvary.—In what

place was Jesus crucified? Give the date, year, month, day. What two incidents took place on the way? (Mark 15: 21; Luke 23: 27-31.) II. The Crucifixion (vs. 35-38),—At what hour was Jesus crucified? What

# DR. SPROULE EXPLAINS

Why Physicians So Often Fail to Cure

# Diseases of the Stomach



afflict modern humanity, none, perhaps, procure for their victims sympathy than the various forms of stomach trouble, which are all, popularly and erroneously classed under

the head of "dyspepsia."

Not only is the blood impoverished by the poor digestion, but a great nerve system is kept perpetually on the rack. Thus both mind and body are affected, and the victim grows to be a burden to himself and friends.

I have often felt my blood boil with compassion and indignation, as I have seen the impatience and lack of pity towards these unfortunates. Their

trouble gets to be such an old story that those around no longer worry over them; and then impatience soon steps in. They try doctor after doctor, cure after cure, remedy on remedy, with no benefit, or only temporary relief. They grow worse rather than better. The things which they can eat without distress become fewer and fewer in number.

things which they can eat without distress become fewer and fewer in number. Till at last life grows scarcely worth the living.

What do I do when such a case comes to me? Continue the dosing and drugging with pepsins, pancreatics, acids, alkalies, soda, etc.? Not at all. As all treatment for regular stomach trouble has failed, it is fair to conclude that the cause lies in another direction. My long experience has taught me not to waste time, but to ask at once if the patient has or ever has had Catarrh of the Head. Nine out of ten times the patient is much surprised at the question but approximate.

question, but answers yes.

This, then, was why all "dyspepsia cures" had failed. In all such cases the stomach is perfectly well able to digest. But the Catarrh mucus has dropped down from the head, and gradually coated over the lining of the stomach. The digestive juices are thus prevented from doing their work. The food is not digested and fails to nourish the body, so that the blood grows poor

and weak and does not feed the nerves.

At length the Catarrh germs attach themselves to the membranous lining of the stomach, and eat into it, forming gradually festering sores and ulcers. These are all as tander as similar ones would be on the surface of the body. The result is that, when this latter stage is reached, any food put into the stomach auses pain, and the man is more than ever convinced that he has dyspepsia. HE HAS CATARRH OF THE STOMACH. Properly treated he can easily,

simply and quickly be rid of it. But he must have treatment for Catarrh, and the proper treatment at the hands of an expert Specialist. Thousands of poor discouraged souls have applied to me as a last hope, after having been treated in vain by doctors and patent medicines, for dyspepsia or indigestion. I have treated them for Catarrh, and in each case the depondent, suffering chronic invalid gave place to a strong, healthy, happy man or woman. I will gladly send you the names of many such people in your own province. I have cured them after they had dosed themselves for years with their family physicians' prescriptions, and nearly all of the advertised dyspepsia cures, with only the result of becoming thoroughly discouraged, and hopeless of ever getting cured. Reader, if you are one of these discouraged people, just pluck up courage to make another trial. Write me, and it is nine chances out of ten you will never again have to dose yourself for dyspepsia

So as to enable you to find out if the disease you are troubled with is Catarrh of the Stomach and not dyspepsia. I have appended some of the

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

Do you beich up gas?

Is your tongue coated?

Are your bowels irregular?

Are you felvesly after meals?

Is there a sour or a sweet taste in the mouth?

Are you felvesly after meals?

Bo you suffer from names?

Do you suffer with headache?

Do you feel boated after eating?

Have you palpitation of the heart?

Do you feel languid in the morning?

Have you pain in pit of stomach?

Have you pain in pit of stomach?

Have you are troubled with some of the above symptoms, mark them on the piece of paper, cut it out and mail to me; also write any other information you may wish to give me about your case; as soon as I receive your letter I will study it over carefully. This is no trouble to me. I will then make a diagnosis, giving my opinion of your case, and if it be suitable for my treatment, will tell you just how much this course of treatment will cost. This I always make as reasonable as possible, leaving you perfectly free to think the matter over carefully, and then take treatment from me or not, just as you consider best.

Perhaps I may be able to do you good and relieve you of much suffe and the more suffering I can alleviate, the happier I can make my fellow hu beings, the fuller will be my reward in the Great Hereafter.

Dr. SPROULE, B. A. (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), English Specialist in Catarrh and Nervius Diseases, 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.

title was placed over the cross? In what languages, and why?

III. Scenes Around the Cross (vs. 39-45).—How was Jesus treated by enemies? What friends were near? (vs. 55, 561 John 19: 25-27.) What wonder-

55, 56; John 19: 25-27.) What wonderful conversion book place? (Luke 23: 39-43.) What did Jesus do for his mother? (John 19: 26, 27.) What were the seven words from the cross? ((1) Luke 23: 34; (2) Luke 23: 43; (3) Jehn 19: 26, 27; (4) Matt. 27: 46; (5) John 19: 28; (6) John 19: 30; (7) Luke 23: 46.) Give the circumstances of each.

IV. It is Finished (vs. 46-53).—What took place about noon? How did Je-sus show the greatness of his arony? Where was he buried? Why did Jesus

where was he birried? Why did Jesus die? How was it for us? What lessons do we learn from the cross, as to God's love, as to the evil of sin, as to the value of salvation, etc.? FREE TO ASTHMA SUPPERERS. Samples of the "Gold Cure" for othma and treatise on this disease.

ddress: Hayes & Co., Simooe, Ont.

FREE

ton Co. N. B.

# COLONIAL HOUSE, MONTREAL DEPARTMENTAL STORE!

About the end of this month we will issue-A Handsome Catalogue

of about 350 pages, profusely illustrated, giving descriptions and prices of the goods we offer for sale, which will be mailed. PRBB

to any address on application.

Our facilities for doing a mail order business are unexcelled.
We carry a very comprehensive stock, and will do everything in our power, by sending samples, etc., to give customers the most complete satisfaction.

A TRIAL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

\*



## PROVINCIAL NEWS

CAMPBLLLION, N. B., March 10 .-Mrs. Mulia, wife of Charles Murray, commissioner of the parish of Adding-ton parish court, was found dead in her bed about midnight. Death was caused suddenly by heart disease. Her husband and two children, Mrs. W. W. Doherty of Campbellton and Charles Murray of the post office inspector's

staff in St. John, survive her. Mat McGovern, an I. C. R. employe, slipped while stepping from a locomo-tive at Cedar Hall Saturday after noon, and one wheel of the tender go ing over one leg, cut it off between knee and ankle. The other foot was injured and may have to be am putated.

The Strathconas passed through here yesterday afternoon. At the sta-tion they were greeted by a large crowd of citizens, after unfurling the flag that was presented to them here before their departure, and the King's colors. Col. Steele in a neat speech expressed thanks for the hearty reception they were given here when on their way to take ship, and for warmth of their greeting now extended to them. Two of the men remained here to visit friends.

HOPEWELL CAPE, March 8-Miles B. Dixon, clerk of the peace for Albert, is recovering from a severe attack of grippe, accompanied by erysipelas.

Miss Nancy M. Stiles, who has been

visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Stiles, at Beaver Brook, and relatives in other parts of the county, left for New York yesterday. Miss Stiles will remain in New York for some time attending the spring Millinery openings, will then return via Boston to South Paris, Maine, where she for some years past has conducted the millinery department of a large

establishment. The quarterly meetings of the Albert county Baptists were held at Albert during this week. The gathering was a representative one and the services were of more than ordinary

John E. McKinley, a respected resi dent of the parish of Harvey, died last week. A widow and one sister survive

Messrs. Lynds & Downie, tthe contractors for the building of the new wharf here, are vigorously pushing work. The most of the necessary ttimber is already on the ground. Prospects for the early opening of

HOPEWELL HILL, March 8.-It has been reported that lumber has gone down to \$7 M.

Brayley, cartoonist and impersona gave an entertainment in the here on Saturday evening, and at

Chemical Road on Tuesday. Rory and John McCuspy, who have been spending the winter at their home here, returned this week to Mas-sachusetts. Miss Nancy Stiles, daughter of H. A. Stiles of Beaver Brook left on Tuesday for Boston, to reside with her sister. J. Nelson Smith, lumber merchant,

of Coverdale, was in the village this

Miss Mabel Stiles is quite seriously ill. Dr. Carnwath is in attendance. O'Keefe, cattle buyer, of St. John, found some inconvenience on acsount of the absence of railway communication, having been compelled to miles to Petitcodiac.

HOPEWELL CAPE, March 9.-Sheriff Lynds and Detective Peck returned from Turtle Creek yesterday, where they were on business connected with the seizure of a quantity of cordwood and railway sieepers in a suit of replevin, Catherine Cairnes plaintiff v. Robert Horsman defend-

C. L. Carter has had his store fitted and tastefully painted and has now one of the neatest general stores in the county.

in the county.

Special services at the Baptist church, Lower Cape, have resulted in a revival under the labors of Rev. F. D. Davidson. The popular and painstaking school teachers, W. H. Jonah and Miss Rebecca Bennett, are doing good work in their departments. A small but elite snow shoe club, which promenades the rural streets after

promenedes the rural streets after four p. m., is a source of real delight to the members, and of pleasing interest to the general citizens.

John H. Rhodes has severed his connection with the Maple Leaf newspaper, published at Albert. At present the further publication of the Maple Leaf and to be doubtful Leaf is said to be doubtful.

HOPEWELL HILL, March 11.-Th Methodist people held a well attended social and tea in the I. O. G. T. lodge

room on Saturday evening, when \$16 was realized.

A very large congregation gathered on the banks of the Calkin Creek at Lower Cape, yesterday afternoon, twitness the baptism of mine convert by the Rev. Mr. Davidson, who habeen holding special services in tha locality during the past few weeks. I reception service was held at Lower church in the capital and the convertible of the church in the capital and the capital an church in the evening. Mr. Dav

Cape church in the evening. Mr. Davidson intends beginning special meetings at the Hill next week.

The regular fortnightly Baptist so cial was held this evening at the resi

dence of J. L. Elliott. MILLTOWN, March 11.-Miss Kat McKay of the Union caught her thumb and finger in a frame, while working in the cotton mill carding room, and tore the flesh from both. She was compelled to hold the hand in the frame until help came and took the bolts out of the frame and the sole support of an aged and blind father, and thus the circumstances are doubly sad.

Robt. L. Todd, while working in Chase's mill at Baring, badly hurt his hand by coming in contact with one of

Arthur D. Tyler and Ahaie May Grant were married in Milltown, Me., by Rev. W. H. Sherwood, Reformed Baptist, on the 21st ult.

Mrs. James Walker of this town died on the 4th inst., aged 34 years.

An old resident of West Lubec, named Otis Huckins, 82 years of age, took his first ride on the railroad last week—he came to Calais, where he has not visited for 67 years. He has the fortieth marriage anniversary of lived all his life in Washington Co., the latter. While there Hea Titus

Rev. Benjamin Bryne, who died at Newport a few days ago, was an M. | needed. The deacon is now improving

E. minister and at one time stationed at Militown, Me. He was 87 years of age and one of the old fashioned Methodists, full of zeal and noted for his hearty amens during the services. His wife had preceded him to the better land thirteen years to a day.

Mrs. Stepnen Getchell of Getchell Settlement, is very ill with pneumenting

monia.

It is said that the gentleman who purchased Leeming's farm at Mohannes, is representing a syndicate and is negotiating to buy several other farms in that community, the object being to get possession of Spragus Falls, a magnificent water power on the St. Croix river, with a fall of about 30 feet. The intentions of the company are kept secret, but the expectations of the people around Upper Mills and vicinity have been elerated to almost excitement.

GASPEREAUX STATION, March 11. A well attended pie social was held in the school house at Clarendon Station on Monday night, 4th inst., at which a large sum was realized.

Abner Kirkpatrick is hauling a large quantity of rocks to Jones' Brook to fix the bridge at that place. A number of people are getting sawdust for their ice houses. Silas Kirkpatrick has returned from the woods. Char-les Perkins and Henry Washburn are hauling hay.

MCADAM JUNCTION, March 11 .arnest McLeod and George Moffatt of this place have gone to join the constabulary force for South Africa. E. McLeod has filled the position of clerk to C. Burpee, trackmaster, for the past year, while G. Moffatt has filling the position of ticket agent in the new station. They both greatly surprised their many friends by keeping selent as to their intentions until their departure, thus pre-venting any demonstration in their

Mr. and Mrs. C. Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Johnston, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Hallett are receiving congratula tions on the addition of a new member to the household of each.

Miss J. E. McKenzie, who has spending the winter months at Mc-Adam, went to Eeel River Lake today, where she will engage in teaching for

Messrs. Howell, Eels, Gardiner and others have put in a large quanity of wood for the people of McAdam. McCullogh of Harvey will be here this week with his cutting machine.

MAUGERVILLE, Sunbury Co. March 10.-Charles T. Clowes, a highpassed away at his home on Saturday night, after a long illness from diabetes, although always able to be He drove to Gagetown on about. Wednesday, accompanied by his wife. On Friday he returned home and had ntended to go to Fredericton on Satof doing for some time. But the disease had done its work and he sank rapidly at the last, surrounded by his afflicted family and many sorrowing friends. Deceased was 52 years of age and the second son of the late Sheriff Clowes. He was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of the late Thos. F. Barker, by whom he leaves one son, Frank. The second wife was the oldest daughter of the late Harry Gilbert of Gagetown, by whom he leaves four sons and one daughter. Much sympathy is expressed for the afflicted family. Interment at Oro-

to on Tuesday afternoon. hold of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Perley. The many friends of Frank R. Miles will be pleased to learn that he is greatly 'mproved under electro-massage treatment in New York.

Matthew Cox left for Mozre, B. C. on Tuesday, carrying with him the wishes of his many friends. best wishes of his many friends. Conductor and Mrs. Sterling, their son, and Miss Lizzie Curry of Boston, are spending a day with their friends

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., March 13.-The circuit count, Judge McLeod presiding, opened this morning. Mowatt was in attendance as steno grapher. The grand jury selected Wm. H. MoLeod as their foreman There was no criminal business, after being addressed by the judge, they were discharged. There being no civil cases, the court adjourned.

#### ANOTHER N. S. SENSATION.

Mystery Surrounds the Death of a Guys boro County Man.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 12.-With the echoes of the sensational and fatal battle at Indian Road still ringing in people's ears, comes the news of what may be another murder, this time in Guysboro county, which adjoins Hallfax to the eastward.

Yesterday two young men, Henry Keay and Thomas Carey, went to Guysboro from St. Francis, and in the afternoon when returning home they called at the house of John O'Connor, three miles from Guysboro town. Edward O'Connor came over from his mother's house, which is a short dismother's house, which is a short distance away on the opposite side of the road. After a short stay, Keay and Carey left in their wagon, and Edward O'Connor went with them up the road. Later in the afternoon O'Connor was found on the side of the road near Miliford Haven bridge, with his skull badly fractured and blood apparent. He was carried into the store of He was carried into the store of Thomas MacDonald, and a messenger came to town for Doctors Buckley and Elliott, but they could no nothing for the injured man, and he died this afernoon. One theory is that drinking had been going on.

#### ST. MARTINS.

Special services are being field in the Baptist church. A deep interest is manifested, especially by the young people. Sunday afternoon Rev. S. H. Cornwall baptised three happy be-lievers—Mrs. Aubrey Brown, Miss Ada-Wood and Harry Graves-in the presence of a large concourse of people.

Deacon J. S. Titus and wife las was taken seriously ill, so that medical attendance has been constantly

#### P. B. I. LETTER.

Rev. Fr. McKinnon of Philippine Fame an Islander.

The Election in East Queens Will be Held March 20th-Two New Blocks to go up in Charlottetewn-Gen-

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 7.—Several changes have occurred here of late among our educationalists. In consequence of the resignation of Dr. D. J. McLeod to enter business in Sydney, Dr. Anderson, principal of Prince of Wales College, was appointed superintendent of education. The doctor's position was then filled by the appointment of Prof. Robertson, for several years a member of the teaching staff of Prince of Wales College. And in his place Cyrus J. Macmillan, B. A., from McGill University, has been appointed. Mr. Macmillan is a first cousin of Dr. D. J. Fraser of St. John, and is an exceptionally clever young man. Previous to his departure from the college Dr. Anderson was presented with an address by the students. The address was accompanied by a handsome dressing case. Dr. Anderson in his farewell address spoke at some length and shorter addresses were given by the new principal and other professors of the college.

college.

Rev. W. C. Cox, who recently returned from South Africa, lectured to a crowded audience in St. Peter's school room a few willence in St. Peter's spenings ago.

Word was received by his friends this week of the death in Denver, Colorado, of Major Wright Pooley, youngest son of the late Richard Pooley of North Tryon. There were no particulars. Deceased was about 24 years of age. His mother and other members of the family reside in the United States.

The St. John Sun published an article few days ago expressing the views of Reference of the Philippine questions. of age. His mother and other members of the family reside in the United States.

The St. John Sun published an article a few days ago expressing the views of Rev. Father McKinnon on the Philippine question. It may not be out of place to say that the clergyman referred to is a son of Alex. McKinnon of Melrose, Lot 52, in this province. Twenty-two years ago he left for California, and after residing there two years entered San Claro College. When he had graduated from that institution he accepted a professorship in Ottawa University. Three years later he took a course in Baltimore Theological University, from which neceived his degree. He then returned to California and engaged in mission work. He was for several years secretary of the Archbishop ot San Francisco. When the war broke out he went to the Philippines as chaplain of the California Volunteers, where he remained until 1899, when he was appointed chaplain of the regular army. After the fall of Manila he was appointed superintendent of education, and was engaged in organizing schools after the American plan all over the archipelago. He visited Prince Edward Island last autumn.

The new election campaign in East Queens has been begun. The two former candidates, Alex. Martin and D. A. McKinnon, are again in the field. Public meetings are being held every evening. The election will be held on the 20th inst.

A Sons of Temperance division was organized in Charlottetown on Friday night by John A. Lawson, G. W. P., assisted by E. S. Weeks, G. S. The officers elected are: W. P., Christina McNeill; W. A., Henry Jenkins; R. S., John Enman; A. S., Fannie Stephenson; I. S., D. P. Colwell; O. S., Harry Irving; P. W. P., wallace Williams; S. J. W., Sadie A. Ross; F. S., W. H. MoFarlane, treas., Cyrus Myers; chaplain, Selina M. Campbell; con., Cora Vaughan; A. S., Fannie Stephenson; it he held on the head of the trustees for several days.

P. W. P., Wallace Williams; S. J. W., Sadie A. Ross.

Rev. R. F. Whiston, whose resignation was in the hands of the trustees for several days, has decided to remain in Charlottetown as pastor of the Central Christian church. He had contemplated removing to the United States, where he belongs.

The store and warehouse belonging to J. F. Norton at Cardigan was burned to the ground a few nights ago. The fire started from a furnace in the cellar. Nothing was saved. The building was valued at \$3,000, stock at \$9,000; insurance, \$4,000.

At the annual meeting of the Red Point Dairy Association the following were chosen officers: President, Alfred Fraser; vice-president, John J. Campbell; secretary, T. S. Robertson, Cyrus N. Stewart; executive committee, Alfred Fraser, T. S. Robertson, Cyrus N. Stewart.

Two fine blocks are to be erected in Charlotteown at an early date. One will be on the Apothecaries' Hall corner, the other a short distance farther east.

the Apothecaries' Hall corner, the other a short distance farther east.

A largely attended banquet was held at the Queen hotel a few evenings ago in honor of Major Weeks and Corporal Brown, who recently returned from South Africa. Another banquet in honor of Corporal Brown was afterwards held at Little York, the birthplace of Brown.

A. N. Munn, a son of Robert Munn of Marshfield, has resigned bis position as general foreman of the G. H. Means Galveston and Harrisburg shors, in which employ he has been for eight years. Mr. Munn has accepted the position of master mechanic or the Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelter Co. of El Paso, Texas.

Rev. James Simpson, pastor of St. Peter's clurch, was recently presented with \$300 from some members of the congregation and was requested to take a holiday of two or dree motths.

Dr. James Keir, who with his wife has been visiting his parents at Malpeque, leaves tomorrow on return to the Westein States, where he has been practising. On his way home he spent a month in the Louisville heepitals.

William Ward, with his wife and family,

home he spent a mouth in was a mouth in the hospitals.

William Ward, with his wife and family, has left here for Calgary, N. W. T., where he will take charge of Benj. Heartz's ranch. On this rarch there are 1,500 head of cattle and a large number of horses, Mr. Ward has resided at Calgary for two years.

KINGSTON DEANERY.

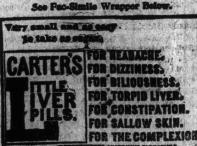
Semi-Annual Session of S. S. Teach 'ers' Union.

MAMPTON Kings Co., March 11. Section No 2 of the Kingston Deanery Sunday School Teachers' Union met in semi-annual session at this place on Wednesday last, March 6th.

# Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of



CURE SICK HEADACHE

The Holy Communion was celebrated in the Church of the Messiah at 9.30 a. m., after which the members assem-bled at the residence of Mrs. E. M. Campbell, where the day's meetings were held. Some seventeen members appeared, and the Rev. Scovil Neales, rector of Sussex and president of the union, was present. Much of the mor ning session was consumed in attend ing to necessary business. The Rev. C. D. Schofield was elected chairman for the year, Mrs. Louis Almon of Rothesay, secretary, and the Rev. C. P. Hanington, treasurer. The examination of the teachers—fixed for the last Thursday in May-came discussion, and all necessary arrangements were completed. These will be communicated to the clergy, who will

report to their teachers.

The business disposed of, the ses sion took up the programme for the day. The Rev. C. P. Hanington read an excellent paper on the historical series which has engaged the attenthon of the session for several years The period treated of was "The Conversion of the Heplarchy." The Rev. H. A. Cody, rector of Greenwich, rea a paper on "Hints in Studying the Bible," which was instructive and helpful. The Rev. A. W. Daniel, rector of Rothesay, treated of "The Use of Blackboards and Pictures in Sun day School Work," and the Rev. C. D. Schooled gave "A Model Lesson," on Perhaps it might be said that the characteristic of the session was the which the papers provoked. The meeting adjourned about 5 p. m., after thanking very heartily the ladies of the parish of Hampton for so hospitably entertaining the members, and Mrs. Campbell for the use of her

#### Children Cry for CASTORIA.

THE CENSUS TAKERS.

List of Commissioners for This Province and Nova Scetia.

OTTAWA, March 12.-Following are the or census districts of New Brunswick: Geo. Haddow, chief census officer.
Albert, William A. West, Hopewell Hill.
Carleton, John Diggin Baird, Grafton.
Charlotte, John Russell, St. Andrews.
Gloucester, Joseph A. Lanteigne, Carlust

uet. Kent, John Fraser, Kingston. Kent, David V. Rander, Buctouche. Kings, Frederick E. Sharp, Midland. Northumberland, Thos. Troy, Douglas

own. Northumberland, Joseph Demers, New St. John city, G. R. Burton, St. John. St. John county, W. H. Skillen, St. Mar-Support and Queens Arthur W. Ebbet and Queens, Newton Burpee

Victoria, W. Fred Kertson, Grand Falls. Westmorland, Tilman T. Landry, Memram westmorland, P. Edgar Wilson, Dorches York, Alex. S. Murray, Fredericton. Following are the names and addresses he commissioners for the census districts he commissi Nova Scotia:

Firman McClure, chief eensus commis sioner.
Annapolis, E. H. Porter, Lower Granville.
Antigonish John MacDonald, St. Joseph Cape Breton, Daniel A. Cameron, Sydney. Colchester, Samuel E. Morrison, Folly Vil-

berland, Noel B. Steele, Amherst. Cumberland, Noel B. Steele, Amnerst.
Digby, John B. Belliveau, Church Point.
Guysboro, Charles Whitman, Guysboro;
Alexander Sinclair, Goshen.
Halifax, c ty and county, J. Seymour
Woodill, Halifax.
Hants, William McDougall Douglas, Mait-

iand.
Inverness, Hubert Aucoin, Cheticamp.
Kings, Blair Dickey, Upper Canard.
Lunenburg, Thos. B. Simonson, Bridge water.
Pictou, William H. Stiles, New Glasgow.
Richmond, Angus J. Boyd, River Bourgeoise.
Richmond, Dr. A. A. Leblanc, Arichat.
Queens, J. N. Mack, Liverpool.
Shelburne, Arnold Doane, Barrington

Victoria, John L. Bethune, M. D., Baddeck.
Yarmouth, George G. Sanderson, Yarmouth.
The following are for Prince Edward
Island: Kings, Anthony McLaughlin; Prince
East, R. H. Montgomery; Prince West, Geo.
Tweedy; Queens West, J. H. Reddin.

#### THE NOVA SCOTIA AWARD.

OTTAWA, March 13.—The terms of the award to Nova Seotia in the Eastern Extension gives \$671,000, the amount of the subsidy paid by the province for the construction of the road. The province deeming it undesirable that the road should remain in the hands of a company, as it was the key to the extension to Cape Breton, and notified the company that it purposed taking over the road, and subsequently agreeing to pay the company \$500,000 in two installments. The dominion government declined to transfer the Pictou branch to the province unless rolling stock to the value of \$400,000 to \$500,000 should be provided by the province. The province could not raise the money, and the dominion agreed to take over the road. The arbitrators decide that the dominion government was legally bound to hand over the Pictou branch and that the conditions imposed by the federal authorities were illegal, as no right was vested in the dominion government to name conditions.

The arbitrators were Sir George H. Burton, Edwin J. Barbeau and F. B. Wade.

POOR LUMBER OUTLOOK.

Farnworth and Jardine's Liverpoo wood circular of March 1st report business dull during the past month with not much change in value and contracting for next season's busin difficult. We quote: New Brunswick and Nova Scotia

pruce and Pine Deals.—The arrivals during the past month by the liners have been too heavy, viz., 2,800 standards, against 1,070 standards same time last year, and being chiefly of inferior specifications and quality lower prices have had to be accepted; the stock is too heavy. Contracting for next season is slow. Buyers have little confidence in the reported short production, although it would appear that this is practically assured.

#### KING'S PRIVY PURSE.

LONDON, March 14.—The Times as erts that the government's proposals for the civil list shows a total of £470,000, being £110,000 for His Malesty's privy purse and the rest for the expenses of the royal household. The Queen Consort's allowance is £50,000, and is included in the total already given. This will be increased to £70,000 in the event of the death of

# The Semi-Weekly Sun

## The Co-operative Farmer ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.20.

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

THE CO-OPERATIVE FARMER is a Semi-Monthly Journal, exclus ively devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces. It is the official argan of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brnns wick: the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, and the Maritime Stock Breed

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

#### THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE

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

EMEMBER THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY ON ABOVE CONDITIONS.

Sun Printing Company, St. John, N. B.

#### TO RENT.

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

#### WANTED.

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

WANTED—A purchaser for a small, but paying business, in the Town of Wolfville, N. S. Good chance for the right party. Apply immediately to D. O., Box 88, Wolf-

WANTED—Reliable Men in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking us show-cards on trees, fences, along roads, and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$60.00 per month and expenses not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needful. Write for full particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London. Ont.

#### FOR SALB.

FOR SALE OR TO LET-New two ston house, over acre of land, pleasantly situated in Andover, N. B. Near to bridge. City water in the house and good cellar. Suit-able for summer residence or for summer boarders. For particulars apply to MRS. E. HUTCHINSON, Andover, N. B. 265

FARM FOR SALE—The "Corner Place" at Armstrong's Corder, Queens County, N. B., 267 acres, well wooded and watered, very suitable corner for a business stand. The undersigned will receive offers for same by tender up to MARCH 25th. For particulars apply to J. S. ARMSTRONG, 32 Charlotte street, St. John, or H. W. WOODS, Welstord. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. J. S. ARMSTRONG, 32 Charlotte street, St. John.

## FREE.





NATIONAL TRADING CO., Toronto

"What we hav'nt we're after" f you are in the market for fencing we would have you consider the merits of the "Page te. Colled Wire, made in our own Wire Min by ourselves. Shipped already to put up to the control of the control of

The PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. (Ltd.) WALKERVILLE, ONT.



Mrs. Annie Leavitt, widow of the late J. J. W. Leavitt, of Yarmouth, is dead.

#### PROFESSIONAL.

DR J. H. MORRISON

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Only. 163 GERMAIN STREET.

## DR. J' COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

#### DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

Diarrhoa, Dysentery, Cholera

CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor.

#### DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE

Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 11/d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sole manufacturer— J.T DAVENPORT 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF twelve o'clock in the afternoon, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, all the estate, right, title and interest of John E. Fitzgerald in and to all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land and premises situate in the City of Saint John aforesaid, and known and distinguished on the map or plan of the said city by the number 353 (three hundred and fifty-three), the said lot fronting on King street, formerly Great George street, in Prince Ward, forty feet, and extending back, preserving the same width, the distance of one hundred feet. Also all the western molety, or one-half part, of southern shore of Lake Latimer at and near the water works dam, the said moiety being through the centre of said farm, and bearing south twenty-three degrees thirty minutes east by the magnet of 1887, bounded on the west by the western line of the said McGuire farm, bounded on the north by the shore of Lake Latimer aforesaid, and the dam and its appurtenances belonging to the City of Saint John, and bounded on the south by the bank or shore of Mispec River, the said land hereby conveyed having a width of three chains and fity-one links, measured along the Public Road, passing through the same known as the Lower Loch Lomond Road, and containing an area of fifty-five brough the centre of said farm, and bearthree chains and hity-one mas, means the Public Road, passing through the same known as the Lower Loch Lomond Road, and containing an area of fifty-five acres, more or less, subject to right held by City of Saint John by virtue of a Deed from Owen McGuire to the St. John Water Company, duly recorded in Book S. No. 3, page 107, in and for the City and County of Saint John, bearing date August the fifteenth, 1851.

The same having been levied on and seized by me, the undersigned Sheriff, under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Frank E. Leonard and Charles W. Leonard against the said John B. Fitzgerald.

Dated at the City of Saint John, this 29th day of December, A. D. 1990. H. LAWRANCE STURDEE. Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John. 1446

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the Co-partnership heretofore existing between Erb & Sharp, Commision Merchants, was dissolved by mutual consent on November 1st last.

The business will be continued by Geo. N. Erb, at the old stand, Stall A, City Market, where he will be pleased to receive consignments of Country Produce to sell, and guarantees to make prompt returns at the best possible prices.

GEO. N. ERB. Stall A. City Market.



#### \_\_\_\_\_ TEMPERANCE

BY THE WOMEN'S CH ANCE UNION O

WHAT INTEMPER OUR NA

By George Mat

and cents cannot be been estimated that country spend \$900,0 some such amount, liquors-much more for meat or for bre this figure is proxim not is of very little negards the topic unitor no one can tell hilduor is consumed drinkers, and, on the money cost to the c perate drinking is n confined to the amo out by inebriates for It is hardly worth tions involved are so it is impossible to

telligent guess at the But while figures or their meaning cha facts which no one plain away. No one very large number of ed by the use of lice deny that the free very injurious to ch the comparatively young nation an in of persons have bee morally ruined by poison which lurks quors. And no one of fluence upon the r the nation of these have been demorali been very injurious.

But the greatest ance is to be counte ed. Statistics canno questions, for the fa base statistics can We might, indeed, be died from the effect ing. But the tale w short of the facts. man who dies of extended toxicants is seldom physician among dr of heart failure, or kidney disease—of temperance. And died of all sorts of de overcome there disec tutions had not be the habitual use of It is sufficient for there are numbers

every town and vill decidedly "the we These stand for so to destruction; shut from God, and from which no drunkard Some one might the loss to the nat man becomes a dru destruction, that is

Merely to put draw a protest fr minded person; and spring to the lips. I responsibilities and ing else could do. ers' keepers wheth We see at once th

ing nation can, wit mit a large numb go to the bad" th kind of indulgence. of the devastations is, for one thing, world that there science directed ag ther, to take no no tions of such a vicin the Levastation and greater. Pub against any evil cu deterrent in the w otherwise would res with that custom.

To take a spec there is very little ment among the pe smoking. The res In some districts a of the men, and a per cent. of the wunfitted for work smoking. The cost tion is tremende sense. But by far the lowering of t

So I repeat, no look on with equa part of its citizen led. And this true of nations the Christian. To ass Christ and at the s so un-Christian a ful thing. It tak forcefulness of Chi of those who are believers in Chris of cursing. For who has opportu them is in a m

> MOTHER OF I Joseph Lavole, wid St. Philip de Neri raska, has just seventeenth child.

the opportunities.

girls are still liv

LEWES, Del., M at Assateague will Standish of Boston

## Sun

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thly Journal, exclus itime Provinces. It is iation of New Brnns Maritime Stock Breed

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ue makes it of especia

OVE CONDITIONS.

John, N. B.

PESSIONAL.

. MORRISON

MED HIS PRACTICE. se and Throat Only. RMAIN STREET.

ted which single medicine I to take abroad with me, as set generally useful, to the all others, I should say I never travel without it, applicability to the relief of simple aliments forms its atton."

# ILLIS BROWNE'S

BAT SPECIFIC FOR

Dysentery, Cholera

**OLLIS BROWNE** hemists at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., e manufacturer—

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#### RIFF'S SALE.

THE SIXTH DAY OF 1901, at fifteen minutes past ed), in the City of Saint John, e of New Brunswick, all the and to all that certain lot, el of land and premises sit-

LAWRANCE STURDER City and County of Saint



\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

BY THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPER ANCE UNION OF ST. JOHN.

st the people—the wise and the ignor-ie good and the bad—with the gravest ans, and in the and you will educate to 1

WHAT INTEMPERANCE COSTS OUR NATION.

-Prov. 23;1-7, 15-21. By George Matile Dougall.

The cost of intemperance in dollars and cents cannot be computed. It has been estimated that the people of this country spend \$900,000,000 a year, or some such amount, for intoxicating

liquors—much more than they spend for meat or for bread. But whether this figure is proximately accurate or not is of very little consequence as refards the topic under consideration, for no one can tell how much of the liquor is consumed by temperate drinkers, and, on the other hand, the money cost to the country of intemperate drinking is not by any means confined to the amount that is paid

confined to the amount that is paid out by inebriates for liquors. It is hardly worth while to discuss figures when, as in this case, the ques-tions involved are so complicated that it is impossible to make even an in-telligent guess at the facts.

very large number of lives are wrecked by the use of liquor; no one can
deny that the free use of liquor is
very injurious to character, or that in
the comparatively brief life of this
young nation an incalculable number of persons have been led astray and morally ruined by the treacherous poison which lurks in alcoholic liluors. And no one can deny that the

quors. And no one can deny that the influence upon the moral character of the ration of these multitudes who have been demoralized by liquor has been very injurious.

But the greatest cost of intemperance is to be counted in souls destroyed. Statistics cannot deal with such ed. Statistics cannot deal with such questions, for the facts on which to base statistics cannot be gathered. We might, indeed, be able to find out that so many men and women have died from the effects of liquor drinking. But the tale will be very much short of the facts. The fashionable man who dies of excessive use of intoxicants is seldom classed by his physician among drunkards. He dies of heart failure, or of some liver or kidney disease—of anything but intemperance. And many who have died of all sorts of deseases might have overcome there disease if their constitutions had not been undermined by the habitual use of intoxicants.

the habitual use of intoxicants.

It is sufficient for us to know that there are numbers of people in nearly every town and village who are often. decidedly "the worse for liquor."
These stand for so many souls going to destruction; shutting themselves off from God, and from that holy place which no drunkard may enter.

Some one might say; Where does the less to the rection come in? If a

the loss to the nation come in? If a man becomes a drunkard and goes to destruction, that is his individual loss

spring to the hips. Yet it is well so to put the case, for it awakens us to our else could do. We are our broth

"go to the bad" through any special kind of induigence. To take no notice of the devastations of an epidemic vice is, for one thing, to proclaim to the world that there is no public conscience directed against it. And further talks are the devastather, to take no notice of the devasta-tions of such a vice is sure to result against any evil custom is a powerful deterrent in the way of those who would readily enough fall in

with that custom.

To take a special case: In China there is very little public moral sentiment among the people against opium smoking. The result 's indeed terrible. In some districts about sixty per cent. of the men, and a comewhat smaller per cent. of the women, are partially unfitted for work on account of opium smoking. The cost to China as a nation is tremendous in an economic sense. But by far more important is the lowering of the "tone" of the nation.

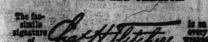
So I repeat, no nation can afford to look on with equanimity while a large part of its citizens are becoming degraded. And this is more especially true of nations that call themselves Christian. To assume the name of Christ and at the same time to act in so un-Christian a fashion is a dreadful thing. It takes away from the forcefulness of Christanity in the eyes of those who are weak or who are not of those who are weak or who are not believers in Carist, and so tends to make the source of blessing a source of cursing. For the person or nation who has opportunities and misuses them is in a much worse way than the person or nation that is without the opportunities.

MOTHER OF LARGE FAMILY.

QUEBEC, March 11. — Madame Joseph Lavoie, wife of a merchant of St. Philip de Neri, county of Kamouraska, has just given birth to her seventeenthe. Nine boys and five wirks are still lines. girls are still living.

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



GEN. HARRISON DEAD.

Ex-President of the United States Passed Away Yesterday Afternoon.

An Eminent Soldier and Statesman -Funeral Will Take Place Next Sunday.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13.- Gen. Harrison died at 4.45 o'clock this afternoon. Surrounding his bed at the time of death were Mrs. Harrison, wife of the ex-president; Mrs. Eaton of Cincinnati and Mrs. Morris of Minneapolis, sisters of the general; the physicians, Dr. Henry Jameson and Dr. F. O. Dorsey; W. K. H. Miller, ex-Dr. F. O. Dorsey; W. K. H. Miller, exattorney general; E. F. Tibbett, the general's private secretary, and the nurse. Neither Mrs. Mary Harrison Mokee nor Russell B. Harrison, daughter and son of General Harrison were present when the end came. Both are on the way to this city and they are expected to arrive tonight.

General Harrison did not regain consciousness before the end came. He had been in a semi-conscious condition since early yesterday morning, and at no time was he able to recognize any of the anxious members of

But while figures may be disputed of their meaning challenged, there are facts which no one can dispute or explain away. No one can deny that a been hoped that at the last he would



HON. BENJAMIN HARRISON. .

his family, even if he should not b

able to speak.

After the death bulletin was posted expressions of personal grief were to be heard on all sides.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news of General Harrison's death, Governor Durbin ordered the flag on Governor Durbin ordered the flag on the state house to be put at half-mast, and similar tokens of regard for the distinguished dead were shown at numerous private and public buildings. To the sorrowing family the death did not come as a shock, for they have realized that the result was inevitable, and that it had been only a question of hours and minutes since early this morning.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13-Accord ing to the funeral plans, Gen. Harrison will lie in state at the state capi-

The Hon Benjamin Harrison, LL. D., twenty-third president of the United States, grandson of the ninth president, was born at North Bend, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1833. He graduated from Mami University (Oxford, Ohio) in 1852, studied law and began its practice in Indianapolis, Ind. (1854), where he has since resided. The first official position held by him was that of crier in the federateourt at Indianapolis, Ind. (1854), where he has since resided. The first official position held by him was that of crier in the federateourt at Indianapolis, to which he was appointed shortly after his removal to that city. In 1860 he was elected, by the republican party, reporter of the supreme court, but resigned the office in 1862 to enter the union army in the civil war. He assisted in raising the 70th Indiana regiment, of which he was made colonel when it went to the field. During the war his regiment was chiefly engaged in the west, guarding railways and in guerilla warfare. In Jan, 1864, Col. Harrison was placed in command of a brigade, and made the campaign from Chattanooga to Athanta with Gen. Hooker's corps. His first engagement of importance was that of Resaca, May 14, 1864. Subsequently he actions at New Hope Church and at Golgotha and Peach Tree Creek. For ability and manifest energy and galiantry in command of the brigade," the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers was subsequently conferred upon him, to date from Jan. 23, 1865. When mustered out (June, 1865.) at the close of the war, he returned to Indianapolis and resumed the duties of the office of reporter, to which he had been re-elected in 1864. At the expiration of his term (1885) he declined another nomination, and took up again the practice of his profession. Though actively interested in the presidential canvasses of 1868 and 1872, he did not hold any official position, nor was he a candidate for any office, until in 1876 he accepted the republican nomination for governor of his vasses of 1868 and 1872, he did not hold any official position, nor was he a candidate for any office, until in 1876 he accepted the republican nomination for governor of his state, but that year was untavorable to his party and he was not elected. In 1878 President Hayes appointed him a member of the Mississirpi River Commission, and in the following year he was made chaltman of the Indiana delegation to the republican national convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Garfield for the presidency. He was a prominent speaker in the campaign of Mr. Garfield, and on the election of the latter was offered a portfolio in the cabinet, but he declined it. On March 4, 1881, he took his seat in the United States senate, to which the legislature of Indiana had previously elected him for a full term of six years. While a member of that body he spoke frequently, and was known as an advocate of protective duties on imports, of a reform in the civil service and of a restoration of the American mavy. He was again a delegate of his party to the national convention in 1884, and his name was then mentioned in connection with the presidency, as indeed it had been at the preceding convention. At the next convention (1888) he was among the leading candidates from the start, and on the eighth ballot was tendered the nomination, which he accepted on a platform of a maintenance of the protective tariff. This became the controlling issue in the ensuing contest between Mr. Cleveland (re-nominated by the democratic party) and himself, and the result was a republican victory, and his election of Mr. Harrison, who was ac-

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

The Lists will be opened Thursday, 14th March, and closed at 3 p.in. on Monday, 18th March, 1901

ISSUE OF

\$3,000,000, 7 per cent. PREFERRED STOCK

IN 30,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH,

At \$85.00 and Accrued Dividend for each \$100.00 Share;

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, CANADA.

Incorporated by Special Act of the Province of Nova Scotia, 62 Vic., Cap. 139.

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#### NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED,

Montreal. Toronto. Winnipeg.

CAPITAL: 150,000 Shares, Common Stock, par value \$100, each issued and fully paid, . . . 50,000 Shares, 7 por cent. Cumulative, Preference Stock, par value \$100 each . . . 5,000,000 

PREFERRED STOCK-This Stock is Preferred both as to Capital and Dividends. The Shares are entitled, from the net earnings of the Company, to cumulative preferential dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first days of April and October. They may, at the option of the holder, be exchanged for Common shares. They are subject to be called in by the Company at \$115 per share and accrued dividends. The total issue of Preferred Stock will be \$5,000,000 or 50,000 shares, of which 30,000 shares are now offered.

> THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE THE BANK OF MONTREAL AND THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA,

Are authorized to receive subscriptions for 30,000 shares of \$100 each, of the 7 p.c. Preferred Stock of THE DOMINION IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.. at \$85 and accrued dividend for each \$100 share, payable as follows:-

\$20 per share on allotment, " 15th April, 1901, " 15th May, 1901,

be able to recognize the members of and the balance, with the amount due for accrued dividends on 15th June, 1901.

The whole of the instalments remaining unpaid at any time may be prepaid in full.

Applications will be received by the Branches and Agencies of the above Banks in the Maritime Provinces, and the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, from any of which Forms of Application and copies of the Prospectus may be obtained.

Notice of allotment will be sent through the office of the Bank at which the application is received, and payment may be made there. It is intended to apply to the Stock Exchanges in Montreal and Toronto for the listing of the Stock and Bonds of the

Company.
Montreal, 4th March, 1901.

GOVERNMENT BOUNTY.

If the production from the Company's works be as estimated, 360,000 tons of Pig Metal and 60,000 tons of Steel Blooms in 1901, and the 400,000 tons of Iron and Steel per annum, made from foreign (Newfoundland) ore, the bounties to be received from the Canadian Government be as follows:—

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	<b>工程的</b>

CAPITALIZATION.

The Bonds, as well as the Common Stock, have been issued and paid for; with the money thus obtained, and the proceeds of the Preferred Stock the cost of organization, construction of the works, and the purchase of mining properties will be entirely defrayed, and about one million dollar remain for working capital.

The Bond issue, \$6,000,000, is secured by a mortgage to the National Trust Company, Limited, covering all the property of the Company.

The General Manager, Mr. A. J. Moxham, has written as follows:—

President, Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir.—I am glad to advise you that No. 1 furnace is in successful operation, and we have been able to measure results by accomplished fact its ver doubt may have existed as to the manufacturing possibilities at Sydney are now removed. Speaking in detail:

1st. Iron Ore—The developments at Bell Island, both by the drilling done and by headings put in, have demonstrated the certainty of the ore support under cover is of better quality than we had counted on as standard. It exists in a bed of full depth—low in sities and high in iron. Notwithstands not that we mined last year only about 120,000 tons, and that we unloaded this by hand instead of by machinery, and that we charged off into this small age the expense of a long strike at Bell Island, the cost of the ore delivered at our dock, f.o.b. steamer, was only \$1.62 a ton. Our estimate is based up the string of the cost of the ore delivered at our dock, f.o.b. steamer, was only \$1.62 a ton. Our estimate is based up the formace.

The ore, as anticipated, works kindly in the furnace, and guarantees to us a large proper furnace.

The ore, as anticipated, works kindly in the furnace, and guarantees to us a large proper furnace.

duct per furnace.

2nd. Lime Stone—We have two supplies—George. River and Marble Mountain. We are operating at present with the George River stone at a cost of 60 cents a ton, which is within our estimate. The unusual purity of our flux has enabled us to control both the silica and the sulphur in our pig metal to an unusual degree, and with the use of a minimum amount of flux. We have in our very pure flux an asset of great value.

3rd. Cost—We are operating our bi-product ovens with unwashed coal, nevertheless the coke manufactured is of excellent physical quality. It is capable of hard driving and of maintaining the burden in the blast furnace without trouble. While slightly higher in sulphur—as must be the case until we wash it—our pure flux, as stated, renders this no disadvantage to us. We have demonstrated that the question of washing is not a necessity, but purely as a smoothing question. The coke from washed coal will be fully equal to the celebrated Connellsville standard—the sulphur will be no higher, the ash lower and

4th. Labor—The plant is constructed with every modern labor-saving device, and, after that interval of time necessary to get every new plant well in its labor department, our cost sheet will challenge comparison with that of any steel plant elsewhere.

5th. Cost of Production—I am confirmed in my opinion, hitherto expressed, that after crediting the value of the bi-products from the coke overs, st of our pig iron should not exceed \$5.50 per ton after everything has been reduced to steady practice. The quality is all that could be desired.

In conclusion, we are safe in counting upon a reasonable profit from the start and a handsome increase in the same as the product reaches its num:

A. J. MOXHAM, General Manager Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Limited.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

prominent American citizens who were

and Adam was 3-4 of an inch the largest around the breast and about three inches the largest around the shoulders, but Bob's arms were the conduct my charitable affairs in shoulders, but Bob's arms were the longest. He said he weighed 175 lbs. and Adam weighed 250 lbs. We like him fine. He said he was much pleased with our exhibit and was going to being fits wife and her described. oring his wife and boy down to see as fellows.

NOTHING FROM CARNEGIE. Pastor Who Asked for an Organ Got

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March caught by the New Brunswick exhibit at the Chicago Sportsmen's Show, and instantly booked his intention of coming down east to shoot moose. Geo. E. Armstrong of Perth Centre, Victoria county, furnishes the Woodstock Dispatch the following story of Lanky Bob's visit.

CHICAGO. March 4.—Bob Fitzsimmons called on us this afternooon and had quite a long chat about moose hunting. He enjoyed looking over the many photos of big game that we have. He says he is going to have a moose hunt in New Brunswick.

He looked big Adam Moore over and then asked him to take off his cost till he tried it om. He thought he was as large around the shoulders as Adam, but Adam's coat was too large for him. Then he asked us to gef a string and measure them. We did, 5.-The Rev. Dr. T. Chalmers Easton,

obligations. I am a business man and conduct my charitable affairs in a business way. A church which obligates itself to carry out enterprises and then fails can get me assistance or sympathy from me. In fact, I think such practices in church institutions should be denounced publicly. I cannot therefore give you a cent of my mency. Good day."

Dr. Easton was not a little surprised at the recention he met with and was

at the reception he met with, and was considerably crestfallen over his fail-ure to get the necessary money for the

contract made with a wholesale liquor dealer in this state, under which liquor is sent to Maine to be sold in violation of the law, is avoidable. The action was brought by Chester H. Graves et al, wholesale liquor dealers, against Walter B. Johnson, former proprietor of the Penobsoot Exchange, Bangor, to recover the price of liquors sold by the plaintiffs to the detendant. The defence set up that the plaintiff could not recover under the agreement because it was void by reason of the fact that the liquor was to be sold in Maine in violation of the law of that state. The plaintiff contended that the validity of the contract should be judged by the law of this state. The sales and the delivery were made here. The plaintiffs case

The Daily and Weekly Sun are dis-

#### DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

Discourse on the Ministry of Tears

NEW YORK, March 10 .- A vast au-, out of any house until he has a better NEW YORK, March 10.—A vast audience crowded the Academy of Music in this city today to hear Dr. Talmage. Discoursing on The Ministry of Tears, he put the misfortunes of life in a theerful light, showing that if they were borne in the right spirit they might prove to be advantages. His text was Rev. vii., 17, "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." What a spectacle a few weeks ago when the nations were in tears! Queen Victoria ascended from the highest

Victoria ascended from the highest throne on earth to a throne in heaven The prayer more often offered than been answered, and God did save the queen. All round the world the bells were tolling, and the minute guns were were tolling, and the minute guns were booming at the obsequies of the most monored woman of many centuries. As near four years ago the English and American nations shook hands in congratulation at the queen's jubilee so in these times two nations shook hands in mournful sympathy at the queen's departure. No people oitside Great Britain so deeply felt that mighty grief as our people. The oradies of many of our ancestors were rocked in Great Britain. Those ancestors played in childhood on the banks of the Tweed or the Thames or the Shannon. ed or the Thames or the S Take from our veins the English blood or the Welsh blood or the Irish blood and the stream of our life would be a mere shallow. They are over there bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. It is our Wilberforce, our Coleridge, our De Quincey, our Robert Burns, our John Wesley, our John Knox, our Thomas Chalmers, our Walter Scott, our Bishop Charnock, our Latimer, our Ridley, our Robert Emmet, our Daniel O'Connell, our Havelock, our Ruskin, our Gladstone, our good and great and

The language in which we offer the English nation our condolence is the same language in which John Bunyan dreamed and Milton sang and Shake-speare dramatized and Richard Baxter prayed and George Whitefield thunderprayed and George Whitefield thundered. The Prince of Wales, now king, paid reverential visit to Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon, and Longfellow's statue adorns Westminster abbey, and Abraham Lincoln in bronzelcoks down upon Scotland's capital. It was natural that these two nations be in tears. But I am not going to speak of national tears, but of individual tears, and Bible tears.

Riding across a western prairie, wild

ridual tears, and Bible tears.
Riding across a western prairie, wild lowers up to the hub of the carriage theel, and while a long distance from my shelter, there came a sudden show, and, while the rain was falling in mrents, the sum was shining as rightly as I ever saw it shining as longht. What a beautiful spectacle is is! So the tears of the Rible are this is! So the tears of the Bible are not midnight storm, but rain on pan-ned prairies in God's sweet and gold-

THE MYSTERY OF TEARS.

You remember that bottle which Da-vid labelled as containing tears, and Christ's tears, and the harvest of joy that is to spring from the sowing of tears. God mixes them; God rounds them; God shows them where to fall. God exhales them. A bensus is taken of them, and there is a record as to the to the place of their grave. Tears of bad men are not kept. Alexander in his sorrow had the hair clipped from his barses and mules and made a great ado about his grief, but in all of the vases of heaven there is not one of Alexander's tears. I speak of the tears of God's children. Alas, me, they are falling all the eline! In summer you sometimes hear the growling thunder, and you see there is a storm miles away, but you know from the drift of the clouds that it will not come anywhere near you. So, though it may be all bright around about you, there is a shower of trouble somewhere all the

What is the use of them, anyhow?
Why not substitute laughter? Why
not make this a world where all the
people are well and eternal strangers
to pains and aches? What is the use of an eastern storm when we might have a perpetual nor wester? Why, when a family is put together, not have them all stay, or, if they must be transported to make other homes, then have them all live, the family re-

chief ingredients—the acid of a sourced life, the viperine sting of a bitter memory, the fragments of a broken heart. I will tell you what a tear is. It is agony in solution. Hear, then, while I discourse of the ministry of tears or the practical uses of sorrow:

First, it is the design of trouble to keep this world from being too attractive. Something must be done to make us willing to quit this existence. If it were not for trouble, this world would be a good enough heaven for us. You and I would be willing to take a lease of this life for a hundred million years if there were no trouble.

To cure this wish to stay here God must somehow create a disgust for our surroundings. How shall he do it? He cannot afford to efface his horrizon or to tear off a fiery panel from the sunset or to subtract an anther from the water lily or to banish the pungent aroma from the mignonette or to drag the robes of the morning in mire. You cannot expect a Christopher Wren to mar his own St. Paul's cathedral or a Michael Angelo to dash out his own "Last Judgment" or a Handel to dis-cord his "Israel in Egypt," and you cannot expect God to spoil the architecture and music of his own world How, then, are we to be made willing to leave? Here is where trouble comes

NEW HEAVEN AND NEW EARTH After a man has had a good deal of trouble, he says: "Well, I am ready to go. If there is a house somewhere whose roof does not leak, I would like to live there. If there is an atmos-If there is a society somewhere whethere is no tittle tattle I would to live there. If there is a home circle somewhere where I can find my lost friends, I would like to go there." He used to read the first part of the Bible chiefly, now he reads the last part of the Bible chiefly. Why has he changed Genesis for Revelation? Ah, he used to be anxious to know how the next world was made and how it looks and who lives there and how they dress. He reads Revelation ten times now where he reads Genesis once. The old story, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," does not thrill him half as much as the other story, "I saw a new heaven and a new earth." The old man's hand trembles as he turns over man's hand frembles as he turns over this apocalyptical leaf, and he has to take out his handkerchief to wipe his spectacles. That book of Revelation is a prospectus now of the country in-to which he is soon to immigrate; the country in which he has lots already laid out and avenues opened and man-

sions built.

It is trouble, my friends, that makes us feel our dependence upon God. We do not know our own weakness or God's strength until the last plank breaks. It is contemptible in us that only when there is nothing else to take hold of we catch hold of God. Why, do you know who the Lord is? He is not an autocrat, seated far up in a palace, from which he emerges once a year, preceded by heralds swinging swords to clear the way. No. He is a father, willing at our call to stand by us in every crisis and prestand by us in every crisis and pre-dicament of life. I tell you what some of you business men make me think of. A man is unfortunate in his busiof. A man is unfortunate in his busi-ness. He has to raise a good deal of money, and raise it quickly. He bor-rows on word and note all he can bor-row. After awhile he puts a mortgage on his house. After awhile he puts a second mortgage on his house. Then

row. After awhile he puts a mortgage on his house. After awhile he puts a second mortgage on his house. Then he puts a lien on his furniture. Then he makes over his life insurance. Then he makes over his life insurance. Then he assigns all his property. Then he goes to his father-in-law and asks for help. Well, having failed, he gets down on his knees and says. "Oh, Lord, I have tried everybody and everything; now help me out of this financial trouble." He makes God the last resort instead of the first resort. A young man goes off from home to earn his fortune. He goes with his mother's consent and benediction. She has large wealth, but he wants to make his own fortune. He goes far away, falls sick, gets out of money. He sends for the hotel keeper where he is staying, asking for leniance, and the answer he gets ds, "If you do not pay up Saturday night, you'll be removed to the hospital." The young man sends to a comrade in the same building. No help. He writes to a banker who was a friend of his deceased father. No relief. Saturday night comes and he is moved to the hospital. Getting here, he is frenzied with grief, and he borrows a sheet of paper and a postabe stamp, and he sits down, and he writes home, saying: "Dear mother, I am sick unto death. Come." It is 20 minutes of 10 o'clock when she gets the letter. At 10 o'clock in train starts. She is five minutes from the depot. She gets there in time to have five minutes to spare. She wonders why the train that can go 40 miles an hour cannot go 80 miles an hour. She rushes into the hospital. She says: "My son what does all this mean? Why did you not send for me? You sent to everybody but me. You know I would and could help you. Is this the reward I get for my kindness to you always?" She pundles him up, takes him home and gets him well very soon.

THE LAST RESORT.

Now, some of you treat God just as that young man treated his mother. When you get into a financial perplexity, you call on the banker, you call on the banker, you call on your lawyer for legal counsel, you call upon everybody and when you cannot get any help then you go to God. You say, "Oh. Lord, I come to thee. Help me now out of my perplexity." And the Lord comes, though it is in the eleventh hour. He says: "Why did you not us. You and I would be willing to take a lease of this life for a hundred million years if there were no trouble. The earth, cushioned and uphoistered and pillared and chandeliered at such expense, no story of other worlds could enchant us. We would say: "Let well enough alone. If you want to die and have your body disintegrated in the dust and your soul go out on a celestial adventure, then you can go, but 'this world is good enough for me." You might as well go to a man who has just entered the Louvre at Paris and tell him to hasten off to the ploture galleries of Venice or Florence. "Why," he would say, "what is the use of my going there? There are Rembrandts and Eubenses and Titians here that I have not looked at yet." No man wants to go out of this world or waters thereof rear and be froubled.

though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof. Selah!" Again, it is the use of trouble to capain, it is the use of the office of sympathy. The priests, under the old dispensation were set apart by having water sprinkled upon their hands, feet and head, and by the sprinkling of tears people are now set apart to the office of sympathy. When we are in prosecutive of the sympathy is a second water to the office of sympathy.

when they laugh, and we romp when they romp, and we sing when they sing, but when we have trouble we They know how to talk.

Take an aged mother 75 years of age, and she is almost omnipotent in comfort. Why? She has been through it

all. At 7 o'clock in the morning sh goes over to comfort a young mo who has qust lost her babe. Grand-mother knows all about that trouble. Fifty years ago she felt it. At 1 comfort a widowed soul. She knows all about that. She has been walking in that dark valley 20 years. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon some one knocks at the door, wanting bread. She knows all about that. Two or three times in her life she came to her last loaf. At ten o'clock that night she roes over to sit up with some one everely sick. She knows all about it, the knows all about fevers and pleuri-les and broken bones. She has been loctoring all her life, spreading plasters and pouring out bitter drops and shaking up hot pillows and contriving things to tempt a poor appetite. Drs. Abernethy and Rush and Hosack and Hacvey were great doctors, but the greatest doctor the world ever saw com when we were sick in our boy ood? Was there any one who could ever so touch a sore without hurting it? And when she lifted her spectac-les against her wrinkled forehead so she could look closer at the wound it was three-fourths healed. And when

the Lord took her home, although you may have been men and women 30 40 50 years of age, you lay on the coffin lid and sobbed as though you were only 5 or 10 years of age.

Where did Paul get the ink, with which to write his comforting epistles? Where did David get the ink to write his comforting psalms? Where did John get the ink to write his comforting Revelation. They got it out of their own tears. When a man has taken a course of dungeons and imprisonments, he is qualified for the work of sympathy.

THE UNFAILING REMEDY. I am an herb doctor. I put into the caldron the root out of dry ground, without form or comeliness. Then, I put in the rose of sharon and the filly of the valley. Then I put into the caldron some of the leaves from the tree of life and the branch that was thrown into the wilderness Marah. Then I pour in the tears of Bethany and Gol-Then I stir them up. Then I under the caldron a fire made out of the wood of the cross, and one drop of that potion will cure the wors sickness that ever afflored a human Mary and Martha shall-rece Lazarus from the tomb. p Th damsel shall rise. And on the dark-ness shall break the morning, and God will wipe away all tears from their

Your troubles are educational, I go ficer in precious stones, and I see his at work on one precious stone, for next day, and still find him working on it, and he is at work on it, all the week. I say to him, "Why did you week. I say to him, "Why did you put only 20 minutes work on that one preclous stone and put a whole week on this other?" "Oh," he says, "that one upon which I put only 20 minutes work is of but little worth, and I soon got through with it. But this preclous stone upon which I have put such prolonged and careful work is of your such prolonged and careful work is of king's prolonged and careful work is of vast value, and it is to flash in a king's coronet." So God lets one man go through life with only a little cutting of misfortune, for he does not amount to much: he is a small soul and of comparatively little value. But this other soul is of great worth, and it is cut of pain and cut of bereavement and cut of persecution and cut of all kinds of trouble and through many years, and I ask, "Dear Lord, why all this prolonged and severe process?" And God says: "This soul is of infinite value, and it is to flash in a king's coronet. He shall be mine in the day

when I make up my jewels."

You know on a well spread table the food becomes more delicate at the last I have fed you today with the bread of consolation. Let the table now be cleared and let us set on the chalices of heavy and let the King's at the contraction. cleared and let us set on the chalice of heaven. Let the King's cuphearers come in. 'Oh," says some critic in the audience, "the Bible contradicts itself. It intimates again and again that there are to be no tears in heaven, and if there be no tears in heaven how is it possible that God will wipe any away?" I answer, "Have you never seen a child crying one moment and laughing the next, and while she was laughing you saw the tears still on her face?" And perhaps you stopped her face?" And perhaps you stopped her in the very midst of her resumed glee and wiped off those delayed tears So I think after the heavenly rapture have come upon us there may be the mark of some earthly grief, and while these tears are glittering in the light of the jasper sea God will wipe them away. How well he can do that!

THE SYMPATHY OF JESUS. Jesus had enough trial to make him sympathetic with all trial. The short-est verse in the Bible tells the story, "Jesus wept." The scar on the back of either hand, the row of scars on the of either hand, the row of scars on the arch of either foot, the row of scars along the line of the hair, will keep all heaven thinking. Oh, that Great Weeper is just the one to silence all earthly trouble, wipe out all stains of earthly grief! Gentle! Why, his step is softer than the step of the dew. It will not be a tyrant bidding you hush your crying. It will be a father who will take you on his left arm, his face heaming into yours while with the soft beaming into yours, while with the soft tips of the fingers of the right hand he shall wipe away all tears from your

from home they always come to you, the father, for comfort and sympathy, but you have noticed when the children get hurt and their mother is at home they go right past you and to her, and you are of no account. So out of the wounds of this life, it will not stop to look for Paul or Moses or David or John. These did very well

Methinks it will take us some Methinks it will take us some time to get used to heaven, the fruits of God without one speck, the fresh pastures without one nettle, the orthestra vithout one snapped string, the river of gladness without one torn bank, the solferino and the saffron of the simple of the eternal day that beams from God's face.

Friends if we could get any approximately approximately the could get any approximately approxi

Friends, if we could get any apprefor us it would make us so homesick we would be anfit for our everyday work. Professor Leonard, formerly of meteoric stone—a stone thrown off from some other world to this. How suggestive it was to me! And I have to tell you the best representations we have of heaven are only aerolites we have of heaven are only aerolites flung off from that world which rolls on, bearing the multitude of the redeemed. We analyze these aerolites and find them crystallizations of tears. No wonder, flung off from heaven! "God shall wipe away all tears from

Have you any appreciation of the good and glorious times your friends re having in heaven? How differen it is when they get news there of a Christian's death from what it is here! It is the difference between embarkation and coming into port. Everything depends upon which side of the river you stand when you hear of a Christian's death. If you stand on this side of the river you mourn that they go. If you stand on the other side of the river, you rejoice that they come. Oh, he difference between a funeral on earth and a jubilee in heaven—between requiem here and triumph there; part-ing here and reunion there! Together! Have you ever thought of it? ed friends in one land and another in another land, but together in different cooms of the same house—the hou of many mansions! Together!

I never more appreciated that

hought than when we laid away in her last slumber my sister Sarah. Standing there in the village cemetery. I looked around and said, "There is father, there is mother, and there grandfather, there is grandmother, there are whole circles of kindred," and I thought to myself, "Together in the grave, together in glory." I am so impressed with the thought that I do not think it is any fanaticism when me one is going from this world to e next if you make him the tearer dispatches to your friends who are gone, saying. "Give my love to my parents, give my love to my child give my love to my old comrades who are in glory and tell them I am trying to fight the good fight of faith, and I will join them after awhile." I be-lieve the message will be delivered, and t believe it will increase the glad-ness of those who are before the throne. Together are they, all their

tears are sone.

'In 1751 there was a bill offered in the English parliament proposing to change the almanac so that the 1st after the 18th of February. But, oh what a glorious change in the calendar when all the years of your earthly existence are swallowed up in the

WIPE AWAY THE TEARS. Take this good cheer home with you. These tears of bereavement that course your cheek and of persecution and of trial are not alway to be there. The motherly hand of God will wipe them all away. What is the use on the way to such a consummation—what is the use of fretting about anything? Oh, what an exhibitaration it ought to be nacies against the sky? It is the city of our God, and we are approaching it. Oh, let us be busy; in the days that

The Saxons and the Britons went out to battle. The Saxons were all armed. The Britons had no weapons at all, and yet history tells us that the Britons got the victory. Why? They went into battle shouting three times, "Hallelulah!" and at the third beat. shout of "Halleluiah!" their ener fied panic struck, and so the Britons got the victory. And, my friends, if we could only appreciate the glories we could only appreciate the glories that are to come we would be so filled with enthusiasm that no power on earth or hell could stand before us, and at our first shout the opposing forces would begin to tremble, and at our second shout they would begin to back, and at our third shout the would be routed forever. There is no power on earth or hell that could stand before three such volleys of hallelulah. I put this balsam on the wounds of I put this balsam on the rought of your heart: Rejoice at the thought of what your departed friends have got rid of and that you have a prospect making your own escape of so soon making your own escape. Bear cheerfully the ministry of tears and exult at the thought that soon it

There we shall march up the heaven ly street

Do you not this moment catch glimpse of the towers? Do you not hear a note of the eternal harmony? Some of you may remember the old Crystal palace in this city of New York. I came in from my country home a verdant lad and heard in that Crystal palace the first great music I had ever heard. Jullien gave a concert there, and there were 3,000 voices and 3,000 players upon instruments, and I was mightily impressed with the fact that Julien controlled the harmony with the motion of his hand and foot, beating time with the one and emphasizing with the other. To me it was overwhelming. But all that glimpse of the towers? Do you no it was overwhelming. But all that was tame compared with the scene and the sound when the ransomed shall come from the east and the wes and the north and the south and sit down in the kingdom of God, myriads above myriads, galleries above galleries, and Christ will rise, and all heav-en will rise with him, and with his wounded hand and wounded foot he What is

# CASTORIA

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Castoria.

children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." that I recommend it as superior to any pre-DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

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THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

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will conduct that harmony, "Like the voice of many waters, like the voice of mighty thunderings, worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive riches and honor and glory and power, world without end."

#### SHIP NEWS.

Arrived.

March 12—Str Aurora, 182, Ingersoll, from Campobello, master, muse and pass. ST JOHN, March 11—Ard, str Alaska, 1,348, Macauley, from Shields, J H Scammell and Macauley, from Shields, J H Scammell and Co, bal.

March 13—Str St Croix, 1,064, Pike, from Boston, W G Lee, mdse and pass.

Str Dunmore Head, 1,459, Burns, from Port Talbot, Wm Thomson and Co, bal.

Sch Morency, 159, Stevenson, from New York, J W Smith, coal.

Sch Abbie and Eva Hooper, 275, Barnes, W Smith, coal.

Abbie and Eva Hooper, 275, Barnes, oston, R C Elkin, bal.

March 12-Sch Rowena, Cameron, for Box Sch A P Emerson, Maxwell, for City Island f c. Schamm, Weldon, for New York.
Coastwise-Scha Thelma, Milner, for Annapolis: Wanita, Apt, for do, Levuka, Graham, for Digby.
March 13—Sch Alice Maud, Brenton, for
Vineyard Haven f o.
Sch Annie A Booth, French, for New Sch Prudent, Dickson, for City Island f o. Sch Lotuc, Granville, for Bridgeport, Sch S A Fownes, Ward, for City Island f o. Coastwise—Sch V T H, Hayden, for Digby.

Salled.

March 13 Sir Evangeline, Williams, for ondon via Halifax.

#### DOMESTIC PORTS. Arrived.

HALIFAX, March 9—Ard, str Lusitank rom St John, and sailed for Liverpool; sc feteor, Burin, from Newfoundland for Glou HALIFAX, March 10—Ard, strs Ocamo from Demerara, Windward Islands and Bermuda; Halifax, from Boston; Leopold Il from London for New York (short of coal). HALIFAX, NS, March II—Ard, strs Beta from Jamaics, Turks Island and Bermuda Glencoe, from St Johns, NF, schs Lizzie & Stanwcod, from Fortune Bay, NF, for Gloucester; Edward A Perkins, from Grandanks. Banks.

HALIFAX, March 12.—Ard, strs Pro Patris
from St Pierre, Miq. and sailed for Bostor
Montfort, from Liverpool; Silvia, from No

New York for Hull, having repaired.
From Halifax, 11th inst, strs Leopold, for New York; Oruro, for Bermuda, Windward Islands and Demerara.
From Halifax, 12th inst, strs Halifax, for Boston; Glençoe, for St. John's, Nfid.

#### BRITISH PORTS.

At Newesstie-on-Tyne, March 12, for bunkers, str Plates, Purdy, from Bremen for Huelva.

At Liverpool, March 3, bark Sagons, Thympson, from Darien.

At Barbados, Feb 5, schs Charlevoix, Taylor, from Macelo (and salled 12th for St Croix); 5th, Julia, George, from Bahia (and salled 11th for Trinidad); 7th, Severn, Kerr, from Rio Janeiro (and salled 10th for Jamaics; 3th, bark White Wings, Matheson, from Rio Janeiro (and salled 11th for Carthagens); 12th, bark Enterprise, Calhoun, can sailed 14th for Marchagens; 12th, bark Enterprise, Calhoun, for Marchagens); 12th, bark Enterprise, Calhoun, for Marchagens com Rio Janeiro (and salled lith for Car-nagena); 12th, bark Enterprise, Calhoun, com Liverpool (and salled 14th for Mar-nique); 12th, sch Mercedes, Saunders, from lelleusau Cove (and salled 23rd on return; 5th, bark Skoda, Lee, from Algoa Bay (and alled 17th for Mobile). LONDON, March 10—Ard, str Dahome, rom St John and Hallfax.

Sailed. From Bermuda, March 8, bark Athena, Coffill, from Colastine for New York. GLASGOW, March 9—Sld, strs Peruvian, for Beston: Sardinian, for New York. GLASGOW, March 9—Sld, str Alcides, for

From Barbados, Feb 8, schs Edna, D. an, for Santa Cruz, Cuba (to load cond managany for New York), 12th, Che oix, Taylor, for St Croix (to load sugar less York). New York).

MANCHESTER, March 11—Sld, str Manchester Importer, for Halitax and St John.

LIVERPOOL, March 12—Sld, str Lake Megantic, for St John.

#### FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived.

At Sabine Pass, Texas, March 10, sch Benefit, Faulkner, from Mobile.

At Norfolk, Va, March 11, str Pharsalia.

Smith, from Port Arthur—to sail March 12
for Liverpool.

At Mobile, Ala, March 4, sch B R Woodside, McLean, from San Juan, PR.

At Mobile, March 9, sch Congo, McKinnon,
from Matanzas.

At Nassau, NP, March 1, sch Rambier,
Rion, for Kingston, Ja.

At Dutch Island Harbor, RI, March 8, sch

Moams, Cathoun, from Rio Grande del Norte for New York.

BEYHOUTH, March 11.—Arrived: Stmr. Auguste Victoris, from New York.

QENOA, March 11.—Arrived, Stmr Werra, from New York via Naples.

BREMERHAVEN, March 10—Ard, str. Cherones, Hansen, from Savannah via Norfolik. Cherones, Hansen, from Savannah via Norfolk.

EASTPORT, Me, March 10—Ard, sch Ada
G Shortland, from New York.

PORTLAND, Me, March 10—Ard, strs Numidian, from Liverpool via Halifax; Symra
(Nor), from Harbits for Louisburg, CB;
schs Rebecca W Huddell, from St John for
New York; Elwood Burton, from Hillsboro
or Newark; Beaver and Rosa Mueller, from
St John for New York; Erie, from do for
Bridgeport; Otis Miller, from do for do;
Emma F Chase, from Red Beach for Boston;
Kioko, and Frank and Ira, from St John for
Boston; Romeo, Stella Maud and Walter
Miller, from St John for Bridgeport.

NEW YORK, March 11—Ard, strs LaChammagne, from Havre; Minneapolis, from London.

NS; barkentine Addie Morrill, from Ayres Dec 8, via Bermuda Feb 26. Acspulco, March 12, bark Mary A Walley, from Newcastle, NSW. Frunawick, Ga, March 11, bark Ossuna ws from Liverpool via Tybee. At Cardenas, Feb 22, sch Blomidon, Bax-ter, from Mobile; March 3, sch Demozelle, Corbett, from Pascagoula.

At New York, March 11, sche Emma D Endicott, Shanks; Sower, Fardle; Carrie Belle, Gayton, and Alma, Lent, from St John; R. D. Spear, Richardson, from Bara-At Ship Island, March 9, bark Cadar Croft, Nobles, from Newry. At Baltimore, March 12, str Peter Jebsen, from St John. At Havana, March 5, sch Corinto, Saiter, from Kingsport—experienced rough weather.

Cleared.

Cleared.

At Wilmington, NC, March 9, sch Lillie, Davis, for Halfar.

At Darien, Ga, March 8, bark Valona, Thomassen, for Liverpool.

At Mobile, March 10, sch G E Bentley, Wood, for Cardenas.

At Pensacola, March 8, bark Dilbhur, Oneto, for Genoa.

At Nassau, NP, March 2, sch Gertrude, for Key West.

At Mobile, March 9, sch Congo, McKenna, for Malayas.

At New York, March 11, scha Marion, McLeod, for Wolfville; McClure, Weatherbee, for Newark.

From New Bedford, March 10, sch Abbie K Bentley, for New York.

From City Island, March 16, str Dunmore; schs Ayr and Fraulien, for St John.

From Marcus Hook, Pa, March 8, str Aureole, Crosby, for Rouen-and passed out Delaware Breakwater.

From Bridgeport, March 8, sch McClure, Weathestle, for New York.

BOOTHBAY, Me, March 10—Sid, schs Rebecca W Heddell, for New York; Beaver, for do; Thos Borden, for do; Walter Miller, for do; Rosa Mmeller, for do; Comeo, for do; Elwcod Burton, James Stetson, Kioka, and Erie, for do; Otis Miller, for Bridgeport; Stella Meud, for do; Ays, for do.

BREMEN, March 10—Sid, str Platea, Purdy, for Newcastle-on-Tyne.

HYANNIS, March 10—Sid, sch Carrie Belle, for New York. Kehoe, for St. John.
From Rosario, March 4, bark Hillside,
Morrill, for Boston.
From New York, March 11, bark Ich Dien,
for Lunenburg.
From Hayana. Lunenburg.
rom Havana, March 5, sch fitta A Stimp-Hogan, for Jacksonville.

MEMORANDA. In port at Manila, Jan 15, bark Artisan, Purdy, dis.

BROW HEAD, March 12—Passed, str Manchester City, from St John via Halifax, for Manchester.

SPOKEN. well.
TY ISLAND, March 16 Bound sol
Gypsum King, from Turks Island: Se
Grimes, from Calais, Me; Kennebec, fr
its, Me; Viola, from St John; Mari
n St John.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. BOSTON Mass, March 2—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that as soon as practicable after March 15 the nun, can and bell buoys in the Sound Lighthouse district, taken up at the beginning of winter, will be replaced in their respective locations. PORTLAND, March 11.—West Penobscot Bay, Maine—Notice is hereby given that Bantam Ledge buoy, a red and black horizontally striped spar, and Foster Ledge buoy, a red and black horizontally striped spar, reported adrift February 26, was replaced March 9.

VOL. 24.

PARLIA

Hon. Mr. Fielding'

Messis. Osler and Single Instance

OTTAWA, Marc Fielding delivered today. He was re applause from the when he arose. Hi side by side with regime. He devote the consideration of the blue books, w the blue books, been published. His owing to the utter a disappointing, as supposed to be prer his promises in reg Mr. Fielding congr on the great prosper isted during the pa had once more the pa had once more the pa before the house and the condition of the ment was better that Although expenditu were able to show a of \$8,054,714, the lar

of the country.

Taking up the current year, Mr. F the revenue to Mar 942,177, a material previous year. No expected in receipts the railways, post revenue showed office department turned in the two receipts for Januar year in which the

For the whole

siderable sum are capital expenditure deficit at the end \$1,800,000. Mr. Fielding attr keep above water ditures required for and for the improvement Taking up the in the debt, he ground that Cana limit of prosperity

that there will b in the revenue in that the country and gain strength later on. He ant reverse, and conte keep pace with the of money must be Taking up the f July 1st, 1901, he upon to meet lan mands upon the steel bounties and will have to be met The custom of gracustoms for this pu

doned and the of under both gover the gain in trade had been encoure tariff. When cha

Driving Pincers.

Rasps.