

READY TO ADVANCE.

Bloemfontein Correspondents Cable That Arrangements Are Complete for a Forward Movement.

Boer Peace Commissioners Hope to Prevent the War Being Fought to a Finish.

Heavy Rains Have Removed All Danger of a Water Famine—Force at Wepener May Have Been Relieved—Kipling's Latest.

CAPTURE OF CRONJE.

N. B., N. S. and P. E. I. Boys Bore Brunt of the Final Fight.

Mr. Hamilton, special correspondent of the Toronto Globe with the first contingent, gives a thrilling story of the heroic work of the N. B., P. E. I. men in the final night attack that led to Cronje's surrender.

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trench in turn. From that time the trench went on, G. company digging, H. company firing to cover the work.

The work had been bloody enough. G had left four dead men in a row just in front of the Boer trenches.

H. company, as already noted, had come off scot-free.

LONDON, April 18, 4 a. m.—The government has chosen this as the moment to publish a despatch from Lord Roberts pronouncing on the capture of Cronje.

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Boer activity have seriously disturbed public equanimity. He is still three hundred miles from Pretoria. No one doubts the ultimate success of British arms, but behind the British army that crushes the Boer armies, an army of occupation will have to be installed.

Lord Roberts indicates that at least ten thousand men are advancing to cut off the Boers who are investing Wepener. As there are reports from the Basuto border that firing has been heard in the direction of the hills towards Dewet's Dorp, it is possible Gen. Chermiside's advanced troops are already in contact with the Boers.

Lord Roberts wires that he expects to clear the southeastern section of the Free State, east of the railway, and then swing round to the north, and to turn one after another the positions held by the Boers north of Bloemfontein. Gen. Buller's abolition of all press telegrams in Natal until further notice is taken to indicate that a movement is about to begin there.

CAPT. CREWE DEAD. FLUMER'S CAMP, Friday, April 14 (via Lourenzo Marquez, April 17).—A letter has been received from Commandant Symman with reference to the British wounded and prisoners at the Boer laager after the engagement of March 31, from which it is learned that Capt. Crewe died of his wounds. Lieut. Milligan is not a prisoner and is believed to have been among those who were buried. The British casualties were two officers and six men killed, three officers and 36 men wounded and one officer and eleven men made prisoners.

"ILL ADVISED." LONDON, April 17.—The publication of Lord Roberts' despatches describing the Spion Kop and other operations from Jan. 17 to Jan. 24, is severely criticised by Spencer Wilkinson in the Morning Post today. He characterises it as "ill advised."

"The effect of it on the army in Natal," he says, "must be positively demoralising, unless great changes will be made in the commands, changes which, if necessary, should have been made without any preliminary public ventilation of mistakes and cross-currents."

"By the publication of Lord Roberts' despatch, the position of Sir Redvers Buller is rendered untenable and his resignation or recall is a matter of course. But the government cannot be credited with arranging the matter with consideration or generosity. There was no need to trumpet these things to the world. The despatches might have slept in the archives, and Gen. Buller's recall might have been arranged with diplomatic delicacy."

"Gen. Buller was appointed by the government and by the government he should be recalled without exception. Gen. Buller should be recalled without exception and should be recalled without exception."

"The government is in supreme command and ought to assert its authority without first appealing indirectly to the man in the street."

APPEAL TO THE AFRIKANDERS. CAPE TOWN, April 17.—The Boer governments are circulating the following manifesto to the Afrikaners throughout Cape Colony:

"We feel that our fate and the fate of the whole of Afrikanerdom is at stake, and we appeal to you to stand up for our rights and to stand up for the honor of our supreme struggle."

"With you on our side the issue cannot be doubtful."

FINDING FAULT WITH AMERICAN HAY. NEW YORK, April 17.—It was learned today on excellent authority that the British government is finding considerable fault with some of the hay that has been shipped from here.

Between 2,500 and 3,000 bales were thrown overboard at Cape Town and Port Natal, not having been accepted by the army officers there. It appears that great quantities of supplies are being shipped from Argentina to the South African ports, the distance from the River Plate to Cape Town not being much more than half that from New York to Cape Town.

It is said that the man who took up this work for the British government in England is accumulating a fortune. His profits on this transport business are said to have already reached about \$1,750,000. It is said also that men on the other side were cautious about embarking in the work and hesitated so long that it finally fell to a young man with but little experience and he is reaping the benefits of his venture.

CANADIAN HORSES FOR THE FRONT. TORONTO, April 17.—Major Dent of the British war office remount department announces that he has sent out to the Canadian Cavalry regiments 1,000 horses and 500 mules. The animals are to be shipped direct from Montreal to Cape Town as soon as gathered together. Major Dent says that Gen. Buller is severely complaining that the plan of operations is not clearly described in the despatches. After discussing Gen. Buller's intentions, as communicated to Sir Charles Warren, who commanded the whole force, Lord Roberts points out that Gen. Warren seems to have concluded

after consultation of his officers, that the banking movement ordered by Gen. Warren was impracticable and, therefore, no longer the plan of advance as to necessitate the capture and retention of Spion Kop and Roberts' position.

As Warren considered it impossible to make the wide banking movement which was recommended, if not actually proposed, he should have acquiesced in the order to retire to show whether he did so or not. But it is only fair to Warren to point out that Buller appears throughout to have been aware of what was happening.

It is regretted that Warren did not have three hours for Thorneycroft to communicate with Major General Buller, who on April 17 at 9:30 p. m. for the purpose of consulting with Warren. Up to that hour the Boer position was as follows: The Boers had taken the station which had become essential to the relief of Ladysmith, Lord Roberts' position.

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who was removed from the active list last July last by the Marquis de Galt as a disciplinary measure during the excellent working from the Dreyfus court martial.

PROTEST AGAINST ST. HELENA. PRETORIA, April 18.—As soon as the Berne award in the Delagoa Bay railway arbitration was published, the Transvaal government offered to lend Portugal the amount she was condemned to pay (\$5,000,000) which, however, was courteously declined, the statement being made that the money was already provided.

The government is receiving many memorials from burghers on the subject of sending the Boer prisoners to St. Helena, and will formally protest to Great Britain on the subject.

Secretary of State Reitz says the Transvaal government is not taking any resolution regarding the destruction of the mines.

LEUT. COLDWELL AGAIN ON DUTY. LONDON, April 18.—The war office today printed a list of thirty-six names of soldiers who have died in various hospitals since the last report. Two of these deaths were the result of wounds, the others were from fever. The war office also issued a list of forty officers who have returned to duty, including Lieut. Coldwell of the Canadian contingent.

FROM TODAY'S LONDON PAPERS. LONDON, April 18.—According to a despatch to the Daily Mail from Lourenzo Marquez, nearly half the members of the Chicago ambulance corps, when offered Mausers on their arrival at Pretoria, tore off their Red Cross badges.

Aadbert S. Hay, U. S. consul, notified the Transvaal government that he must report the circumstance to Washington.

The Morning Post has the following from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday: "In view of the advisability of a retreat through Swaziland, mistakes of the Boers are now endeavoring to purchase secret information concerning caverns in the Greystone country which are only known to the natives, with the object of accumulating provisions and ammunition."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "The town has been deluged with rain during the last three days, which has caused the greatest discomfort."

Lourenzo Marquez, correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "Two hundred and fifty Boers started from Watervalonder, marching through the Zoutspanberg district, to intercept Gen. Carrington's force."

CANADIAN COURT-MARTIALED. TORONTO, April 18.—The Globe's special cable says: A letter from Bennett Burleigh, dated at Bloemfontein and published in today's Telegraph, cites a case of real hardship. A Canadian soldier, he says, was court-martialed and sentenced to 56 days' hard labor for appropriating one Boer chicken, while thousands who had committed the same offence escaped scot free. There was considerable indignation in the Canadian camp over the affair.

PLACED ON HALF PAY. LONDON, April 18.—Col. Crofton, who was in command at Spion Kop from the time Gen. Woodgate was wounded until Col. Thorneycroft was appointed to the position, and whose telegraph messages to Gen. Warren caused Gen. Buller to appoint Thorneycroft to the command, was placed on half pay today.

Private information received from Swazisbury today is the effect that Gen. De laet is leaving South Africa this week to resume command of a local district.

One hundred and ten invalids from South Africa, who arrived on board the American hospital ship Melne, reached Aldershot this evening.

WEPENER RELIEVED. LONDON, April 19.—The Telegraph in a second edition publishes a despatch from Bloemfontein, dated April 18, evening, stating that all the Boers in the vicinity of Wepener have vanished. A majority of them went northward, but a party moved in the direction of Bethulle.

The Telegraph's correspondent among others, wrongly announced the relief of Wepener two or three days ago.

ADVANCED EAST OF REDDERSBURG. LONDON, April 19.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "A correspondent with Gen. Chermiside reports that the Third division has advanced eight miles east of Reddersburg and gone into camp where the Irish Rifles surrendered. Four hundred Boers had just evacuated the position. Gen. Chermiside had no further contact with the Boers."

HAS MAKEPINK BEEN RELIEVED? TORONTO, April 19.—The Telegraph's special cable from London says: "This afternoon rumors are very prevalent that Makepink has been relieved. There is every reason to believe the rumor true."

KIPLING'S LATEST. BLOEMFONTEIN, April 18.—An

entertainment organized by the corps has been given here in behalf of the widows and orphans. It included the singing of Auld Lang Syne, with special verses by Rudyard Kipling, one of which is as follows: The shannock, whistle, lark and rose With heath and wattle twine, And mangle from Canadian snows, For Auld Lang Syne take hands From London to the line: Good luck to those that toiled with us Since the day of Auld Lang Syne.

WAR SUMMARY. LONDON, April 20.—There is a continued absence of news of importance from South Africa following the recent movements of Generals Brabant, Rundle and Chermiside. These are assumed to justify the belief that operations to enclose the Boers in the southeastern part of the Free State are in full progress, and that nothing further will be announced until some achievement can be recorded. There is nothing to indicate that Gen. Thorneycroft's main advance has begun, but the correspondents assert that everything is practically ready and that the army is eager to start.

A train from Glen arrived at Bloemfontein last evening. The officer in charge reports that there was firing near Kamee siding, but no details given. Nothing has been received concerning the situation at Wepener.

The stagnation in Natal continues. Gen. Roberts' censures of Generals Buller and Warren have created a sensation in the colony. Opinion is divided between sympathy for the censured generals and approval of Gen. Roberts' fearless outspokenness. Nothing has been heard of any change in the commands.

LONDON, April 20, 4.15 a. m.—A deluge of rain, lasting ten days, has brought operations in the southeastern part of the Free State almost to a standstill. The creeks have become roaring rivers and the roads are streams of mud.

A similar message, dated Bloemfontein, April 19, 10.55 a. m., and beginning: "Via press censor, Bloemfontein, reports an exchange of shots in the direction of Dewet's Dorp, where the Boers are said to be concentrating after their withdrawal from Wepener."

There is nothing else to indicate that the investment of Wepener has been abandoned by the Boers. Notwithstanding the rain, however, the British have made some progress, as Dewet's Dorp has been occupied by them, probably by the advance of Gen. Rundle's division.

An obscure message from Allwal North, dated April 19, says that Gen. Brabant has arrived there; but whether he returned alone or with his troops is not clear.

Boer reports from Allwal North aver that from 8,000 to 10,000 Boers are at Wepener.

Extended reports of the Bloemfontein concert for the benefit of the widows and orphans have been called. No less than seven separate accounts are published in London today.

The concert, the weather and the bare statement that Lord Roberts is ready to move, are about the only things that the censor has allowed to pass; and the correspondent who announces that Lord Roberts is ready to move does not specify the direction in which he is going.

Gen. Hunter, from Natal, commanding the newly formed division, arrived at Bloemfontein yesterday (Thursday) and left immediately after conferring with Lord Roberts. To what post he proceeded is not mentioned; it is understood that he will operate west of Bloemfontein.

TWO MORE CANADIANS DEAD. TORONTO, April 19.—The Globe today publishes the following special from its correspondent with the first contingent: "Bloemfontein—Private J. Curphy, one of the stretcher-bearers attached to the Quebec company, and formerly of Grimsby, Ont., died today of enteric fever. Private W. G. Adams of London, Ont., died Monday of dysentery."

ROBERTS READY TO ADVANCE. LONDON, April 20.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "This city of canards has been brooding impossible peace rumors during the last few days. Everyone now awaits eagerly the announcement of a renewed advance."

"The latest arrival of rumors show an improvement on the earlier arrivals."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Thursday, says: "The requisite equipments and equipments have arrived, and all the infantry divisions are now supplied with tents."

"The Boers in the immediate neighborhood are quiet; but both sides are steadily preparing for the coming struggle. Lord Roberts is now ready."

"Several lots of concealed arms and ammunition have been discovered here this week."

"The epidemic of enteric fever is abating."

(Continued on Page Eight)

The "Furber" CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP. (ANTI-FREEZING). It is claimed for wood pumps that, being non-conductors of heat and cold, the water is delivered at same temperature as at supply. The "Furber" Wood Pumps are made of the best wood for deep and shallow wells. We keep standard lengths in stock, plain unlined and porcelain lined. Have iron cover and iron spout, threaded for iron pipe or hose; frost slide, which in winter can be raised to let the water below frost line, to be closed before pumping again.

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OTTAWA LETTERS.

One Case Where Mr. McInnis Opposes Chinese Labor.

Get Journals Claim Larger Prices Than They Are Allowed by the Queen's Printer.

OTTAWA, April 7.—"If anyone had predicted a few years ago that the member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) would have today made the speech which we have heard, he would have been called a false prophet," said Dr. Montague as he began his speech on the budget yesterday afternoon.

But Dr. Montague is not sure of the effect of the advocacy of Mr. Charlton. He thinks that a tariff which Mr. Charlton prates will be accepted in Ontario as more American than British, for no one had ever known Mr. Charlton to advocate anything British or anything opposed to the United States unless there was money in it for him.

Turning his attention to Sir Richard, Dr. Montague pointed out that the minister had begun by upbraiding Mr. Foster for filling 55 pages of Hansard with his "everlasting" speech. He pointed out that Sir Richard himself had filled exactly the same number of pages, and every body who witnessed his painful struggle must have observed that he was determined, since he could not compete with Mr. Foster in any other way, to fill as much space as Hansard.

Sir Richard had told the house that his own ministry of finance was beset by the worst of all depressions, one which compared to the depression in Mr. Foster's time, as the Rocky Mountains with the Hills on the Gull'snest. But Dr. Montague pointed out that the Canadian failures in Sir Richard's time were \$34,000,000 a year more than in the worst period of Foster's rule.

Dr. Montague is impressed with Mr. Mr. Fielding's graphic statistics showing the increase of trade and various other things. They show also how trade increased in the conservative regime, and how it went down when the grists were in power before. But the doctor suggests that the picture should be made to include the increase of debt, the increase of taxation, and if Mr. Fielding could get a sheet large enough, the increase in expenditure. It would be a good thing to illustrate the work with two pictures of Sir Richard Cartwright discussing expenditure, one before and one after taking office.

The member for Haldimand next turned his attention to the minister of customs and had some fun over the latter's makes, wherein he showed that the reform tariff had saved the Canadian people such sums as \$30 on one class of imports, \$17 on another, and some like indefinitely small sums on various imports. Adding all Mr. Paterson's alleged savings, Dr. Montague found they amounted to 12 cents per family, which was a small amount compared even to the extra sum the farmer had to pay for coal oil. Mr. Paterson interrupted to say that the government had made binder twine free, to which Dr. Montague replied that the government had also destroyed large Canadian twine industries, and formed a combine with a few Brit politicians and the American producers, whereby the middle man got 100 per cent profit on the penitentiary output, the favorite company divided 100 per cent in dividends, and the farmer paid just two prices for his binder twine.

Incidentally, Dr. Montague turned to Mr. Tarte's operations, as, for instance, when he compelled the harbor board of Toronto to appoint a harbor master, who is no good except as a politician, and to pay him \$3,000, while they had to hire other men to do the work.

Dr. Montague thinks that while this government was making a tariff preference to England, it might as well have secured the withdrawal of this embargo, which is, as everybody knows, a purely protective system. The English people know that our cattle are healthy, and they exclude them, not for fear of contagion, but to prevent competition. It is common claim protection under another name, as any British statesman will readily admit in private conversation. Now, says Dr. Montague, when the British government was not asked to return to protection for the cattle, it gives the preference, might as well have been asked to return from protection to free trade in order to give it this much advantage.

Mr. Fisher makes a great claim on the score of cold storage, though he admits that the experiment was begun before his day. He says that in 1895 the cold storage of 1895 was a one-horse affair, and Dr. Montague wants to know what kind of a team Mr. Fisher had with his \$3,200 system when he calls a \$2,800 experiment a one-horse affair. Dr. Montague says that the present team might be described as one-horse and a donkey.

The liberal party came into power promising reciprocity with the United States. They declared that it was necessary for the salvation. They have been in power four years, have appointed a commission which cost \$36,000, and come back declaring that the United States are "liberal, selfless, unselfish, and narrow," and that the people of Canada don't want reciprocity with the United States.

So long ago as 1889, when Sir Charles Tupper was high commissioner, he thought that our securities were unfairly treated and that Canadian credit was good enough to give our bonds the first rank. He called together the representatives of the other colonies, and they presented the case to the imperial treasury board. The chancellor of the exchequer reported to the imperial council that he had received the delegation and a conference was appointed to prepare legislation. Sir Charles was simply in the way. The financial authorities of the government were there, and Mr. Jenkins, the imperial draftsman, was present to embody the results in a bill. The measure was framed, the matter would have been brought to a conclusion then but for the disastrous financial crash in Australia.

In other matters, according to Dr. Montague, this government is not over modest. He points out that the English culture, and is in a position to judge of Mr. Fisher's policy. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier went west, he told the farmers that he had given them over their own department one of themselves. "A honey handed man," says Dr. Montague, "the popularity of the minister at five o'clock tea and other agricultural gatherings of that sort," but does not seem to think that Mr. Fisher's hands had ever been hardened by toil.

All these things Mr. Fisher found when he came in. He found an efficient staff and had sense enough to retain it. He found Prof. Robertson and was not such a fool as to refuse to be guided by him. Dr. Montague went on quoting Mr. Fisher's reports to show how he had simply gone on in the same lines. For instance, in Prince Edward Island the last government in 1892 reported one cheese factory and that under government auspices. In 1898 there were 22 cheese factories and two creameries on the island, and Mr. Fisher seems disposed to claim credit for the whole business, though he took office in 1896.

Again Mr. Fisher professed to have secured the abolition of quarantine regulations by which our cattle are admitted without delay into the United States market. Dr. Montague says that this was easy enough, as all that was necessary was to give the United States the same chance to send cattle here. The late government could have made that arrange-

ment at any time. But the late government was watching the English market and for many years retained the right to send cattle there, which was denied to the United States. We could not do that without establishing quarantine barriers against the United States cattle, and the late government did not think it wise to prejudice our stock in England by making this concession. It never gave up hope that the imperial government would restore the privilege which we formerly enjoyed.

Dr. Montague thinks that while this government was making a tariff preference to England, it might as well have secured the withdrawal of this embargo, which is, as everybody knows, a purely protective system. The English people know that our cattle are healthy, and they exclude them, not for fear of contagion, but to prevent competition. It is common claim protection under another name, as any British statesman will readily admit in private conversation.

There remain, however, some thirty-five or forty bills and orders in charge of private members which have been advanced a stage and remain for second reading or consideration in other form. By and by, when the government takes the rest of the time from the private members, these orders will be cut off in their youth and their beauty.

The Chinese question we have always with us. Yesterday it came up on a motion to amend a bill to charter a railway company in British Columbia. The railway company is the Dunsmuir family, who own a large part of everything on Vancouver Island and who, according to Mr. McInnis, have done more to degrade labor than anyone else on the Pacific coast. Mr. McInnis said that the Dunsmuirs and his views are probably affected by that fact. The Dunsmuirs probably think that their labor would be still more degraded if it were used to assist Mr. McInnis to arrive at the house of commons. The Dunsmuirs want the railway to give them a monopoly on the island, and they are probably affected by that fact. The Dunsmuirs probably think that their labor would be still more degraded if it were used to assist Mr. McInnis to arrive at the house of commons.

Mr. Morrison does not understand why his fellow grit from Nanaimo is more anxious to shut out Chinese labor from this particular railway than from some others. Mr. McInnis says that he would have opposed it in all cases but for the fact that it would come to Ottawa for a charter. The British Columbia provincial charters contain provisions against Chinese labor. It is a harmless clause, seeing that the bills are disallowed as unconstitutional.

In this case Mr. McInnis pushed the motion to a vote and succeeded in obtaining a good deal of support. There is a strong feeling in the house that the employment of Chinese in large industries is not in the interests of the country and tend to degrade self-respecting labor. It is impossible for other men to compete with Chinese labor, for no Canadian can live on the wages on which a Chinaman can save money. Sir Wilfrid promises later in the session to bring in a measure to further restrict Chinese immigration and asks that the matter stand as it is in the meantime. As Sir Wilfrid promised the people of Vancouver four years ago to carry out their wishes in prohibiting Chinese immigration, some doubts arise as to the virtue of his promise. At all events 21 members out of 74 in the house voted for the McInnis amendment; five of these were liberals and sixteen conservatives, but scarcely any on either side were men in the front benches, who are charged with the responsibility of leadership.

We used to hear in other days about the reptile press, and the public accounts committee is struggling with the accounts and gains of the newspapers supporting the government. That lively journal, the Montreal Herald, a great friend of Mr. Tarte's and said to be largely owned by one or two dominion ministers, was the largest publication last year in the spoils of office. It does not appear to have been as well paid as it desired to be for the Queen's printer cut down its bill for intercolonial printing by ten, twenty and thirty per cent. One of the oddities of the situation is the appearance of Sozorrillo of Brant as an advocate of larger prices. Mr. Somerville is a printer, and it used to be his business when his party was in opposition to hunt down the tory press for over charging. Yesterday he protested against the action of the Queen's printer in cutting down the bills of the Montreal Herald and declared that the prices he allowed were altogether too small. Dr. Dawson does not agree with this proposition, and testified that the bills as allowed were quite correct, and that the original charge was excessive. The matter of the \$700 charge for a one page advertisement is still under examination.

Mr. Charloton says that a man with half a brain would know that Chamberlain never offered Canada a chance to get a preference. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier quoted in London, Ontario, Chamberlain's own words to show that he had offered us a chance and Dr. Montague would like to know what fraction of a brain Mr. Chamberlain's leader possesses. But the fact is that Laurier and Charloton and Cartwright are now trying to mislead the English people, as they formerly tried to delude the people of the United States. They tried to make our neighbors think that they could coerce us into the loss of our independence. They now try to make the English people believe that we do not want any better terms in the English market than are given to the United States. In this way they may for a time postpone the inevitable event. But the time is coming when the little Englishers in Canada will give way before the larger Imperial sentiment. England's hope is in reaping her colonies with her own people and to prosper by mutual preference. Today she depends on rations, some of them unfriendly, and of them liable to be hostile, for her food supply, while millions of acres of wheat fields lie waste in Canada. These lands contain the supply which

will develop and strengthen the empire, not only for the present but for all time to come. So discourses Dr. Montague.

OTTAWA, April 10.—A great run was made on the dockets yesterday. The first two or three notices of motion were dropped through the absence of the members in charge, and three whose orders were farther down had no idea that their motion would be reached and were not on deck. Dr. Roddick's resolution for the assimilation of standards of medical education and the appointment of a medical council for the Dominion was the first victim. Dr. Sproule's sugar bounty resolution had been anticipated by a motion of Dr. Montague and the discussion thereon. Col. Domville's motion for papers concerning the removal of General Fitzroy fell by the way side, and Dr. Rutherford's motion in favor of the appointment of a board of railway solicitors went over board. Then followed the motion of Fraser of Guysboro, calling for investigation of the matter connected with the construction of St. Charles branch railway, and one of Mr. Gibson concerning government railway passes in dominion elections. Mr. Reid of Grenville had a motion in favor of an export bonus for butter, but he was not there, and the motion was dismissed. One of Col. Domville's about the Royal Military College and another concerning the Tupper; and with one of Dr. Rutherford, who wants a purchasing depot for horses for the imperial authorities to be established in Canada. The episode of the order paper and cleared the docket of a quantity of private members' business.

Col. Prior brought the matter up by reading a report which stated that Col. Kitchin, the commander at Kingston College, had selected his quota of candidates and sent them forward for the minister's approval, and that the difficulty had arisen because the minister wanted to select them himself. Sir Wilfrid Laurier declined to explain, and Sir Charles Tupper took occasion to administer a vigorous rebuke to the government which has degraded the service at home and is reaching out for the imperial service. He pointed out that the minister had made the whole service subservient to party influences, contended that the commissions for Africa had been given to relatives and friends of the ministers, and that the government supporters had added injury to injury by asserting that minister relatives had sent their sons to Africa to fight for the empire. Sir Wilfrid Laurier declined to explain, and Sir Charles Tupper took occasion to administer a vigorous rebuke to the government which has degraded the service at home and is reaching out for the imperial service.

Mr. Morrison does not understand why his fellow grit from Nanaimo is more anxious to shut out Chinese labor from this particular railway than from some others. Mr. McInnis says that he would have opposed it in all cases but for the fact that it would come to Ottawa for a charter. The British Columbia provincial charters contain provisions against Chinese labor. It is a harmless clause, seeing that the bills are disallowed as unconstitutional.

In this case Mr. McInnis pushed the motion to a vote and succeeded in obtaining a good deal of support. There is a strong feeling in the house that the employment of Chinese in large industries is not in the interests of the country and tend to degrade self-respecting labor. It is impossible for other men to compete with Chinese labor, for no Canadian can live on the wages on which a Chinaman can save money. Sir Wilfrid promises later in the session to bring in a measure to further restrict Chinese immigration and asks that the matter stand as it is in the meantime. As Sir Wilfrid promised the people of Vancouver four years ago to carry out their wishes in prohibiting Chinese immigration, some doubts arise as to the virtue of his promise. At all events 21 members out of 74 in the house voted for the McInnis amendment; five of these were liberals and sixteen conservatives, but scarcely any on either side were men in the front benches, who are charged with the responsibility of leadership.

We used to hear in other days about the reptile press, and the public accounts committee is struggling with the accounts and gains of the newspapers supporting the government. That lively journal, the Montreal Herald, a great friend of Mr. Tarte's and said to be largely owned by one or two dominion ministers, was the largest publication last year in the spoils of office. It does not appear to have been as well paid as it desired to be for the Queen's printer cut down its bill for intercolonial printing by ten, twenty and thirty per cent. One of the oddities of the situation is the appearance of Sozorrillo of Brant as an advocate of larger prices. Mr. Somerville is a printer, and it used to be his business when his party was in opposition to hunt down the tory press for over charging. Yesterday he protested against the action of the Queen's printer in cutting down the bills of the Montreal Herald and declared that the prices he allowed were altogether too small. Dr. Dawson does not agree with this proposition, and testified that the bills as allowed were quite correct, and that the original charge was excessive. The matter of the \$700 charge for a one page advertisement is still under examination.

Mr. Charloton says that a man with half a brain would know that Chamberlain never offered Canada a chance to get a preference. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier quoted in London, Ontario, Chamberlain's own words to show that he had offered us a chance and Dr. Montague would like to know what fraction of a brain Mr. Chamberlain's leader possesses. But the fact is that Laurier and Charloton and Cartwright are now trying to mislead the English people, as they formerly tried to delude the people of the United States. They tried to make our neighbors think that they could coerce us into the loss of our independence. They now try to make the English people believe that we do not want any better terms in the English market than are given to the United States. In this way they may for a time postpone the inevitable event. But the time is coming when the little Englishers in Canada will give way before the larger Imperial sentiment. England's hope is in reaping her colonies with her own people and to prosper by mutual preference. Today she depends on rations, some of them unfriendly, and of them liable to be hostile, for her food supply, while millions of acres of wheat fields lie waste in Canada. These lands contain the supply which

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OTTAWA, April 11.—It is unfortunate that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not had opportunity to speak to Lord Minto during the last week or so. His excellency has been here and was supposed to be at home to the premier. But from reasons that are not mentioned neither the premier nor the minister of militia could tell what was the matter about the imperial commissions to Canadian officers, because

the communication had been carried on through Lord Minto and he had not given permission to tell the story.

A few days ago it was announced that a number of commissions in the imperial army were to be given to Canadian officers. Some of these were to go to the Canadian officers now in Africa, some to cadets at the Royal Military College and the remainder to militia officers at home with their commands. The department of militia issued an order accordingly, which order was cancelled a week later. The only reason given for the cancellation is a difference over the conditions attached to the appointment. It is understood that the imperial government desired the appointment to be made by the imperial officers; those in the military college by the commandant of that institution.

The Laurier government having grasped for the party at the patronage of the militia department, having sent away the commander-in-chief, who was disposed to make his appointments on military grounds alone; having cancelled the general's selections of officers for special service training, which was happened to be conservative; and having got itself and the imperial officer involved in a question of veracity as to the reasons for this case to prevent the war office from appointing Canadians to the militia service, the recommendation of military men in Canada, and insists on making these imperial commissions a matter of political spoils in Canada.

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Advertisement for SURPRISE SOAP. Includes an illustration of a woman washing clothes and the text: "Make Child's Play of Wash Day. SURPRISE SOAP. A pure hard soap which has remarkable qualities for easy and quick washing. SURPRISE really makes Child's Play of Wash Day. Try it yourself. ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. St. Stephen, N.B."

price, it would have made not \$85,000, but \$250,000 profit. The house held its breath at this, because it seemed to say that the company had lost \$185,000 by working up the raw material, and that the purchasers who would have paid that money for it would have lost an equal amount if they had got it. Then it is known that \$250,000 far exceeds the value of the total year's output after it is made into twine. Mr. Heyd was evidently roaming.

It would hardly be worth while to follow this gentleman through his arguments if he had not been heralded as one of the coming statesmen of the liberal party. But we may refer to Mr. Heyd's statement that our imports from the United States are necessarily larger because they are raw material because it is a growing time in our factories. Very near Mr. Heyd as he spoke at Mr. Charlton, a much ableer libral, who a few days ago declared truly that Canadians had bought last year from the States fifty per cent more manufactured goods than they bought from Britain of all kinds of goods, and \$12,000,000 more than our sales of all kinds of goods to the United States. Mr. Charlton has shown that the United States was capturing our market for its manufactures and refusing to buy either Canadian manufactures or natural products. But all this does not worry Mr. Heyd, whose desire to present the other side of the case is so strong that he is willing to accept the tonnage of steamers coming to our ports as a test of the quantity of imports from England.

And then Mr. Heyd turned the wheel of his wrath on those who argue in favor of a preference to Canadian goods from England. It would jeopardize future prosperity to give the colonies the preference. It would unite the world against Britain. It would shut Canada out from markets elsewhere. Such an idea would create a rebellion among the English workmen. We have heard from the statesmen, said Mr. Heyd, but we have not heard from Hyde Park, nor from the millions of toilers throughout England, not yet from the 1,100,000 paupers who are starving in the streets. It is not a gross error in that mass belief that an effort is made to make their life harder than it is there will be a revolution. You are dealing with a dangerous element, he declared; when you tax the English people's food you do the devil's work. Such an idea would create a rebellion from the brain of a man who hates his fellow men. So spoke Mr. Heyd.

This was magnificent but meaningless. Mr. Heyd knows that it is in the centres of British industry and commerce that the preferential trade bill has the most friends. He ought to know that in busy Birmingham the chamber of commerce is friendly to Chamberlain, who probably understands the British artisan as well as Mr. Heyd does, has declared that if the colonies desired Great Britain to impose a tax on foreign corn, sugar and wool, they would not buy in England by a blank refusal. He should know that these very words of Mr. Chamberlain were quoted in Canada with approval by his own leader four years ago when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was pledging himself to sell the imperial trade. The interests of the British laborer were as much involved as those of the Canadian producer. As when Mr. Heyd declared that he had no sympathy with those in Canada who believed they could get preferential trade, or with those who, not believing so, pretended to have that belief, he was denouncing the leader of his own party.

The speech of Mr. Heyd is admirable in so far as it has influence to make it harder for Canada to obtain a preference in England. He is doing a service to the people of Great Britain that the project asks a sacrifice from them, and that it means suffering and privation to their working men and greater poverty to their poor. He conceals the fact that such a preference opens up to English labor new hopes and new fields, that to the million of paupers, if they are honest and industrious, it offers new homes and prospects of comfort and affluence instead of continued pauperism. To Mr. Heyd and his leaders there seems to be some advantage in fighting the policy now, just as there was two years ago in supporting it. Apparently they are willing to do either, no matter what becomes of the English pauper or the Canadian farmer.

Mr. Bergeron is not worrying himself about the matter, and another line. The Canadian binder twine is cheaper? Do not woolen? Are their fairer higher prices, in the city of farm-questions with people. The an increase Tarte gives a joyful and about his procedure. Mr. line. Then it tends to have contract falls says it is all exterior, as Dwight contemplates about devoted as a narrative.

The minister house that T and Mr. Tar the completed canal. Im assessed opera completed the despatched this on these ca- liable for a out at a high tractors. T completed as carried out. Then here commercial United States after the it would be end. A few trade was hi went to En policy, findi opposite sil had been in direction. The financ house to tell been created the origin from the U ever they di we are inco England, wh during the were in- increased for British mar ing our ma industries. I duer. It selved, said cient proteo and raise against fore said he, is manufacture mer. The livra dearged his partial pref- sisting the Jubilee land that cur blood a ur-to help came back a war. The of him he government to send the It was not and sent t made a spe- postle of h. But he is the anti-vi- vices. Mr. three friend the governi that there between t makes an I of commor Mr. Argon into Queb "Don't be things beo forces him a word of i Ard Mr. away for is an op- Mackenzie circles the whatever it it while bi- gone away to endure. He exuded He exspect industries in the Yuk one day a blackball? We have don't know is in Lond- On the 21 more Free The next e making te Whether h John's sub wherever h him larg- carried, at 000 of app Altogethe geon, 41ds only to be be. The gener master, has succo Wifrid am- ment a w- Egreon, ing but b- becoming bring the

self about statistics. The house has had about thirty hours of statistical argument and Mr. Bergeron took another line. After all, he asks, does the Canadian farmer pay less for his binder than he formerly paid? Does he get his mowing machine any cheaper? Do the people find cotton and woolen goods more easy to buy? Are their farm products bringing a higher price, and with the same quantity of farm produce buy more goods in the village store? These are the questions which come home to the people. The minister comes here with an increase in the preference. Mr. Tarte gives himself a dinner at Valleyfield and tells the manufacturer that this protection will not be reduced. Mr. Dohell condemns the fast line. Then he takes it up and pretends to have a contract. Then the contract falls and all the time Dohell says it is all right. The minister for the exterior, as Mr. Bergeron calls Mr. Dohell, comes to the house now and talks about free trade, while he is elected as a protectionist and a conservative.

The minister of railways assures the house that the canals are completed, and Mr. Tarte last year inaugurated the completion of the Beauharnois canal. Immediately afterwards he assailed opposition and has not been completed yet. The government has cancelled the conservative contracts on these canals, laying themselves liable for damages, giving them out at a higher price to grant contracts. The same policy was not completed as soon as they would have been if the original contract had been carried out.

Then here is the premier. In 1891 commercial reciprocity with the United States was his policy. He told us after the election that year that it would be his guiding star to the end. A few years later preferential trade was his guiding star. Then he went to England and opposed this policy, finding a guiding star in the opposite side of the heavens. He has had a whole firmament for guiding stars and never steers long in one direction.

The finance minister comes to the house to tell us that a preference has been created for us in the hearts of the English people, though they buy from the United States more than ever they did before. He tells us that we are increasing our purchases of English goods, whereas they have been during the last two years that they were in the previous three, while our imports from the United States have increased forty per cent. It is not the British manufacturer who is capturing our markets and swamping our industries, it is the United States producer. If you want to protect yourself, said Mr. Bergeron, keep sufficient protection against all the world and raise your duties still higher against foreign countries. My policy is to protect the Canadian manufacturer and the Canadian farmer.

The premier of Canada had not only changed his attitude in regard to imperial preferences, but in respect to assisting the empire. When he was at the public he told the people of England that we were ready to shed all our blood and pour out all our treasure to help the mother country. He came back to Canada with a new policy. "Don't be afraid," he has to say such things because Sir Charles Tupper forces him to do it, but he doesn't mean a word of it.

And Mr. Sifton they say has gone away for an operation. Others say it is an operation in the Yukon scandals. Mackenzie and Menn in financial circles that he is carrying on. But whatever it is, he could not undertake it while his friends in Manitoba wanted him to fight their battle, and he has gone away now when the house wants to enquire into the Yukon scandals. He evaded the enquiry a year ago. He escapes it now. Meanwhile loyal, industrious, and honorable Canadians in the Yukon are writing home disgraceful accounts of the booting and blackmail that goes on up there.

We have also lost Mr. Tarte. We don't know where he is. One day he is in London federating the empire. One day he is in Paris, where he is more French than the Frenchmen. The next day he is with Dr. Leyds, making terms for Paul Kruger. Whether he is in Brussels or Berlin or Johannesburg we do not know. But wherever he is he has a retinue about him larger than Li Hung Chang ever carried, and has the handling of \$50,000 of appropriation.

Altogether, according to Mr. Bergeron, this is a remarkable ministry, only to be compared with the Quebec government led by Sir Wilfrid's former mentor, Count Mercier. Mr. Tarte has succeeded to the control of Sir Wilfrid and is running this government a wild race. According to Mr. Bergeron, it has been very entertaining, but to the people of Canada it is becoming wearisome. It is time to bring the race to an end. S. D. S.

Woods' Great Peppermint Cure
Solely recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, etc. Sold by all druggists and retail dealers.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

Dr. J. W. Daniel, Elected Mayor by a Large Majority.

Ald. Allan Beaten by Col. Armstrong—Dr. Christie Re-elected.

Thos. R. Hilyard and Ald. Seaton Chosen as Aldermen-at-Large—Ald. Tufts Re-elected—Ald. Stackhouse Defeated.

The civic elections passed off quietly Tuesday, though the results in some cases were of a surprising nature. Probably the greatest interest centered in the mayoralty contest and that in Lansdowne ward. In the former there had been a general opinion that the fight between Daniel and Sears would be close, while quite a few people entertained great expectations of James Moulson's candidature. Count DeBury also was rather an unknown quantity. The latter failed to secure a majority in any ward. He had second place in Stanley and Lansdowne wards. James Moulson had a majority in Victoria ward, and generally third place in most of the others. Mayor Sears did not lead in any ward, but tied with Dr. Daniel for first place in Prince ward. Mayor-elect Daniel had a majority in every ward except Victoria and Pripps. Moulson and DeBury divided about a thousand votes between them, while Mayor Sears polled four less than one thousand, and Dr. Daniel, with 1,608, had the handsome as well as unexpected plurality of 612 votes. Mayor Sears some years ago was an alderman for Queens ward and has filled the civic chair for two years. In 1897 he unsuccessfully opposed Mayor Robertson, who was trying for a fourth term. In 1898 Mayor Sears defeated Dr. Daniel, and in 1899 was opposed by W. B. Wallace, whom he also defeated. Always an opponent of a third term, he failed in securing one for himself.

The aldermen-at-large election was hotly contested. Thos. R. Hilyard and C. Ernest Wilson were late in the field as candidates, and Mr. Wilson was not very well known to the electorate. The result is the re-election of Ald. Seaton, who has served many terms at the council, and the defeat of Ald. Keast by Mr. Hilyard, who has not previously had civic experience. Guys ward was a subject for even betting for some time before the polling. In this ward Ald. Cotwell, who was a member of the council in 1893 and again for several terms since union, was opposed by Ald. Stackhouse. The latter represented the Brooks ward from 1885 until 1892, when he was defeated. He again succeeded in 1896, and has represented that ward until the present time. About a year ago he moved into Guys ward, and being no longer qualified in Brooks ward, entered the contest for Guys. The Carlston contest was close, there only being five votes of difference in Guys and Brooks wards. Generally speaking, Ald. Stackhouse won in the north end and lost in the central portion of the city, Ald. Cotwell being re-elected by a majority of 140. In Dukes

Candidates.	Dukes.	Willington.	St. John.	Kings.	Dufferin.	Stanley.	Brooks.	Lansdowne.	Guys.	Victoria.	Prince.	Queens.	Total.	
For Mayor—														
Edward Sears.....	110	104	48	82	69	9	47	54	88	47	64	127	156	986
John W. Daniel.....	121	104	134	107	67	77	120	267	101	220	137	139	150	1549
James Moulson.....	49	38	31	43	51	10	32	49	35	38	308	55	63	634
Robert V. DeBury.....	27	51	24	41	35	13	32	21	28	29	46	33	42	426
For Aldermen at Large—														
James Seaton.....	157	249	73	90	118	32	82	132	154	180	200	155	204	1839
John W. Daniel.....	107	167	67	77	120	267	101	220	137	139	150	150	150	1848
Thos. R. Hilyard.....	132	216	98	101	125	81	367	152	112	212	205	270	291	1947
C. Ernest Wilson.....	173	183	88	133	97	11	69	191	99	54	85	170	270	1818
For Aldermen for Guys Ward—														
W. C. Rudman Allan.....	191	261	75	121	221	27	82	126	135	114	292	252	1705	
John R. Armstrong.....	154	225	97	121	149	32	36	153	121	190	162	142	188	1837
For Aldermen for Lansdowne Ward—														
Wm. Christie.....	124	209	83	97	159	32	84	225	150	246	170	156	1886	
John M. Smith.....	191	215	83	119	169	23	88	71	138	48	110	196	200	1769

GRIT GREED.

Another Triumph Scored by the Laurier Government.

It Captures the Selection of Candidates for Imperial Army Commissions.

OTTAWA, April 17.—The following information in reference to commissions in the regular army recently offered to Canada by Her Majesty's government has been furnished to the press, by direction of his excellency, by Capt. Harry Graham, military secretary: "Forty-four commissions are offered. Of these, 14 have been allotted to cadets of the Royal Military College, Kingston, the candidates having been selected by the minister of militia in the recommendation of the commandant, and whose names have been transmitted in the usual manner by his excellency to the war office. "The remaining 30 commissions are open to Canadian gentlemen and officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the militia, the responsibility of the final accommodation, as in the case of naval cadships, resting with his excellency, who will rely on the assistance and advice of his government. "His excellency is glad to be able to state that Her Majesty's government, recognizing the excellent service rendered by Canadian troops in South Africa, and the fact that a large number of Canadian officers and men are now serving there, has directed him to request Field Marshal Lord Roberts to transmit to him the names of 24 candidates for commissions for final recommendation from Canada. "The remaining six commissions

ward, Ald. Tufts was opposed by Alex. W. Baird, who was late in entering the field. Ald. Tufts leads the poll with 1,077 votes, beating Mr. Baird by 573 votes.

In Kings ward there was an exciting contest. Ald. Allan, who won last year by a majority of about 55 over J. R. Armstrong, his present opponent, was defeated by 78 votes this year. Ald. Allan lives in Guys ward, does business in Queens, and has an office in Kings ward. Ald. Allan has served one term at the board, and Col. Armstrong, who replaces him, contested the ward in 1898 against Joseph E. Hannan and in 1899 against Ald. Allan, both times unsuccessfully. He is new to civic life.

The big contest was that in Lansdowne ward, where Ald. Christie, who was a member of the old city of Fortland county, had served continuously in the city council since the union, was again opposed by Dr. John M. Smith, the well known dentist, who has twice before contested the ward. Last year Dr. Smith was within 75 votes of winning, but this year he came out 17 behind. Ald. Christie was defeated in the eastern part of the city, but was elected by the large vote of the north end. He was especially opposed by the Civic Reform Club, lately formed and for some time his defeat was thought to be certain. Dr. Smith relied largely on the silent vote, which, however, does not appear to have been as large as was anticipated. There were demonstrations at Dr. Christie's residence that evening, as well as in front of Mayor-elect Daniel's, while a rousing meeting was held in the headquarters of the latter in Ring's building, Germain street, at which the mayor-elect, several aldermen and ward workers made brief addresses.

GAVE TWEEDIE A BLACK EYE. CHATHAM, N. B., April 17.—W. S. Loggie defeated Provincial Secretary Tweedie in the mayoralty contest here today by 25 votes. In spite of the lavish payment of defaulters' taxes by Tweedie's friends, George Watt and James F. Mihner were elected in Queens ward, Watt polling the largest vote of any candidate in the contest. Edward Gallivan and Robt. A. Murdoch were elected in Kings ward; Alexander Burr and Michael Morris in Wellington ward, and Andrew MacIntosh and Alexander McKay in Dukes ward.

AT NEWCASTLE. NEWCASTLE, N. B., April 17.—In the civic elections held here today, Donald Morrison was elected mayor, and Hon. Allen Ritchie, Wm. Hickson, Phimey Hennessy, S. Leunsbury, Major Malby and H. Williston, aldermen. All the old tickets were defeated by a large majority.

AT CAMPBELLTON. CAMPBELLTON, April 17.—In the municipal elections held here today, Alexander polled 145 votes and George G. Mackenzie polled 144. At the declaration proceedings this evening W. A. Mott endeavored to secure a recount. Messrs. Montgomery, McLachy and Murray contested the application, returning Officer Veige granted the application, but Mr. Mott, on behalf of Mr. Mackenzie, consented to Mr. Alexander being declared elected when he saw that Mr. Alexander's friends were going to contest every step. The whole local government machine opposed Alexander.

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W. C. Rudman Allan.....	191	261	75	121	221	27	82	126	135	114	292	252	1705	
John R. Armstrong.....	154	225	97	121	149	32	36	153	121	190	162	142	188	1837
For Aldermen for Lansdowne Ward—														
Wm. Christie.....	124	209	83	97	159	32	84	225	150	246	170	156	1886	
John M. Smith.....	191	215	83	119	169	23	88	71	138	48	110	196	200	1769

will be open to Canadian gentlemen, as already stated.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Below will be found a list of American patents recently granted to Canadian inventors through the agency of Marion & Marion, solicitor of patents, New York Life building, Montreal: 647,423—Freeman Payzant, Lockport, N. S., solderless can. 647,074—Samuel W. Butterfield, Three Rivers, P. Q., slab-barking machine. 646,995—Edwin C. Johnson, Shutesbury, Mass., self-measuring faucet. "The following U. S. patents have also been granted to Canadian inventors this week: 647,079—John Currie, Montreal, P. Q., car-fender. 647,131—Cyrus S. Dean, Fort Erie, Ont., cleaner or scraper for boiler tubes or flues. 647,132—Cyrus S. Dean, Fort Erie, Ont., combined fire stop and scraper for boiler flues. 647,352—Robert P. Woodil, Winnipeg, Man., machinery for manufacturing bolt bottles. "The inventor's help will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents.

"Of wish O'd never learned to use ty," said Mr. DeLoe. "Fur what reason?" asked Mr. Rafferty. "Because I would be so much sicker if break off the habit now."—Washington Star.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The only medicine that is safe and effective for all ailments of children.

CORNS

Permanently and Painlessly Cured Within a Few Days.

A New and Successful Treatment that gives ease and comfort at first application. Prompt, Reliable, Efficient.

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR

Putnam's Corn Extractor never disappoints. It goes right to the root of the trouble and will remove the source of your annoyance in short order. Beware of the cheap, poisonous and dangerous substitutes that are on the market. Putnam's is safe, safe and harmless. Sold by all druggists.

CANADIANS IN THE IMPERIAL SERVICE.

(Pall Mall Gazette.) If the war in South Africa has brought its disappointments it has also brought with it a realization of empire. We have had Indian troops fighting for us in wars that have passed into history, but now for the first time Britain, Canada and Australia are fighting side by side in the common Imperial cause.

Much has been made of the colonial contingents, and the men in the street are proud of the empire's sons who have come from afar to fight shoulder to shoulder with the English, Scotch and Irish against the enemies of the Union Jack. Canada's first contingent has already undergone its baptism of fire, and a second contingent is on its way. But these colonial troops which the Dominion is sending out are not the only contribution she has made to the empire's fighting force. Amid the enthusiasm which greets the new found fact that the rules of the empire bear with a single through, it is all but forgotten that for many years the Dominion has been feeding the Imperial army with her best and brightest, mainly through the medium of the Royal Military College of Kingston, Ontario, over one hundred of whose graduates are at present commissioned officers in its ranks. Britain could not to-day be at war in any quarter of the civilized or uncivilized world without its horrors pressing hard on some Canadian homes. Scattered over the globe, with the troops in British, in India, in Mediterranean garrisons, in cut-of-the-way stations, wherever the British flag is flying, and what concerns us most just now, in South Africa, towards which the whole eyes are looking, are graduates of the Canadian Military College, which is aptly termed the young nation's school of war, giving of their strong, free northern life of the military purposes of the empire. Most distinguished among them is General Bimbas, who has recently left his important post, the Presidency of the new Egyptian railways, and has been attached to the South African Field Force, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel—the man who Stevens says never loses his temper or forgets his own mind, who as a subaltern, had a record sufficient to make the reputation of any engineer in the world.

And as with regard to the rest of Canada's martial sons—perfect machines all, and great marvels yet, thinking machines. Great Britain, recognizing the worth of them, has put them alongside the pick of her army, and even with this fierce competition, Canadian skill and training, and muscle and brain, welded and applied by Canadian logic, shows conspicuously. Around our men now in South Africa our keenest interest centres. Among these are Captain Hensley and Lieutenants Smith and Cory of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Captain Morris of the Devon, McNine, Royal Engineers, who has an important charge in the fortifications at Kimberley; Scott of the Staff Corps, and Von Hugel, another Royal Engineer who was wounded at the Medder.

Small wonder that this, Great Britain's latest war, has stirred the Canadian nation as it has never been stirred before. There is to-day in Canada no abstract glow of enthusiasm or abstract thrill of sympathy, but the living, warm, thrilling of mother for son and sister for brother, and the yet keener throeb of a relationship still dearer. From every corner of the wide Dominion a prayer goes up for the welfare of her sons who may be asked at any moment to yield their lives for the cause of empire.

Right loyally and willingly has Canada sent her sons to the front; men in whose veins flows the blood of the old regime, side by side with men whose stock is purely British, but all true Canadians, who bear the eagerness to serve under the Union Jack.

A YARMOUTH IDEA.

At a meeting of the Yarmouth board of trade last week the president stated that it might be possible to get one of Pickford & Black's steamers to run from St. John to Yarmouth and thence to the West Indies, instead of going to Halifax as at present. In reply to a question the president said that it would be profitable to run such a steamer from Yarmouth, as the whole western part of the province would be drawn upon for freight. He thought the St. John board of trade would support Yarmouth in the matter, though he had not as yet definitely learned their opinions. St. John shippers, in his view, would favor the idea.

FAMOUS CHESS PLAYER DEAD.

BUDAPEST, April 18.—Charousek, the well known chess player, is dead.

EARLY SPRAYING.

By F. C. Sears, School of Horticulture, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

It may be doubted whether the old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," will apply with as much force to any other farm operations as it does to spraying for many of the fungous diseases of plants, unless the spraying is done before the plants are attacked, it is a waste of time and material. And with all of the pests for which we spray, either insect or fungus, prompt applications at the proper time are necessary if they are to be effective. Let every grower in the maritime provinces, therefore, resolve that this coming season he will practice the most approved methods of spraying and then let him carry out that resolve.

The first two pests which claim our attention are the oyster-shell bark-lice and the bud moth. If your trees are infested with bark lice, or if they are covered with moss or old bark and look as though they needed a general clearing up, nothing would do them so much good as spraying with potassium sulphide, which can be bought for about 30c per pound, or with the leachings from wood ashes. One who has never tried it will be surprised at the wonderful improvement it will make in the appearance and thriftiness of the trees. It cleans off all old bark or roughness of any kind, thereby removing countless spores, and it makes the trees look almost as though they had been varnished. Try it and you will have all your neighbors stepping in to ask how you did it. And the beauty of it all is that whatever material is applied in this way will eventually find its way into the soil, where it will make the best of fertilizers for the orchard. If you use the rock potash take one pound to 3 to 5 gallons of water, and if the leachings from ashes, that leached from a barrel should make a cask or more of excellent spraying material. But there are two precautions to be observed in applying this potash. It must be done when the trees are dormant, which means that if you are going to use it this year (and that is what you should do) it must be applied during the present month, and the greatest care must be taken not to get any of it on the hands or any part of the person, as it is extremely caustic and is likely to produce serious results.

The bud-moth, which seems to be very troublesome in parts of the province, is one of the most difficult of insects with which to deal. The eggs of this insect hatch in the late summer and the little worm produced feeds on the leaves of the apple until about half grown when it stops feeding and passes the winter in a half-developed state, in little cocoons or nests which may be found by careful investigation attached to the twigs of the trees. In the spring, on the first signs of growth in the orchard, the little worm gnaws its way into the centre of the expanding bud and there plays havoc with the prospective crop of fruit by eating the young buds. Our object should be, therefore, to prevent the worm from getting into the bud, and to do this requires very careful spraying with Bordeaux mixture. It should be applied just as the buds are opened sufficiently to afford a lodgement for the Paris green among the points of the little leaves, and if the insect is very troublesome I should spray a second time a few days later when the buds are fairly well open, using for both sprays Bordeaux mixture with 1-4 lb. of Paris green to the cask. The Bordeaux mixture will adhere to the buds better than pure water and thus increases the chance of keeping the Paris green where it will do the most good. This treatment may not effect the entire destruction of the pest, but I am confident it will greatly reduce its ravages. And we must remember that once the worm is inside the bud, he is beyond the reach of sprays of any kind.

For the past two years Nova Scotia has been blessed with an abundant apple crop, while the world's crop has been light, and the result has been high prices for our fruit and "no question asked." We cannot hope for this to continue indefinitely, but must be prepared for the coming season to compete with at least an average crop from the other apple growing districts. And the best way to prepare for this is to put the best of our fruit on the market successfully compete with that grown in any other section, and what we must do is to make it all as good as the best. Growers can do this if they increase all through the season, and nothing will help more to accomplish this object than thorough spraying.

FATHER O'LEARY'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Rev. Wm. O'Leary of Kingsclear, York county, took place Tuesday morning from the residence of his sister, Mrs. John McDonald, Princess street. In the lengthy procession that followed the remains to the Cathedral were many prominent members of St. John and delegations from the C. M. B. A. and A. O. H. of Fredericton. There were no pall bearers. When the cortege reached the Cathedral six priests in the surplices—Rev. J. J. O'Donovan, Rev. W. C. Gaynor, Rev. J. Woods, C. S. R. and Rev. J. Feeny, C. S. R., of St. John; Rev. W. F. Chapman of Woodstock, and Rev. F. L. Carney of Debec—carried the body into the church, being met at the door by other clergymen. The body was taken into the sanctuary, and the office for the dead chanted. There were in the sanctuary His Lordship Bishop Casey, Revs. F. J. McMurphy, A. J. O'Neill, A. W. Meahen, H. Cormier, J. J. Walsh, J. Woods, C. S. R., Joseph Borsman, C. S. R., J. J. Feeny, C. S. R., J. J. O'Donovan, W. C. Gaynor, St. John; A. Roy, C. S. C., Memramcook; C. Collins, Fairville; P. Farrell, Petersville; H. A. Meahan, Moncton; W. Dollard, St. Stephen; W. F. Chapman, Woodstock; F. L. Carney, Debec; E. Savage, Sussex; J. J. O'Ryan, St. Mary's; E. Byrne, Norton.

HIS LORDSHIP DR. CASEY, AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE OFFICE, ACCENDED THE PULPIT, AND MADE A FEELING ADDRESS. HE

said he very much regretted that it was impossible to have celebrated a Solemn Requiem Mass in connection with the funeral of their dear brother. Only one Solemn Requiem Mass is permitted by the rubric, and that service had already been celebrated in Fredericton. The best, therefore, that could be done was to chant the office of the dead for the repose of the soul of the deceased. Descending from the pulpit, Bishop Casey donned his robes and said the burial service, after which, Bishop and clergy having retired, the lid of the casket was raised and the congregation given an opportunity to have a last look at the features of the deceased. Then the body was taken to the hearse and conveyed to the cemetery, where the committal service was read by Rev. F. J. McMurphy. The Cathedral bell tolled before and after the service. Mr. Landry was to play the Dead March on the climes, but as he commenced a wire broke and it was impossible to continue. A beautiful floral cross, on the casket, was sent by the members and ex-members of the City Cornet band, who were present at the funeral.

A Tearing Cold

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

DAMSON'S BOTANICAL BAISAM

It acts as a soothing demulcent on your parched and irritated membrane. It never fails to check the most severe cough, and, properly used, it will permanently cure the most obstinate one. 25 cts. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

For All Lame Horses

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
Whether they have Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, curbs, or other forms of bony enlargement, use **KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**. Cures without a blister, as it does not blister. As a liniment for family use, it has no equal. Price, 50c; Six for \$2.50. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address **DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.**

BOYD'S SWELL "FLYER"

BOYD'S SWELL "FLYER"
1900 Model. New ideas, new design, 14 1/2" tubing, bush joints, Springfield one-piece crank, high grade in every detail. Fitted with Victor tires, \$50.00; with Morris Weight tires, \$37.50; with Dunlop tires, \$40.00. Men's 22 and 24 inch wheels, and 24 inch frames. Black and maroon any year. **TO RICHMOND:** These Bicycles, we will ship to sample, collect on delivery with privilege of examination, on receipt of \$5.00. The \$5.00 is a guarantee of Express charges and is deducted from the bill; you pay the balance when the bicycle is delivered. **WE OFFER:** A splendid chance to a good agent in each town. You have your choice of cash or credit, gift of our best wheels, or better, according to the work done for us. **WHEELS SLIGHTLY USED,** \$3.00 to \$5.00. Price lists free. Secure agency at once. **W. H. BOYD & SON, MONTREAL.**

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NOTICE

During the Present Session of Parliament, Mr. Scott will represent the SUN at Ottawa...

Address: SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN.

ADVERTISING RATES

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, but if 75 cents is sent in advance...

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKEHAL, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 21, 1900.

NO END TO IT.

Now that the best is said that counsel for the government can bring forward in defence of their clients...

Dr. Pugsley is of course a clever and resourceful counsel. This is not the first, second or third time...

The valued Telegraph has lately devoted a great deal of attention to Sir Charles Tupper...

It is of course hardly worth while to seriously discuss such articles as those of the Telegraph...

MAYOR AND COUNCIL.

Dr. Daniel will enter upon his duties as mayor of St. John under exceptionally favorable auspices.

The school board of Dartmouth, N. S., is considering the practicability of establishing a manual training department...

E. A. Holmes' cannery factory at Westbrook, Campbellton, employs about thirty persons.

statement each year showed an excellent grasp of city affairs. He returned to civil life with a 25-4 record and the prestige of a notable victory.

There will be some new faces at the council board. Lt. Col. Armstrong, Mr. Baxter and Mr. Hilyard were not in the last council.

TRADE WITH TRINIDAD.

It is apparent that before Canada can hope to capture the trade in Trinidad and the West Indies...

George Corkum of Scott's Bay died in bed on Friday. He had been as well as usual, but ate an egg, which caused him great distress.

THE LION AND THE ASSES.

The valued Telegraph has lately devoted a great deal of attention to Sir Charles Tupper, whom its former editor regarded as the greatest of Canadian statesmen.

It is of course hardly worth while to seriously discuss such articles as those of the Telegraph...

The public will notice that the majority of the members of the legislature are quite willing that the present system shall prevail.

Dr. Daniel will enter upon his duties as mayor of St. John under exceptionally favorable auspices.

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E. A. Holmes' cannery factory at Westbrook, Campbellton, employs about thirty persons.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 18.—The first arrivals of the spring fishing fleet from the banks came into port today.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, April 18.—The schooner Chieftain, Captain Wheeler, from St. John for Advocate, is ashore at West Advocate and will likely be a total loss.

HALIFAX, April 17.—An inventory of the estate of the late Hon. E. B. Baker of Yarmouth, filed in the probate office...

CORNWALLIS, N. S., April 17.—Henry Power of Canard has moved to Massachusetts, where he will reside with his family.

HALIFAX, April 17.—The schooner Chieftain, Captain Wheeler, from St. John for Advocate, is ashore at West Advocate...

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PATRIOTIC MEETING AT DOUGLAS.

The patriotic meeting held at Douglas Harbor, Queens Co., March 30th, proved a grand success...

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SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON V.—April 29.

GOLDEN TEXT.

He hath done all things well.—Mark 7: 37.

THE SECTION.

includes the whole story of John's message and Jesus' discourses thereon.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

About the middle of his second year, Jesus is still making known Great Principles and Truths concerning his kingdom.

HISTORICAL SETTING.

Time.—Summer of A. D. 28, following soon after our last lesson.

PLACE.—Jesus was somewhere in Galilee.

According to Andrews, it was on the same preaching tour in Galilee (Luke 8: 1-3), of which the giving life to the widow's son at Nain was the first recorded event (Luke 7: 11-17).

JESUS AND JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Read Luke 7: 11-35. Commit verses 22, 23.

18. And the disciples of John (a) showed him of all these things.

19. And when certain messengers of John were departed, he began to speak unto the (d) people concerning John, What went ye out into the wilderness (e) for to see? A reed shaken with the wind?

20. But what went ye out for to see? A man clothed in soft raiment? Behold, they which are gorgeously apparelled, and live delicately, are in the kingdoms of the world.

21. But what went ye out for to see? A prophet? Yea, I say unto you, and much more than a prophet.

22. This is he, of whom it is written, Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, (f) which shall prepare thy way before thee.

23. (g) For I say unto you, Among those that are born of women there is (h) not a greater prophet than John the Baptist: but he that is least in the kingdom of God is greater than he.

REVISION CHANGES.

(So far as they affect the sense.)

Ver. 19. (b) To the Lord. (c) Commeth.

Ver. 20. (d) The Baptist.

Ver. 21. (e) Of diseases. (f) On many a bestowal.

Ver. 22. (g) Receive their sight. (h) Have good tidings preached to them.

Ver. 23. (i) Find none occasion of stumbling in me.

Ver. 24. (j) Multitudes. (k) To behold.

Ver. 27. (l) Who.

Ver. 28. (m) Omit for. (n) None greater than John; yet he. (o) But little.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

18. John was in prison in Castle Machers, on the borders of Arabia, eight or nine miles east of the northern end of the Dead Sea.

These things—His miraculous power, publishing and sinners, his growing popularity.

19. Art thou he that should come?—The expected Messiah, "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world."

21. And in that same hour—Before the coming of John the Baptist. He cured many—Not merely to show his power to John, but because they needed curing. Jesus kept on doing his work.

22. The lame walk, etc.—Note the great variety of cures, the many forms of disease relieved. There was nothing too hard for his power. Each disease was typical of some corresponding moral healing from the diseases of sin.

All of them were expressions of his goodness and love. Moreover, these are the very things that Isaiah foretold of the Messiah's times (Isa. 35: 4-6; 29: 18, 19). The gospel—the good tidings of salvation.

23. Whosoever shall not be offended in me—Shall find no occasion of stumbling in me, shall see how my work and method of founding the kingdom, however differing from preconceived opinions, is the true way for the Messiah, the only one in which his mission could be fulfilled, and the only one foretold by the prophets.

24. A reed shaken—A weak, undecided man, moved by every wind of popular opinion.

25. Least, etc.—Greater than he—it does not mean greater in personal character, nor in eternal condition, but in present privilege, prerogative, station, as the least child is greater than the highest servant.—Abbott. He belongs to the highest preposition, with larger influence of the Spirit.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS.

(For written and oral answers.)

Subject—The Cure for Discouragement and Doubt.

1. Two Scenes: Jesus in Galilee; John in Prison at Machers.—Where

was Jesus, and doing what? (Luke 7: 14-17). Why was John in prison? (Matt. 14: 3-5).

II. The Discouraged Prophet.—An Eclipse of Faith (vs. 18-24).—What reason can you give why John was in doubt? What message did John send to Jesus? To whom did he refer by "he that should come"?

III. How Jesus cured John's Discouragement (vs. 21-24).—How did Jesus answer John's question? How did these things prove that Jesus was the Messiah? Meaning of "stumble" in v. 23? What does this show as to one of the strong proofs that Christianity is from God?

IV. Jesus' Testimony to John (vs. 24-28).—What was John's notice? What great impression might the people gain of John from his message? How highly did Jesus regard John? In what respect is the least in the kingdom of God greater than he? Where had John been foretold? (Mal. 4: 5; Luke 1: 17, 76.) Give a character sketch of John.

TO CURE A COULD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. Dr. W. D. Groves' signature on each box.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by J. W. Manchester, V. S., St. John, N. B.

THE WEEKLY SUN takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of THE SUN.

All enquiries must be addressed: VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

M. W.—I have several cows and an calf of tuberculosis. Can you tell whether they have the disease by examining them?

Ans.—An expert would be able to detect the disease by examining if the case was well advanced, but in the majority of cases it requires the tuberculin test. This is most satisfactory way, and by applying you can have it done free of cost.

Farmer.—My sheep are not doing well and are losing their wool. I have been reading about a sheep disease called scab. Would that be the trouble?

Ans.—Scabies is a contagious disease, and I do not think there is any in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island. At least I have never come across any case of it. Give your sheep a good wash with plenty of soap and soda and liberal allowance of salt. Also give them a little sulphur daily.

S. H.—I have a horse that took lame in one fore foot, and then the lameness passed to the other fore foot and from that to the hind feet or legs. He is very stiff and lame, gets in a good deal of pain and does not eat well and lies down a great deal.

Ans.—From your description it is probable that the trouble is laminitis. Put low shoes on the feet and poultice the feet two or three times a week with bran poultices, and keep warm and in a well bedded box stall and allow him to lie down as much as he likes. Give enough Raw Linseed Oil to purge him, and give in drinking water one ounce of Pulverized Nitrate daily for a week. Let me know how the case progresses.

Advice.—My colt, three years old, stubbed its leg seven months ago. The wound is a little below the knee joint. Pouliticed it and it healed up at times, but is again running and the knee has again swollen.

Ans.—Probably part of the stub is yet in the wound. Probe it and see, and if there the wood must be removed. Then dress wound with a solution of Creolin. If knee is very stiff the colt may always be lame.

A Lubec letter says: "J. C. Trevelin, the veteran contractor and carpenter of this town, has the contract to build the new \$10,000 summer cottage at Campobello, N. B., for L. H. Prince and family of St. Louis, Mo. The cottage will be of brick, with equal to two story structure, having piazzas on two sides. For a number of years past Mr. Prince and family have made yearly visits to Campobello Island."

ABANDONED VESSEL.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The British steamer Thornhill arrived tonight from Dunkirk, France, after a tempestuous voyage of 17 days.

Capt. Ansell reports that on April 2, 48 miles west of south of Bishop Rock, he fell in with a brigantine of about 300 tons register, on fire. He circled around her several times and saw no signs of life on board, the crew apparently having abandoned the ship or having been taken off by some passing vessel.

WILL PROTECT CHRISTIANS

PEKIN, April 18.—The government has issued an edict directing all the viceroys and governors to warn armed organizations that they must refrain from acts of hostility toward native Christians.

These officials are also instructed to punish severely any infractions of the order.

LUKE BYRON DEAD.

LUKE Byron, hotel keeper at Westpool, died on the 17th inst. of pneumonia, after two days' illness. He was one of the leading residents of Campobello, an active Episcopalian, a liberal in politics, and president of the Campobello Fishery Society. He was eighty years old. In early life he taught school at the Miramichi. He was three times married. His last wife was eighty years old. His last wife and five children survive him.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH CURE.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Flower, which reaches the diseased parts, cleans the mucous membrane, stops droppings in the urethra and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Bottle free. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medical Co. Toronto and Buffalo.

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

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

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

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,000 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

The first coal vessel of the season arrived at Joggins Mines on Wednesday last.

Miss Mary McLearn, sister of Dr. McLearn of Fredericton, died on Monday afternoon at her home in Halifax.

The Robb Engineering Co. has received an order by cable for two 250 horse power engines for an electric railway in England.

A farmer who was in town yesterday remarked that there was a lot of hay in the province and no demand for it. A large quantity will have to be carried over.

A Vercheres, Quebec, letter says: "J. H. Dunserean, a lumber dealer of this locality, has made a contract to export eight thousand boxes per month to England, starting June 1st."

Miss Fannie Burnside of this city, a professional nurse and a graduate from the Waltham, Mass. hospital, has been appointed to a lucrative position upon the Victorian Order of Nurses at Ottawa.

The annual meeting of the Tobique River Driving Co. was held April 10th at Andover. The following were elected directors: Henry Hilliard, Geo. D. Murchie, G. W. Upham, R. A. Estey, J. E. McCollum.

Hiram Trites of Moncton expects to leave this week with his family for Manitoba, where he will locate and probably go into farming. Several parties are talking of accompanying Mr. Trites to the west to locate.

Duncan Buchanan of Apohaqui left by steamer on Thursday for Boston, en route to Clay county, West Virginia. Mr. Buchanan expects to remain there for about a year. Mrs. Buchanan and Miss Buchanan will join him in June.

The fine residence of Frederick Coe, at Nigadoo, nine miles from Bathurst, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday. Most of the furniture was saved. Loss between two and three thousand dollars; partly covered by insurance.

The Bank of New Brunswick has received for the Canadian patriotic fund \$5, per Rev. Alfred Barnham, being amount received from David Vaughan to be added to proceeds of public concert at St. Martins, N. B., previously reported.

Rev. Ernest Simonsen, for several years past curate of St. Andrews, has resigned the curacy, and it is understood that he has been appointed by the bishop rector of Centreville. He leaves St. Andrews about the 1st of May.—Woodstock Dispatch.

Capt. Elias Hudson of Digby, whose wife died a little over a week ago, leaving him with three small children, has himself lost the use of his lower limbs and been taken to the hospital in Halifax. Capt. Hudson formerly ran the packet Wanita between Annapolis and St. John.

Miss Harriet Rainford, daughter of H. B. Rainford, clerk of the house of assembly, has been appointed matron of the Nurses' Home at Waltham, Mass., a position held by Miss McCleod, who was selected by Lady Aberdeen as superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses. The matron of the Nurses' Home receives a salary of \$1,000 a year.

In order to handle its growing trade between Cape Breton and Boston, the Dominion Coal Company has decided to have three large steamers built in Newcastle, Eng. It is understood that each will have a capacity of 6,000 tons.

It is currently reported that the St. John members promised to support Geo. K. Boston for the two offices of liquor license commissioner and issuer of marriage licenses, bids to be held by W. A. Lookhart. Instead of getting both, Mr. Boston gets neither, and his friends are indignant.

J. M. Sween, late of the Intercolonial copper mines at Dorchester, has been engaged as manager of the Baltimore Coal and Railway Co. It is understood that two tunnels, 300 feet long, will be commenced at once in order to get below the action of the atmosphere, thereby affording an opportunity to open the works on an extensive scale.

Monday's C. P. R. from the east carried an unusually large number of second class passengers, who represented what the great press called the "bone and sinew" of the country, and who were on their way to the neighboring republic to seek employment. The exodians were from different points in Nova Scotia and the Island.—Moncton Times.

Another addition has been made to the fleet of steamships sailing from Nova Scotia—the Amelsia, sailing from Great Yarmouth, England, and built at Ayr, Scotland, six years ago, for a company that operates a line between Great Yarmouth and Hull, Leslie Hart & Co. purchased her for the Pictou-Margdalene route and for the Pictou-Cape Breton route.—Herald.

A. A. Hayward has taken a contract to sink two 800 feet shafts at Glace Bay for the Dominion Coal Co. These will be the largest shafts in Cape Breton, and when completed will develop 50,000,000 tons of coal. The dimensions of the shafts will be 27 by 11 feet. Mr. Hayward expects to sink them at the rate of 100 feet a month. The work will be done by compressed air machinery.—Truro Guardian.

The Albert Mines property, owned by Capt. H. A. Calhoun, has been sold to A. McElwhe of New York, representing the American capitalists who recently purchased the Salsbury and Harvey railway and some mining properties in Albert. Capt. Calhoun and Mr. McElwhe met in Moncton on Monday and completed the transference of the mines, which the new owners propose to prospect anew. The price paid is said to be \$20,000.

THE ORIGINAL. There is only one remedy known that has a combined action on the kidneys and liver and cures the most complicated ailments of these delicate filtering organs, and that is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the original kidney pill. This world famous kidney and liver cure has an enormous sale all parts of Canada and the United States.

The Victoria Colonist of April 10 says: "Miss E. M. Burnett of Regina, N. W. T., is in the city, the guest of Mrs. A. J. McEllan. Miss Burnett is from Norton, N. B., and a graduate of the normal school of that province. She now teaches the art department of the normal school at Regina. She has been a welcomed contributor to some of the leading magazines. Miss Burnett came to the Coast to attend the teachers' convention at Vancouver."

Shubencadie, N. S., has its quota in the South African war. P. Anthony is in the first contingent at the front. Dr. Gladwin and N. McDonald are among the last sent to replace those who were wounded or killed in battle. Both were former members of No. 3 Company, 7th Batt. Dr. Gladwin belongs to Middle Musquodoboit, and at the time he decided to go to the front was in practice at Pictouctet, R. I. He telegraphed to Capt. Barnhill to obtain a place for him, which was done.

HORSES AND CATTLE have colic and cramps. Pain-killers will cure them every time. Half a bottle in hot water repeated a few times. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', do, and do.

Thomas Wasson of Toronto, who died from wounds received in an engagement in South Africa, was a Halifax boy, and a son of the late Thomas Wasson, who was one of the leaders of the famous sea-rovers George Brown. The boat named to victory on many occasions by Brown was named the "Thomas Wasson." The father of young Wasson was at one time captain of the steamer M. A. Starr. He left Halifax some years since to reside in Toronto, where he died a short time ago.—Herald.

BOER WAR MAP. Send FIVE CENTS to the Daily Sun Office for a large map of the Transvaal, showing all places where fighting is likely to take place.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. A BIT OF CRONJES FLAG. A cable from Bloemfontein early in March reported that Herbert Wanamake of C. Co. was missing. This week his father, John Wanamake, of Apohaqui, Kings Co., received a letter from him. It appears that after the fight at Paardeberg, where he was in at the taking of Cronje, young Wanamake fell out of the ranks with a very severe attack of dysentery, and for over two weeks was too ill to write or communicate with his people. He recovered, however, and has been sent to another place to recruit. In his letter he tells of the hardships endured, and encloses a tiny bit of Cronje's flag, which he asks the family to preserve with the utmost care.

A 1900 POUND HORSE. A fine specimen of horseflesh passed through the city yesterday. It was the pure bred Clydesdale stallion Island Lad, five years old on Tuesday, and weighing 1900 pounds. He was purchased from Nelson Orr of New Glasgow, P. E. Island, by Andrew Dunlop of Upper Hainesville, York Co. Island Lad is a beautiful dapple bay, with very heavy mane, with perfect action and pleasant expression. He is the heaviest horse ever raised on the island, though heavier ones have been imported. Mr. Dunlop took the stallion to Fredericton, where he will remain for the summer.

THE IDOL OF THE TOWN. The Most Popular Jockey in America and England Recommends Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. No jockey has ever appealed so strongly to public favor as Tod Sloan. He has achieved more than his most noted predecessors ever attempted, and stands in a class by himself. Not satisfied with his successes in his native country, he went to England, and now his fame as a successful horseman is on the tip of every tongue, not only in this country and England, but in every section of the globe where racing has found favor. When Tod first went to England his fame was openly laughed at, but his English rivals, and his victories made all England gasp. Having the stamp of Royal approval, society both at home and abroad, "kissed" him, and he is feted and petted to an extent that would turn an ordinary mortal's head. The great jockey was in such demand socially and dined and wined to such an extent that it was feared his health would give way. Too much society and the nervous strain of racing told on him. A two weeks' trip to America made him acquainted with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and their remarkably restorative effects on a depleted digestive apparatus, and he recommended them to an unlimited extent to a friend, saying, "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best thing I know of for keeping the stomach in condition and appetite in good repair." "Thousands of former dyspeptics can vouch for the truth of Tod Sloan's words, as 'Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets' have become a household word in America, and few families are without them. One or two taken after meals keep the stomach sweet by causing prompt and healthy digestion of the food. Perfectly healthy people use them after heavy dinners to keep their good health and to make sure that no ill-effects will follow an unusually hearty meal. Your druggist will tell you or your doctor either that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are composed only of digestive ferments, Asceptic Pepsin, Hydrochloric acid, etc., and for the strong stomach as well as the most delicate, constitute a safeguard against indigestion and stomach troubles. An important session of the Grand Division of Nova Scotia will be held at North Kingdon, Kings Co., on Tuesday, April 24th. The Grand Orange Lodge of N. B. will meet in this city on April 24th. The Fredericton Reporter says: "The session promises to be an important one in the arranging of plans for the further development of the society, which in this province has been steadily gaining numerically for years." Hugh Ramsay, a retired shipbuilder, died suddenly last Sunday night while on his way home from church with his wife in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Says the New York Mail and Express: "He was 67 years old and went to Perth Amboy from Prince Edward Island 21 years ago. He built a number of small gunboats for South American countries. A widow and eight children survive him." The steamers Hamstead and Springfield returned to Inlandtown Wednesday morning carrying a number of passengers and a large amount of freight. A number of people who brought down eggs and butter were considerably disappointed at the drop in the price of these articles. There is considerable ice still in the river, especially near Fredericton, where it was reported to be quite solid, although the heavy rain of Wednesday will probably do a good deal to break it up. In UNION BLEND TEA the best products of India, Ceylon and China are combined, and the result is one of the most popular table beverages known. A chance with every pound package to secure one of the key premiums, aggregating \$400 in cash. At Paardeberg, says a correspondent, one grave is conspicuous in a glade amongst the thorn trees. It is that of six of the brave Canadians who fell when one of the Boer trenches was rushed. The grave is covered with large stones, and a cross formed of planks stands at the head, with the inscription: "In memory of Corporal Wilbey, Corporal Withers, Privates G. O'Connell, J. M. Johnson, T. Scott, G. A. Riley. Royal Canadian regiment, killed in action, February 27th, 1900."

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

NEW GOODS. Top Shirts, Pants, Undercloths, Regatta Shirts, Overalls, Jumpers, Caps, Umbrellas, Brasos.

BOYS' CLOTHING. WINDOW BLINDS. Trunks, Bags, Valises, Good Goods. Lowest Prices.

SHARP & McMACKIN, 335 Main Street, St. John, N. B. N. B.—Any of the above goods Exchanged For Wool at Regular Cash Prices.

CANADIAN CADETS

Who Will Receive Commissions in the British Army.

The List as Approved by the Governor General and the Imperial War Office Authorities.

OTTAWA, April 19.—His excellency the Governor General and the war office authorities have approved the list of cadets of the Royal Military College to receive commissions in the British Army. The fortunate ones are as follows:

To the staff—F. W. Boyer Rideout, son of Mrs. Alice Rideout of Toronto; J. H. Feasenden, of Peterboro, Ont.; B. R. Dickey, son of Hon. A. R. Dickey of Amherst, N.S.; N. A. Oliver, son of Mrs. Oliver of Galt, Ontario; M. L. B. Lambert, son of F. X. Lambert, militia department, Ottawa. Royal infantry—F. B. Miles, son of Robert Miles of Toronto; R. J. McLaughlin, son of Lt. McLaren of Hamilton, Ontario. Royal artillery—J. Kirkland, son of Angus Kirkland of Toronto; A. G. Palmer, son of A. Z. Palmer of Ottawa; Geo. T. Hamilton, son of the Bishop of Ottawa; N. P. Stewart, son of Major W. L. Stewart of Montreal. Royal engineers—F. H. W. Archibald, son of Rev. W. H. Archibald of Halifax; Edward C. Baker of Ottawa.

RECENT DEATHS.

Eldon Dennison, son of John M. Dennison of Marysville, died on Monday, aged 20 years. Mrs. Rebecca Hill, formerly Miss Hazlett of Lower St. Mary's, York Co., died in Boston on Monday. Almida, daughter of James Estabrooks of Fredericton, died on Monday, aged 14 years. Albert J. Young, formerly of Salmon River, Queens Co., died in Lowell, Mass., last week. The remains were brought home for interment. William Ross, son of Rev. William Ross of Prince William, York Co., died in Washington State last week. He was 22 years of age, a graduate of the N. B. Normal School, and went west over three years ago. The death occurred at Boston Highlands on Friday of Mrs. William Nicholson, a native of Kingsclear, York Co. She was a daughter of the late Robert Kilburn and a sister-in-law of ex-Mr. A. Dyer of Fredericton. She at one time resided in Fredericton, but removed to Boston with her husband about twelve years ago. She was 60 years of age, and leaves a husband, but no children. Two sisters survive her. They are Mrs. Sarah Pickard and Mrs. Chippmas Atkinson and James Kilburn, all residents of Boston.

ALLITERATIVE MILITARY TITLES

A writer in the London Sketch says that apt and artful alliteration appears a sine qua non of the modern military work. "With Kitchener to Khartoum," and "With Methuen to the Modde," suggest "With Plumer toward Pretoria," "Baden-Powell and the Border Police," and "Kitchener and Kruger'sdorp." "Roberts' Ride to Rhodesia" could be quoted in a pill advertisement, and why not add to the already long list "With Robb's to Bloemfontein"? queries this enthusiastic Briton.

Str. Iticmac has been chartered to load deals at West Bay for W. C. England at \$25. 6d.

Notice to Subscribers.

John E. Austin is travelling in Queens Co. N. B. in the interests of the Sun.

900 DROPS. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Facsimile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, NEW YORK. 35 DROPS - 35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get O-A-S-T-O-R-I-A. The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

WEDDING BELLS.

A very happy event was the marriage at an early hour Wednesday morning of Edward A. Lawrence of Liverpool, England, and Miss Maggie M. McKinnie of this city. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride, Charles street, the Rev. W. O. Raymond officiating. The young people are prominent members of St. Mary's church, and received many tokens of good will from numerous friends, including a handsome present from the Young People's Association. They left in the early train for Fredericton, where they will spend some days, and on their return will take up their residence on Mecklenburg street.

WANTED.

WANTED—A capable girl for general housework in a small family in Halifax, N. S. Fair wages and expenses paid. References required. Address immediately P. O. Box 25, St. John, N. B.

WANTED TO GO HOME.

A young horse owned by a Mr. Tedford of Charlottetown, made things lively on Mill street yesterday afternoon. The animal was evidently unused to city sights and sounds, and when a street car put in an appearance it decided that the best thing possible would be to take a thorough ticket for home. Acting on the impulse, it bolted for the depot, and everything might have gone well, but the wheels of the sulky to which the horse was attached, got tangled up with a hydrant, to the exceeding detriment of the shafts and running gear generally. Freed from the encumbrance of the vehicle, the horse-sick animal continued its course toward the depot doors, but was captured and brought back. The remains of the sulky were laid carefully away in the yard in front of the elevator for future reference, and the horse was taken to a stable, to remain until reconciled to the peculiarities of equine life in St. John.

The iron ship Nina Fravaga has been fixed to carry deals from St. John to Cardiff, Newport or Swansea, at \$25. 6d., with the option of loading at Miramichi, at \$55.

The Norton post office has changed hands, William H. Baxter succeeding Samuel McCreedy as postmaster. The office was transferred on the 15th inst. The name is now merely "Norton," the word "station" having been dropped.

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

We feel warranted in asserting that our present stock of Clothing is the most satisfactory ever shown in this city, worthiness and prices being jointly considered. Every garment—whether a Prince Albert Coat or a tiny wash suit—is well and stylishly made from dependable and fashionable materials. The low prices are a natural result of extensive buying and quick selling. There is no better place to purchase your Spring Suit or overcoat. We omit detailed descriptions and simply indicate the price—range: for you know what quality to expect when you buy Clothing here.

- Men's Suits in Tweeds, \$5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.
Men's Suits in Serges, \$6.00, 8.00, 10.00.
Men's Suits, Black Worsted, \$6.00, 8.00, 10.00.
Young Men's Suits in Tweeds, \$5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00.
Men's and Young Men's Overcoats, \$8.50, 10.00, 12.00, 15.00.
Boys' Vestee Suits, \$2.50 to 6.00.
Two-Piece Suits, \$1.50 to 5.00.
Three-Piece Suits, \$3.00 to 8.00.
Blouse Suits \$1.25 to 5.25.

Write for our Spring Style and Sample Book of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

KING STREET, COR. GERMAIN. GREATER OAK HALL. SCOVIL BROS. & CO., SAINT JOHN, N. B.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

MAUGHRVILLE, April 12.—Rev. R. W. Colston held a morning and evening service in Christ church during the week.

Fred Dunlap, who recently married a Miss Burt of Douglas, York Co., has taken up his abode here for a time.

Charles Brown has leased his farm to Elias Hanson of Durham, who will work it on shares.

Andrew McCoy and A. McKen have moved their families here for the summer.

One of the piers recently built sank before the buoy was attached, and is, therefore, of no use.

The health of Mrs. Elizabeth Close is unimproved since she left Victoria hospital, where she had an operation performed for cancer of the eye.

Rev. H. D. Libbie officiated at the funeral of the late Geo. L. Brown, Judge of probate, which took place at Croncroft on Saturday.

Miss Perkins of this city, who has been teaching school No. 3 since the beginning of the term, has withdrawn and Miss Fanny McNally will undertake to complete the term.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Miles returned home today from Boston via Yarmouth, Digby and St. John, where they have been visiting friends.

The friends and supporters of J. D. Hazen, M. E. P., who are much in evidence here, are naturally much pleased and very proud of his speech on the bridge charges, and of the mastery with which he so completely exposed and condemned the shameful, incompetent and discreditable management of the public works department, as conducted by the late chief commissioner.

W. H. Fairweather left this morning for Toronto, where he intends taking three months' course of military instruction.

F. Gallagher of the customs department, accompanied by two lady friends, made a brief visit to Sussex today.

Dr. McCully and his wife, of Moncton, spent the Easter holidays with his father and brothers there at the old homestead in Sussex.

SACKVILLE, N. B., April 14.—The Methodist church was handsomely decorated for Easter. The organ bore a suitable text on a white ground; the platform was a mass of Easter lilies and palms, intermingled with a few bright blooms. The choir, though somewhat depleted by the Easter members, rendered the service after the custom of the "Christ Our Passover," and Miss Jean Sprague's fine contralto was heard in the solo "Resurrection," by H. R. Shelly. Dr. Sprague gave one of his most finished addresses. Twelve persons were made church members at the close of the service, after which baptism was administered to the infant son of Edgar Ayre. In the evening the service was taken by a Mt. Allison student, Rev. Geo. Campbell. The choir gave with good effect the anthem "He is Risen."

Early morning communion was held in St. Paul's church, and 11 o'clock service at St. Ann's, Westcott. In the evening at St. Paul's a semi-choral service was held, particularly fine music being rendered. An unexpected feature was the incomparable violin of Prof. Royer, whose exquisite playing has excited so much favorable comment. The tone of his instrument ran like a silver thread, beautifying and enriching all the music. Hall's anthem, "This is the Day the Lord Hath Made," was acceptably rendered, and the dust from Stainer's "Daughter of Jairus," "O Love Divine," by Miss Jane Estabrookes and Thos. Murray, was extremely pleasing. Miss Estabrookes' beautiful, bird-like voice has much improved with her study at Mt. Allison, and Mr. Murray's golden bartitone blends with it most harmoniously. The volunaries for violin and organ were given with excellent effect by Miss Cogswell and Prof. Royer. An eloquent Easter address was delivered by the rector, C. F. Wiggins. The church was attractively decorated, the font being filled with sweet spring flowers, the chancel and altar adorned with Easter lilies.

In the Baptist church an excellent programme had been prepared, but owing to unavoidable absence of pastor and several members of choir, no special service was held.

MEMFRAMCOOK, April 16.—Easter services were held in the Baptist church on Thursday. Without doubt Mrs. Filzard was the oldest lady in the province, having been born at the Mount, Gagetown, on the 16th of August, 1823. This would have made the deceased 168 years of age on next Monday. Her maiden name was Amy Akersley. She was married in the twentieth year of her age at the Slijp homestead, Lower Jemseg, by the late Rev. Samuel Clarke, a Church of England clergyman. Mrs. Filzard was the mother of sixteen children, eight sons and eight daughters. Nine children survive her, two sons and seven daughters. Many will recall the pleasant gatherings which have taken place on the anniversaries of her birth, to which old and young, strangers as well as relatives and friends have looked forward to each successive year, in particular during her declining years, in order to meet and converse with this always popular and much beloved old lady and from whom she always received some tangible tokens of regard to which in return, as was her custom, she gave the motherly patting kiss and good bye. Mrs. Filzard was an exemplary Christian. To the last this aged lady retained her full faculties.

Miss Tamara Gunter, teacher of the Robertson's Point school, times has been prostrated with pneumonia for some time, is lying dangerously ill at the home of her father, W. H. Gunter. She is under the care of Dr. M. C. McDonald. Her sisters, Mrs. Herbert Purlee and Miss Viola Gunter of St. John arrived here yesterday to visit her.

Grippe is epidemic about here. Those who are afflicted are: S. B. Orchard, Gordon B. Knight and Fred Durost, who came home from Portland, Me., Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Knight, who have been down with the disease, are convalescing. Mrs. James W. Stephens is improving from her accident.

Mrs. L. P. Farris was called to

Chipman on Thursday to visit her sister-in-law, Mrs. (Dr.) H. B. Hay, who is ill.

Harry Orchard has at present upwards of 6,000 berry boxes which he has made in his mill this winter, besides manufacturing a large quantity of water pipes.

Capt. E. M. Young's new vessel, which is in course of construction at Lower Jemseg, will be in readiness for early navigation.

Your correspondent while on a business trip to Cady's station on Wednesday last, had the pleasure of meeting an old friend in the person of James F. Roberts, the genial and obliging agent and postmaster at that place.

It was a surprise to see the connection with the Central railway at that station. Mr. Roberts, who is ever alive to business, has the ability to meet all changes and to conduct matters in a thoroughly satisfactory manner to the general public.

An expert miner from Colorado, who has tested the ore on the property of the late Douglas Harbor, claims it to be worth \$40 per ton, and expects it to begin operations.

Black ducks, wild geese and robins have made their appearance. The recent snow storm and heavy rains have raised the water considerably and much weakened the ice in the lake.

Samuel Baird of Chipman was here yesterday looking at the Britain Dam bridge, which he expects to contract for.

Mrs. J. E. Austin has returned from visiting friends at Springdale, Kings Co.—Frank Austin, brother of Cumberland Bay has recovered from his recent serious illness.

SUSSEX, April 16.—The attendance at our churches yesterday was unusually large, and eloquent sermons were preached by the clergy. Rev. Mr. Slipper, rector of Waterford, preached in Trinity church in the evening, taking his text from 1 Cor., ver. 57: "But thanks be to God which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." The floral decorations in the churches were very attractive, as well as creditable to the ladies.

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Early morning communion was held in St. Paul's church, and 11 o'clock service at St. Ann's, Westcott. In the evening at St. Paul's a semi-choral service was held, particularly fine music being rendered. An unexpected feature was the incomparable violin of Prof. Royer, whose exquisite playing has excited so much favorable comment. The tone of his instrument ran like a silver thread, beautifying and enriching all the music. Hall's anthem, "This is the Day the Lord Hath Made," was acceptably rendered, and the dust from Stainer's "Daughter of Jairus," "O Love Divine," by Miss Jane Estabrookes and Thos. Murray, was extremely pleasing. Miss Estabrookes' beautiful, bird-like voice has much improved with her study at Mt. Allison, and Mr. Murray's golden bartitone blends with it most harmoniously. The volunaries for violin and organ were given with excellent effect by Miss Cogswell and Prof. Royer. An eloquent Easter address was delivered by the rector, C. F. Wiggins. The church was attractively decorated, the font being filled with sweet spring flowers, the chancel and altar adorned with Easter lilies.

In the Baptist church an excellent programme had been prepared, but owing to unavoidable absence of pastor and several members of choir, no special service was held.

MEMFRAMCOOK, April 16.—Easter services were held in the Baptist church on Thursday. Without doubt Mrs. Filzard was the oldest lady in the province, having been born at the Mount, Gagetown, on the 16th of August, 1823. This would have made the deceased 168 years of age on next Monday. Her maiden name was Amy Akersley. She was married in the twentieth year of her age at the Slijp homestead, Lower Jemseg, by the late Rev. Samuel Clarke, a Church of England clergyman. Mrs. Filzard was the mother of sixteen children, eight sons and eight daughters. Nine children survive her, two sons and seven daughters. Many will recall the pleasant gatherings which have taken place on the anniversaries of her birth, to which old and young, strangers as well as relatives and friends have looked forward to each successive year, in particular during her declining years, in order to meet and converse with this always popular and much beloved old lady and from whom she always received some tangible tokens of regard to which in return, as was her custom, she gave the motherly patting kiss and good bye. Mrs. Filzard was an exemplary Christian. To the last this aged lady retained her full faculties.

Miss Tamara Gunter, teacher of the Robertson's Point school, times has been prostrated with pneumonia for some time, is lying dangerously ill at the home of her father, W. H. Gunter. She is under the care of Dr. M. C. McDonald. Her sisters, Mrs. Herbert Purlee and Miss Viola Gunter of St. John arrived here yesterday to visit her.

Grippe is epidemic about here. Those who are afflicted are: S. B. Orchard, Gordon B. Knight and Fred Durost, who came home from Portland, Me., Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Knight, who have been down with the disease, are convalescing. Mrs. James W. Stephens is improving from her accident.

Mrs. L. P. Farris was called to

Sunday was duly celebrated at this place. Grand high mass was celebrated at St. Thomas' church at 10 o'clock, by the Rev. A. B. O'Neil, C. S. C., being celebrant, with Rev. A. Le Blanc, C. S. S., as deacon and Francis Richard, Ecol., as sub-deacon. The Rev. E. Libbe, C. S. S., preached an able sermon. Solemn vespers were sung at 2 p. m. by the Rev. Fr. Roy, C. S. S., superior of the college, with Rev. Fr. O'Neil, C. S. C., as deacon and Francis Richard, Ecol., as sub-deacon. The college choir was in attendance, and the special music which was arranged for the occasion reflected great credit on Mr. Bourbonne, the leader.

Among the visitors who spent Easter at the college were Edward Mooney, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McFayre of St. John and Chas. Doherty of Fairville. Miss Mary McManus of Mt. St. Vincent convent, Halifax, arrived here Wednesday to spend Easter with her parents. Post at St. John left Friday to spend Easter in Montreal. Miss C. Sherry is visiting friends in St. John. Mr. and Mrs. Gaspard Le Blanc are receiving congratulations on the arrival of an Easter gift. It is a boy.

Master Harry McDonald leaves for his home today to spend a week with his parents in the village.

An interesting debate was given last evening by the members of the St. John Baptist academy. Jean Gaudet and A. Lavois and A. Gaudet, the negative of the city clerk, affirmed, that Champlain did more for New France than did Frontenac. All the speakers did excellently, and were highly complimented by the rev. presiding officer, who decided the debate in favor of the upholding of Frontenac.

FRÉDERICTON, April 16.—Twenty applicants presented themselves today for enlistment in the Northwest mounted police. Col. Morris of the police, who has been in the city for the past few days, was the examiner, and out of the twenty who presented themselves only two were accepted, viz. Chas. Backwith, son of the city clerk, and John Hanlon, son of Dennis Hanlon of the Barker house. The examination was very strict.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnston of this city have purchased the house and farm on Maryland hill from Postmaster Hilyard. The price paid was \$2,700.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., April 14.—The Foresters are actively at work preparing for the grand field day to be held here on May 24th. Several courts in Maine will unite in a grand excursion here over the Washington County railroad, and other courts will be present.

The sports will include the following events: Bicycle, one mile, rovide, half-mile open, quarter mile open, one mile open, three miles open, 100 yards dash for men; 100 yards dash for boys; 200 yards dash for men. A tug-of-war is being arranged for in which it is hoped that teams from St. John, Fredericton, Woodstock, Calais, Eastport, Machias, Milltown and St. Stephen will compete.

In the evening a concert and ball will be held in the curing kiln under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias.

Persons wishing to enter for any of the events should address H. S. Manzer for blanks and information.

G. W. Ganong, M. P., and Mrs. C. G. G. arrived from Ottawa on Thursday.

SUSSEX, April 15.—The regular meeting of the congregation of Trinity church was held in Medley Memorial hall last evening, the attendance being quite large. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: T. E. Arnold and Col. E. Beer, wardens; M. Huesoda, O. Hallett, H. S. Parlee, Wm. St. John, C. E. Arnold, substitutes; Goggan, W. W. Hubbard, R. C. Sherwood and E. A. Charters, vestrymen; E. A. Charters, vestry clerk; F. G. Lansdowne, altditor; Percy Arnold, sexton; Miss Lottie Hallett, organist; representatives to Synod, Col. E. Beer and Mrs. M. H. Arnold; substitutes, W. W. Hubbard and F. G. Lansdowne. Trinity church is in a prosperous condition. The financial statement showed a nearly clear debt, with an increased attendance. As a proof of the wisdom of building a new church, the attendance at the Sunday school numbered fifty-six last Sabbath, whereas before, when the school was held in the church, a mere handful attended. The hall will prove very useful in many other ways.

MONCTON, April 15.—The Albert Fishing Club is to stock the Lochart lake, near Harvey, with 200,000 salmon fry. A hatchery is to be built on the McFadden lake. The directors of this club are Senator McSweeney, Capt. Masters, and E. C. Cole, Ald. Reid and F. A. McCully of Moncton.

A sectional meeting of the I. C. R. for having expressed a preference for the conservative candidate for the mayoralty in the recent civic election. The man did not have a vote, but the grudge is that railway men must keep their mouths closed if they would hold their jobs.

Miss Margaret, daughter of Geo. B. Willett of the Western Union Telegraph office, who recently passed a very creditable examination at the Elliott hospital, Manchester, N. H., has accepted the position of head nurse at the Alexander sanatorium, Penbrook, N. H.

Edward Durrant of Moncton, who went out with the first contingent, is reported coming home with the Canadian wounded. He was struck in the arm at Beardburg.

The financial statement submitted at the annual meeting of St. George's Church of England yesterday was highly favorable. On current account there is a cash balance on hand, after paying all expenses as well as squaring up all the old bills, and the debt on construction account has been reduced by nearly \$300, amounting now to only \$1,164. All the departments of the church are in a flourishing condition, largely due to the excellent work of the rector, Rev. E. Bertram Hooper.

FRÉDERICTON, April 15.—The funeral of the late Mrs. John L. Marsh took place from her late residence on George street this afternoon, and was largely attended.

Edward Tunney dived bright and clear, and has remained so all day. Special services were held in all the churches, and many were beautifully decorated for the occasion. The congregations were large.

The argument upon Judge Vanwart's objection to answer Mr. Gregory's question as to what his profit of \$450 to Vanst. County court was for, occupied all Thursday afternoon, and then ended with Judge Wilson adjourning the examination until Saturday morning, to consider the pros and cons as respectively advanced by Mr. Gregory and Dr. Pugsley. Mr. Gregory, though not admitted to examine until the 17th of April, 22, an answer to a question would have been compelling, claimed that the amendment on the 17th of March last put the matter beyond question. This, however, did not prevent the Judge from granting the proposition, and Thursday afternoon was filled in, as stated by argument on the point, with the result that Judge Wilson was left in such doubt that he wanted time to consider. The original act, it should be noted, was that which by law in the hands of the creditor, provided for examination of the debtor, and that which was obtained was to the disposal he has made of any property since contracting such debt, or incurred the liability of it, and what debts are owing to him.

When this act was referred to on Thursday morning, Judge Wilson stated that he was not aware of its having been passed, but he was, nevertheless, prepared to subject the question to the view of enabling Judge Wilson to get at its proper interpretation.

On the remaining question of whether the act was intended to be retrospective, Judge Wilson announced that while he would not extend the act to cases in which the original act, he considered that the amendment of the 21st of March went sufficiently far to provide for the question involved, and he would therefore have to hold Judge Vanwart bound to answer.

Dr. Pugsley at this juncture begged leave to call the attention of the court to an act which was passed on the 12th day of April instant, the day of the hearing, which had an important bearing on the matter referred to, and which was the act of the 12th of March last, which should not apply to an examination held by virtue of an summons granted before the passage of the said act of the 12th day of March last, and the doctor added that if his value would extend to such a case, he would procure a certified copy of said amending act. This he did in a short time, and Judge Wilson, after looking over its terms, concluded that it "covered the present case."

Just Vanwart was therefore not required to answer the question, and Mr. Gregory was compelled to confine his argument within the bounds of the 19th of April, 22.

It was the most rapid instance of law changing that has been known in Fredericton. The new act was introduced, committed, read a third time and passed on the 12th of April, 22, at 8 o'clock Thursday night.

Mr. Gregory simply shook his head, and Judge Wilson had perused the new act, remarked that Judge Vanwart would not get much comfort out of it, and would not compel him to take out a new order and put his honor through a new examination.

The only new evidence of importance elicited during the hearing, was the amount of the judge's liabilities over and above those set forth in the schedule of assets, which would increase to \$10,000. When Mr. Gregory asked this question Judge Vanwart declined to answer.

Another lengthy argument was addressed to Judge Wilson as to this, and his honor decided Judge Vanwart would have to answer. The latter thereupon asked time to confer with his counsel, and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock on Friday. Mr. Hanlon, the latter of whom was present under a subpoena for examination as to his private debts, which were not taken into his hands.

On returning to the room Judge Vanwart said he would answer the question, and stated that he owed about sixty thousand dollars, besides the sixty-two thousand specified in the schedule of assets.

Mr. Gregory then proceeded to interrogate him as to the persons whom he owed, and the latter objected, and another argument ensued.

Judge Wilson decided that the defendant need not answer. During his examination Judge Vanwart stated that he wished it to be known that he had not been examined as to his private debts, which were not taken into his hands.

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LUMBERING

In the Region Round About Sackville.

A Sketch of J. L. Black's Operations from Memramcook River into Westmorland Parish.

A good deal of activity is displayed the present season in lumbering operations about Sackville. There have been some changes in the business of the last few months. The old firm of Ogden & Hicks has disappeared, their place being taken by Pelton & Beharrel, Cumberland people, who purchased the Midjic lumbering properties of Ogden & Hicks for \$25,000.

It embraces about 3,000 acres, and is carefully lumbered, and will increase in value. They expect to take off 2,000,000 feet this season. Another new operator is C. J. Willis, who purchased the Cook property and has saved 750,000 feet this season. Hon. D. L. Hanington, in addition to being an extensive farmer, is lumbering on the Dorchester Road, and has cut out about 400,000 feet of lumber. Mr. Black, who is also lumbering extensively in Albert county, Wallace Copp, 500 M.; Messrs. B. D. Teed, McLeod and Spencer, each about 200,000 M.; Messrs. Cousins, McAllister and A. Seaman, each 200,000 M. The Calhoun Lumber Co., of which Hon. I. Wood is principal shareholder, purchased from A. & W. Ogden their Beech Hill lands, 1,000 acres, for \$5,000. To show the increase in lumber values, it may be stated that the lands were originally purchased by them for \$500. These lands are being lumbered closely by the Calhoun Co., and will yield some 3,000,000 M. The same company will cut a million at Calhoun's Mills, Memramcook. It is also operating extensively in the district of J. L. Black. His recent purchase of the Kinnear mill properties, on the Abouishagan River, from Hlawatha Dixon, rounds out what was previously a splendid lumbering property. His area extends from the Memramcook River into Westmorland parish, a belt thirteen miles long and five wide across the upper end of the parish of Sackville. These lands extend to within five miles of the Gulf shore, and are watered by the South West and North West branches of the river St. John, presenting a perpendicular face to the stream 20 feet high and extending back three to four hundred feet. When the water rises, these will be rolled off into the stream. It takes many logs to make 95,000, as one will know who walks past them. Over twenty years ago Mr. Black commenced sawing with a small mill on the North West branch. Afterwards he acquired the Chase gang water mill property below, and then afterwards the Kinnear gang water mill on the South West branch. He has abandoned these mills and has placed steam rotary mills on the two latter sites. He formerly operated in connection with the Chase mill, a carding and grist mill, but neither of these is now working, as they did not pay. Mr. Black keeps quite a large force of men in connection with the lumbering, and noble showing. It is an advantage of over forty years of work on Mr. Black's part, in purchasing, bit by bit, from many people, wood lots as they were offered in the market, and noble showing. It is an advantage of over forty years of work on Mr. Black's part, in purchasing, bit by bit, from many people, wood lots as they were offered in the market, and noble showing. It is an advantage of over forty years of work on Mr. Black's part, in purchasing, bit by bit, from many people, wood lots as they were offered in the market, and noble showing.

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HAZEN'S SPEECH.

A Calm and Honest Statement Re the Bridge Charges.

The Evidence on Both Sides Reviewed With Impartiality and Thoroughness.

Treating the Case Not from a Partisan Standpoint, But With a True Eye to the Public Weal.

(Continued from Wednesday's Semi-Weekly.)

The witness further stated that his company had tendered for a great many bridges in Nova Scotia, and had secured one contract in three years.

Passing on, Mr. Hazen read the following evidence given by Mr. Roy:

Q—Since you came to the province on this trip have you examined any highway bridges in New Brunswick?

A—Yes, I have examined the Lefebvre, Salisbury, Sussex and Petticoat bridges.

Q—In your opinion how does the workmanship and material of the Lefebvre bridge compare with bridges turned out by your company or the Dominion Bridge Co? A—Speaking of our own work you cannot say much about the material, because it is, in fact, the only way to tell anything about it is to have its surface produced. As to workmanship, the workmanship on Lefebvre bridge does not compare favorably with the work on the upper Canadian provinces.

Q—In what particulars? A—Well, there are several particulars. In the first place the riveting has evidence that it is done by hand, and also the bars in that bridge leave the appearance that leads me to believe the heads have been welded on to the body of the bars. Also the boring of the bars in that bridge, so far as I examined them, was poor—appears to be improperly done.

Q—You can readily explain the difference between machine and hand riveting? A—Yes, it is a cheaper method for one thing, and is not as good by any means. The specification for that particular bridge distinctly forbids any such thing being done.

Q—How can you tell about the diagonal and cross bars and the tension of the bars? A—It is a simple matter to tell that, because you test the bars and find where there are two bars together whether one is slack and the other tight.

Q—You notice that in the Lefebvre? A—Yes.

Q—Is that a difficulty of a serious character? A—It is of a serious character, inasmuch as the one bar is carrying all the load the two bars should carry.

Q—I think you stated before this disparity in the bars is caused by differing arrangements; is that correct? A—Yes.

Q—What examination did you make recently to ascertain that it was an exceedingly heavy bridge, and in various points was very much heavier than there was any occasion for.

The witness named the parts which he considered too heavy, explained how to tell that the riveting was properly done, and how to tell whether the members were rigid or loose, and in answer to a question as to what his company would have built the bridge for in 1897, he stated that they would have tried to have taken the contract to build the bridge, complete and ready for traffic, including lumber and all other items of construction, for 4 cents per lb. and stated that he arrived at that figure as follows: Steel, \$2.70 per hundred pounds; f. o. b. the city at Hamilton, freight, 77 cents per hundred lbs.; erection and painting, 55 cents per hundred lbs., and lumber \$15 per thousand. That would make a total of \$9,302.12, or \$5.96 per hundred lbs. Mr. Roy further stated that according to plans prepared by the committee, such as they were in Ontario, they would have constructed a bridge which would have done the same work as the present Lefebvre bridge and carried a heavier live load for \$7,476.

Mr. Hazen then read the evidence of Mr. Roy respecting the Campbell bridge, Hamilton, which that gentleman stated that his company would have built the Campbell bridge according to the plans and specifications of the New Brunswick government for \$5,167, including erection and flooring, which figured up \$2.96 per hundred pounds; also Mr. Roy's evidence stating that his company had built in 1896 a bridge of about the same length and weight and of a similar character to the Saunders Brook bridge for \$49,000, also Mr. Roy's evidence that his company would have erected the Campbell bridge, complete and ready for traffic, for \$4.04 per hundred lbs., according to the plans prepared by Mr. Wetmore. Referring to the Petticoat bridge, Mr. Roy stated that the worst he had seen on any bridge in the province, and he stated further that his company would have built that bridge for \$5.03 per hundred pounds.

Mr. Hazen read further from Mr. Roy's evidence, showing that his company had built the Hunter's Mill bridge, in Nova Scotia, in 1898. That bridge weighed 30,561 lbs., and that he received for it \$1,265, or \$4.20 per hundred lbs., erected complete and ready for traffic. Mr. Hazen read further from the evidence to show that Mr. Roy did not agree with the statement that bridges built in New Brunswick by New Brunswick firms were far better and would last much longer than bridges built in New Brunswick by upper province concerns, and that he claimed that the bridges built by his company were equal if not superior to the bridges built in other parts of Canada.

The House broke till half past seven.

Continuing after recess, Mr. Hazen said that he had read extracts from the evidence of Prof. Swain and Mr. Roy which, in his judgment, bore particularly on the matter now under consideration. During the afternoon he had pointed out to the house the very large and excessive prices paid

per pound for every bridge constructed by New Brunswick firms for the government, and had also drawn the attention of the house to the fact that Mr. Roy had on each stated that his company would in 1897 have constructed the Lefebvre and Campbell bridges for less than 4 cents per lb., and the Petticoat for 5 cents per lb., and also to the fact that Prof. Swain had sworn that steel structural work of a character similar to that in the Trueman's Pond bridge had been delivered on the Easton Common for a sum in some cases under 3 cents and in others between 2 and 5 cents per lb. These facts, he thought, were of themselves sufficient to establish the charge which had been made as to the prices paid for bridges in this province, but he had further evidence to offer to the house on the question. His learned friend (Dr. Pugsley) seemed to have got the idea into his head that the upper province bridge companies were prepared to do the work in this province at cost, or less than cost, in order to drive our own local concerns out of business, and that they could afford to do the work at cost in the lower provinces, because of the large prices which they received in Ontario and Quebec. With that thought in his mind, the hon. gentleman (Pugsley) insisted that the statement which Mr. Roy had prepared of the cost of the bridges built by his company in the upper provinces in 1898 and 1899

SHOULD BE PUT IN EVIDENCE.

He no doubt believed that that statement would have the effect of completely disproving Mr. Roy's statement that in 1896 and 1897 his company would have taken the contract for the erection and completion of the Campbell and Lefebvre bridges at 4 cents per lb. While he (Hazen) considered it a most unfair thing that Mr. Roy should be compelled to produce to the committee a document which showed the profits and losses of his company and was a private paper, yet that document had added the strongest possible strength to Mr. Roy's testimony that he would have constructed the Campbell and Lefebvre bridges for 4 cents per lb. That statement shows a summary of 48 bridges, the average cost per lb. of which, erected, floored and ready for traffic, was to the company 3.56 cents per lb., and to the people who bought them, 5.96 cents per lb. Mr. Hazen gave the weights, etc., of a number of the bridges contained in the statement, showing that the prices ranged from \$3.12 per hundred lbs. to \$4.95 per hundred lbs., running up in three cases to over 6 cents per lb., and in one case to over 7 cents per lb., and in one case to over \$3.36 per hundred lbs. In one case the company had paid \$800 freight, and in another \$500; but with all that, and leaving out bridge No. 1054, which was the one which had been built out of old material, the average prices were less than 4 cents per lb., and that at a time when material, according to the evidence of A. E. Peters, was worth a cent a pound more than in 1895, 1896 and 1897, when the Campbell, Lefebvre and Blackville bridges were built. Then, again, the bridges contained in that list are nearly all of them comparatively light bridges as compared with the Campbell, Lefebvre and Blackville bridges, and it is well known that the lighter bridges cost more per pound to construct than the heavier ones; and, despite that fact, and despite the fact that when these bridges were built, material was a cent a pound higher than in '95, '96 and '97, when the Campbell, Lefebvre and Blackville bridges were built, the average cost of the Campbell, Lefebvre and Blackville bridges, when erected at a sum of over 3 cents a lb. less than was paid for the Campbell, Lefebvre and Blackville bridges, and a great many cents less than was paid for the Dingee Brook, Saunders Brook, Grand Manan and other bridges (Applause). It was true that in some of the bridges contained in that list the flooring was not included, and in a few the freight was not included. In the cases of those in which the freight was included, he was informed that they were not very far from the city of Hamilton, and the material had been hauled to the site, while the flooring was a very small item and would not increase the cost more than by a small fraction of a cent per lb. The hon. member for Westchester (McNeil) had tried to make a point out of the fact that in only a few cases had the Hamilton Bridge Co. made any considerable profit out of the bridges contained in the statement, while in the great majority of cases their profit had been very small, and in some cases there had been a loss. He did not see how that could affect the case at all, but it hardly bore out the argument of the hon. member for Kings (Pugsley) that these companies were making a profit out of their contracts in the upper provinces, and were doing the work in the lower provinces at cost, or less than cost, in order to crush out the lower province firms. However, there was not much force in that argument in view of the fact that the Hamilton Bridge Co. had only been able to secure one contract in Nova Scotia in three years, in competition with the local bridge builders, Stewart and McNeil. The total net profit on the bridges mentioned in that statement was \$8,578.71, which he thought was a fair profit on the work done. Passing on, Mr. Hazen said that he had further evidence that this province was paying two prices for its bridges, and that evidence was contained in a statement of built cost of 22 bridges constructed by the Dominion Bridge Co. in Nova Scotia from 1893 to 1899, the contracts and plans and specifications for which Mr. Johnson produced before the committee, but which he was not allowed to put in evidence. That statement was as follows:

NOVA SCOTIA HIGHWAY BRIDGES. Table with columns: Date, Name, Weight, Equiv. Price.

1893 Port Clyde bridge 33,944 4.55

1893 Palmerston bridge 39,650 5.64

1893 Palmerston bridge 30,241 4.20

1893 Grand River bridge 37,121 5.03

1894 County Harbor bridge 35,907 5.11

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Table with columns: Name, Weight, Price. 1896 Bayfield bridge 11,825 4.71

1896 Black Avon bridge 26,563 2.93

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though not as expensive as the work upon some portions of the Campbell bridge. He was the only man upon the witness stand who presumed to say that the life of Campbell and Lefebvre bridges would be longer than that of the three other bridges just mentioned, and in this respect he directly contradicted Chief Engineer Wetmore, Prof. Swain, Mr. Roy, Mr. Sefton and Mr. Lockhart, all of whom agreed that it was practically impossible to tell how long a steel bridge would last, if it was properly cared for. Mr. Arnold, it is true, does point out a few defects in the Sussex and Salisbury bridges, just as Prof. Swain and Mr. Roy found defects in the Lefebvre and Campbell structures. The most of these defects are of a minor and immaterial character, except as it may be showing the general class of workmanship. The most serious defect mentioned in any of the evidence was pointed out by Mr. Arnold upon the extension portion of the Salisbury bridge. He says in his evidence that one of the rollers is very turned out of place, and that the shoe is very much out of alignment with the bridge. If this shoe, which should have been discovered by the bridge inspector when it was under erection. And who was the inspector on that bridge? No less a personage than Alfred Haines, who is generally known as a reliable genius in the mechanical line. Had Mr. Haines properly performed his

out any fee or reward, has been most assiduous in his attention to this inquiry, and to whose advice I feel deeply indebted. For the past year and a half I have closely followed these charges; I have repeated them again and again; I have made them throughout the country and upon the floors of this house; I have made them before the various committees...

READY TO ADVANCE.

(Continued from First Page.)

The despatch to the Morning Post from Kimberley, dated Wednesday, says: "Lord Methuen has issued a proclamation forbidding civilians to carry arms without military permits, and ordering rebels to surrender all serviceable modern arms by May 15th."

CANNOT RESIST MUCH LONGER. LONDON, April 20.—The Brussels correspondent of the Morning Post claims to have authoritative information concerning the Boer peace delegation. He says that their hope is based on preventing the war being fought to a finish. They are convinced that if it is the republics will be ruined.

BISHOP HARTZELL WANTS ENGLAND TO WIN.

LONDON, April 20.—The Ladysmith correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a despatch dated Wednesday, April 19th, says: "The news of the nature of the despatch of Lord Roberts to the war office regarding the Spion Kop operations, has created much commotion locally, but no resignations are mentioned."

A despatch to the Daily News, from Pretoria, dated Monday, April 19th, says: "Prince Barotson Morgaff, a Russian nobleman, was killed at the same time with General De Villebois Mareuil."

Bishop Hartzell, bishop of the American M. E. church in Africa, and who will sail for the United States, Saturday, by the St. Louis, says that he considers Great Britain has been entirely right in the South African trouble from the outset; and he expresses the hope that the South African will be converted into British South Africa.

While speaking kindly of the Dutch leaders and crediting them with many fine and robust traits he says: "I wish to see England win, because her victory will mean progress, better treatment for the blacks and greater welfare for the Boers."

PLENTY OF WATER.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 19.—During the last ten days there has been constant rains, and an enormous quantity of water has been stored. These conditions, although extremely uncomfortable so far as the soldiers are concerned, have had their advantages, for every dam in the country round about is filled and the question of water, which hitherto has been one of difficulty, is now practically solved. The troops will be able to move in any direction with a certainty of finding a sufficiency of water. The whole regular and volunteer drafts have arrived, and the Highland brigade is now at its full strength. Lady Roberts and her daughters have arrived at Bloemfontein.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS VISIT QUEEN WILHELMINA.

THE HAGUE, April 19.—The Boer peace commissioners, headed by Dr. Leyds, had an audience of Queen Wilhelmina this afternoon, lasting a quarter of an hour. The delegates apparently were much gratified by the attentions of Her Majesty. Subsequently they were received in private audience by the Queen mother.

DEATH OF REV. W. J. KIRBY'S WIFE.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., April 19.—Mrs. Kirby, wife of Rev. W. J. Kirby, pastor of the Milltown Methodist church, died suddenly of pneumonia this afternoon.

Read the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

BELLS OF JOY.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Says Easter is a Season of Rejoicing.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—This sermon of Dr. Talmage rings all the bells of gladness, especially appropriate at this season, when all Christendom is celebrating Christ's resurrection; text, John xix, 41, "In the garden a new sepulchre."

Looking around the churches this morning, seeing flowers in wreaths and flowers in stars and flowers in crosses and flowers in crowns, billows of beauty, conflagration of beauty, you feel as if you stood in a small heaven. You say these flowers will fade, yes, but perhaps you may see them again. They may be immortal. The fragrance of the flower may be the spirit of the flower; the body of the flower dying on earth, its spirit may appear in better worlds.

It is a manor in the suburbs of Jerusalem owned by a wealthy gentleman by the name of Joseph. He belonged to the court of seventy who had condemned Christ, but he had voted in the negative, or, being a timid man, had absented himself when the vote was to be taken. At great expense he laid out the garden. It being a hot climate, I suppose there were trellises broad by hand, and there were paths winding under these trees, and here and there were waters dripping down over the rocks into fish pools, and there were vines and flowers blooming from the wall, and all around the beauties of the garden and arboretum, were the fountains of the Jerusalem courtyard, how refreshing to come into this suburban retreat, botanical and pomological!

MOST CELEBRATED OF TOMBS.

Wandering in the garden I behold some rocks which have on them the mark of the sculptor's chisel. I come nearer, and I find there is a subterranean recess. I come down the marble steps, and I come to a portico, over which there is an archway, by which I enter into representations of fruits and flowers. I enter the portico. On either side there are rooms—two or four or six rooms of rock, the walls of these rooms having niches, each niche large enough to hold a dead body. Here is one room that is especially wealthy of sculpture.

MAKE THE LIVING HAPPY.

Oh, you unfilial children, do not give your parents so much tombstone, but a few more blankets—less funeral and more bed-room! If five per cent of the money we now spend on Burns' banquets could have been expended in making the living Scotch poet comfortable, he would not have been hurried with the drudgery of an excise-man. Horace Greeley, outrageously abused while living, when dead is followed toward Greenwood by the president of the United States and the leading men of the army and navy. Massachusetts tries to state at the grave of Charles Sumner for the ignominious resolutions with which her legislature denounced the living senator. Do you think that the tomb at Springfield can pay for Booth's bullet?

Oh, do justice to the living! All the justice you do them you must do this side the gates of the Necropolis. They cannot wake up to count the number of carriages at the obsequies or to notice the polish of the Aberdeen granite or to read the epitaphal commendation in the newspapers where the obsequies are announced and the friends say in connection with it, "Send no flowers." Rather, if the means allow—I say if the means allow—strewn the casket with flowers, the nearest way of doing the grave with flowers. Put them on the bier—it will suggest coronation; in their hand—it will mean victory.

Christ was buried in a garden. Flowers mean resurrection. Death is sad enough anyhow. Let consolatory and abiding contributions to its alleviation. The harebell will ring the victory; the passion flower will express the sympathy; the daffodil will kindle its lamp and illumine the darkness. The cluster of asters will be the constellation of your child's love; the flowers when she was living. Put them in her hand now that she can go forth no more and pluck them for herself. On sunny days take a fresh garland and put it over the still hair.

PLANT FLOWERS.

Brooklyn has no grander glory than its Greenwood, nor Boston than its Mount Auburn, nor Philadelphia than its Laurel Hills, nor Cincinnati than its Spring Grove, nor San Francisco than its Lone Mountain. But what shall we say to those country graveyards, with the vines broken down and the slab aslant and the mound caved in and the grass a pasture ground for the sexton's cattle? Indeed, were your father and mother of so little worth that you cannot afford to take care of their ashes? Some day turn out all hands and straighten the slab and bank up the mound and cut away the weeds and plant the shrubs and flowers.

SHATTERED BEYOND REPAIR.

At the door of the mausoleum a fight takes place which decides the question for all graveyards and cemeteries. Sword of lightning against sword of steel. Angel against military. No seal of letter was ever more easily broken than that seal of the sashdrift on the door of the tomb. The dead body in the niche in the rock begins to move in its shroud of fine linen, slides down upon the pavement, moves out of the portico, appears in the doorway, advances into the open air, comes up the marble steps. Having left his mortuary attire behind him, he comes forth in the workman's garb, as I take it, from the fact that the women mistook him for the gardener.

That day the grave received such shattering it can never be rebuilt. All the trowels of earthly masonry can never mend it. Forever and forever it is a broken tomb. Death, taking side with the military in that fight, received a terrible put from the angel's spear of flame, so that he himself shall go down after awhile under it. The king of terrors retiring before the king of grace! "The Lord is risen! Let earth and heaven keep Easter today! Hosanna!"

tion of grief at the graves of their loved ones. Long line of glittering equipage, two rows of silver handies, casket of richest wood, pallbearers gloved and scarfed, are not necessary. If there be life at the grave, Christ looks down from heaven and remembers that it is two more than were at his obsequies.

Not recognizing this idea, how many small properties are scattered and widowhood and orphanage go forth into cold charity! The departed left a small property, which would have been enough to keep the family together until they could take care of themselves, but the funeral expenses absorbed everything. That went for craps which ought to have gone for bread. A man of moderate means can hardly afford to die in any of our great cities. By all means, do honor to the departed, but do not consider funeral pageant as necessary. No one was ever more lovingly and tenderly put away to sepulchre than Christ our Lord, but there were only four people in the procession.

WAKE UP TO GLADNESS.

Again standing in this garden with a new sepulchre I am impressed with the fact that you cannot keep the dead down. Seal of sashdrift, company of soldiers from the tower of Antonia, floor of rock, roof of rock, walls of rock, door of rock, cannot keep Christ in the crypts. Come out and come up the mountain. Come up the mountain. Re-funeration. First fruits of them that slept. Just as certainly as we come down into the dust, just so certainly we will come up again. Though all the granite of the mountains were piled on us we will rise. Though buried amid the corals of the deepest cavern of the Atlantic ocean, we will come to the surface.

With these eyes we may not look into the face of the roodday sun, but we shall have stronger vision, because the latest thing in death and to which we go will be brighter than the sun. We shall have bodies with the speed of the lightning. Our bodies improved, energized, swiftened, clarified, mortally. The door of the grave taken off its hinges and flung flat into the dust. Oh, my brethren, death and the grave are not so much as they used to be; for while wandering in this garden with the new sepulchre I find the vines and flowers of the garden have completely covered up the tomb. Instead of one garden there are four gardens, opening into each other—garden of Eden, garden of the world's sepulchre, garden of the earth's regeneration, garden of heaven. Four gardens. Bloom, O earth! Bloom, O heaven! Oh, my friends, wake up to gladness on this Easter morning! This day, if I interpret it right, means joy—it means peace with heaven and it means peace with all the world.

PARLIAMENT.

Protesting Against Tarte's Slanderous Statements in Paris. Laurier Says the Government Cannot Stop the Japanese Swarming Into British Columbia.

The Budget Debate Continued by Messrs. Campbell, Davin and Davis—The Dismissal of Postmaster Vince of Woodstock.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—When the house opened, Mr. Foster asked for particulars of the negotiations with Trinidad, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier said Mr. Fielding would explain tomorrow.

BIRTHS.

RODGERSON—At Brookville, on April 10th, to the wife of L. B. Rodgerson, a son.

MARRIAGES.

JONES-ROGERS—At 24 Coburg street, April 18th, by Rev. G. Phillips, Thomas M. Jones of Hartland, N. B., to Alice M. Rogers, daughter of Alex. Rogers, Hopewell, N. B.

DEATHS.

JAMERON—At Hampton, N. B., April 18th, Mary, widow of the late James Cameron, aged 83 years.

SUSSEX NEWS.

SUSSEX, N. B., April 19.—In the list of vestrymen of Trinity church for the coming year, your correspondent omitted the names of Fen W. Wallace, C. H. Fairweather and Edwin Hallett.

A junior liberal conservative club is to be formed in Yarmouth.

Sch. Wertworth goes to Weymouth to load lumber for Cuba.

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Newest, Greatest and Best Wall Finish Known.

A. M. ROWAN, Agent, 331 Main Street.

FOR THE SOLDIER BOYS!

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA

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

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

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DEATHS. JAMERON—At Hampton, N. B., April 18th, Mary, widow of the late James Cameron, aged 83 years.

SUSSEX NEWS. SUSSEX, N. B., April 19.—In the list of vestrymen of Trinity church for the coming year, your correspondent omitted the names of Fen W. Wallace, C. H. Fairweather and Edwin Hallett.

A junior liberal conservative club is to be formed in Yarmouth. Sch. Wertworth goes to Weymouth to load lumber for Cuba.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—When the house opened, Mr. Foster asked for particulars of the negotiations with Trinidad, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier said Mr. Fielding would explain tomorrow.

OTTAWA, April 19.—Mr. Davin spoke until 12.45, when Mr. Davis rose to reply, and after talking half an hour, moved the adjournment of the debate, the house adjourning at 1.15 a.m.

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