

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

W VOL. XLII.

ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1903.

NO. 56.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MAKES ABLE EXPOSITION OF POLICY.

MR. PUGSLEY RESUMES DEBATE.

Heaps Aside the Criticisms of the Opposition Leader in Local House - The Government's Position on Redistribution, the Fishery Award, and Other Matters of Great Importance.

Fredericton, N. B., March 30.—The session of the House of Assembly opened at 3 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Dunn presented the first report of the committee on contingencies.

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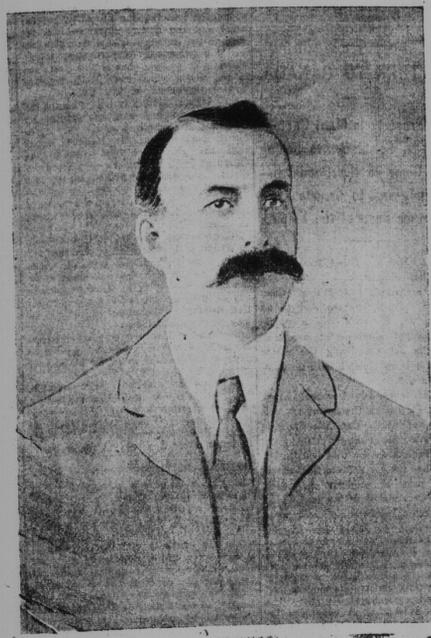
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HON. FRANCIS J. SWEENEY. New Member of the New Brunswick Government Without Portfolio.

Hon. F. J. Sweeney, the new member of the New Brunswick government, is one of the four Liberals who carried Westmorland county so handsomely at the recent elections. Hon. Mr. Sweeney is a native of Westmorland but has many warm friends in this city.

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C. P. R. BRAKEMAN FATALLY HURT AT ENNISKILLEN.

Amos Larlee Has His Thigh Crushed by a Freight Train.

DIED IN FREDERICTON.

Was Taken There and Was Being Conveyed in Ambulance to Hospital When He Succumbed—Compulsory Vaccination at Capital Today—Ice Moves a Little.

Fredericton, March 30.—(Special)—A fatal accident occurred at Enniskillen station on the Canadian Pacific railway, this afternoon, the victim being Amos Larlee, a brakeman, belonging to Perth, Victoria county.

He had the misfortune to fall between two cars of moving freight, the wheels passing over his right thigh, crushing it frightfully. He was placed on board a special train and brought to this city, but succumbed to his injuries while being removed to Victoria hospital in an ambulance.

It was decided not to hold an inquest. The body will be taken to Perth tomorrow morning for burial. Deceased was 38 years of age and is survived by a wife and family.

The city board of health this afternoon appointed Doctors G. J. Bridges, McGraw, Weaver and G. J. McNally to enforce compulsory vaccination throughout the city. They will begin tomorrow. Other city physicians declined to serve.

The owners and tenants of the Chestnut Building entertained the firemen to an oyster supper at Lindsay's restaurant this evening.

The ice seems to be going but by fits and starts. It started at 3 o'clock this afternoon but jammed after moving about 100 yards. The sunshine of the past few days has greatly weakened the ice and a slight rise of water would make short work of it.

The tug Hero came up from St. John today as far as Lincoln, the first arrival of the season.

General Booth's Big Welcome Home. London, March 30.—London accorded General William Booth a great welcome at the Albert Hall tonight.

General Booth's appearance on the platform was the signal for a remarkable demonstration. He said in part: "I can report well of the army, both in the United States and Canada, and the progress in America since my last visit and I see a striking promise of the creation on that continent of one of the most powerful sections of the army."

King and Queen to Visit Ireland. London, March 30.—It is officially announced that King Edward and Queen Alexandra will visit Ireland in July or August of this year.

Plot of Veronica Murders for First Time Made Clear. Rau Started the Story That Officers Sought Lives of the Crew—Informers Tells the Whole Terrible Tale—Brutal Murder of Doran Followed by General Butchery.

The informer in the great tragedy of the St. John barque Veronica told the story in the British courts last week and revealed the origin of the murder plot. It makes a most remarkable story of the murders at sea.

At the Liverpool police court further information was given last week before Mr. Justice Glynne. The charges were murder and attempted murder against Otto Monson, Gustav Rau, and William Smith, sailors on board the St. John barque Veronica. Their victims, according to the prosecution, are Captain Alex. Shaw, master of the Veronica; Alex. McLeod, first mate; Fred Abrahamson, second mate; Alec Bravo, Gus Johansen, Julius Parson, and Patrick Doran, able seamen. The prisoners were further charged with wilfully setting fire to the barque. Mr. Trubshaw again prosecuted, and Mr. Clarke appeared for Monson.

When the prisoners were placed in the dock, Mr. Trubshaw obtained permission to recall Moses Thomas, the cook of the Veronica.

Thomas said the second officer's watch on the Veronica consisted of Rau, Bravo and Monson. When he (Thomas) was let out of the galley on Wednesday night he saw Rau, who was wearing a different suit of clothes, help to put the boat in the water. Rau helped to put the boat in the water. Rau helped to put the boat in the water.

After they left the Veronica in the boat, Rau accompanied by the ship's "log" how many miles the boat had sailed. Rau said the boat was making from seven to eight miles an hour. They were taking a southwest course. The night before they arrived at the island they sighted a flash-light. Rau said he thought it belonged to a steamer, and he at once changed the course of the boat. He said he would not be picked up by a boat. Witness had against witness' head. He added that a boat was coming for them that night. As a matter of fact, the boat did not come.

Witness had previously told the second officer that he had sailed on the Veronica on the 11th of October, witness being in the chief officer's watch. They always called the chief officer "Mac" besides Smith, who were in the chief officer's watch Smith, Paddy (Doran) and Johnson. In the second officer's watch were Monson, Rau, Alec (Bravo), and the Swede (Parson).

The Quarrel With the Chief Officer. About three days after sailing he remembered the chief officer ordering Smith to haul the topgallant or royal brace. Smith said, "What the— are you crying for?" The chief officer thereupon struck Smith with his fist. He saw no fighting in the second officer's watch, but saw there was something wrong between Rau and Monson. He had heard them call "Mac" and Monson. He had heard them call "Mac" and Monson.

Witness and Rau frequently quarrelled, and one day Rau struck him. Rau often said that he was a better sailor than the officers, but he had been in the German navy, and had learned navigation there. Three days before the trouble began witness was on the lookout on the fore-castle head when Monson came up to him and started talking about the various parts that had been to Rau afterwards. He said that he was a better sailor than the officers, but he had been in the German navy, and had learned navigation there.

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UNCLE SAM IS WOOING CANADIAN PEOPLE NOW.

ST. JOHN MAN WHO FOUGHT IN THE RANKS OF THE BOERS.

Canadian in the City on Way Home from the Dark Continent Tells of Meeting One Wilkins Who Claimed Relatives Here—Was Naturalized Orange Free Stater.

A youth with a bronze maple leaf cocked in the band of his civilian felt hat sat in the Grand Union Hotel Monday and told a tale of Boers and battlefields; and how a Canadian serving in the Boer forces was wounded by a British lance thrust at Elandsdal and taken prisoner.

"He was a naturalized boer," went on the young man, "and while he was a prisoner I came to know him. He told me his name was Wilkins and had relatives in Canada—his brother, a merchant, here in St. John."

The narrator of this story was P. P. Leslie, who is on his way back to his home in Renfrew (Ont.) after serving in the South African Light Horse and participating in the first important battle of the campaign at Tlaskan Hill, where General Symons met death and his troops learned something about boer storming.

Then came the fiery fight of Elandsdal—the first of General French's successes. Here began Mr. Leslie's acquaintance with Mr. Wilkins, who was captured in the uniform of the Orange Free State Police, and suffering from a wound inflicted by one of French's lancers.

It seemed that his home was in Canada but he had spent a considerable time in Africa and had become a naturalized citizen of the Orange Free State, and with the advent of war was commanded.

Amongst his captives one who also came from the dominion but who happened to be aiming his rifle in another direction from his own, an acquaintance between them naturally enough took root and the tide of war.

On the 11th of February last the latter received his discharge papers and after the signing of the peace terms and after the removal of the Boer prisoners of war back to the Cape, Leslie once again met the Canadian whom he had confronted on the hill of Elandsdal.

It was in Pretoria, and in common with the rest of the population, he was again settling down into the ways of peace.

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PRESIDENT IS SHOWING INTEREST.

Long Conference With British Ambassador on Relations of Countries--Hoped Alaska Boundary Will Soon Be Settled and Joint High Commission Will Readjust Troublesome Matters.

Washington, March 30.—(Special)—The relations between the United States and Canada under discussion, when interrupted by the Spanish war, are again assuming a position of commanding importance. One of the president's cabinet today was Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador. Their conversation was so long that others who had appointments with the president were compelled to wait several hours. The topic discussed was not only the Alaskan boundary dispute, but the general relations between the two countries.

During the late congress two steps were taken in the direction of a settlement of their differences. The most important one was a treaty with Great Britain for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute by commission. The other was an appropriation of \$100,000 to define and map out the boundary line along the 49th parallel, west of the Rockies.

Satisfactory Adjustment Looked For. A high state department official said tonight: "It is hoped the spirit of consultation which is now growing out of the present situation will result in a satisfactory adjustment of every disputed point. Should the joint efforts made to be made to remove causes of friction succeed, the relations between our country and Canada should be markedly improved. To this may be added closer commercial bonds while the immigration of Canadians to the United States and the immigration of Americans to the Canadian lands of the Northwest should tend to promote a better understanding between Canadians and ourselves."

As soon as the boundary question is settled, the commission will consider the other questions particularly that of a commercial reciprocity. The state department will try to define a boundary along the 49th parallel and the bureau of immigration will invest emigration of Americans to the Canadian North-west and immigration of Canadians into New England, and other states along the Canadian border. Statistics of these counter movements will be finished within a month.

Compromise Out of the Question. "The tribunal is peculiar in that without one side or the other must yield in order to secure an agreement. It is necessary, too, to admit the claims of Canada to a part of the coast of Alaska or to concede the American claim which fixes the boundary 10 leagues from the shore. Compromise is out of the question. The commission's duty is to decide the precise meaning of the treaty by which Russia ceded Alaska to the United States."

"The commission will meet at Ottawa and commercial reciprocity will receive serious consideration. Canada is understood to warmly favor such reciprocity. The Liberal party now in power in Canada favors closer relations with the United States. It is recognized, however, that in view of the attitude of the United States Senate towards reciprocity it will be difficult to draft a treaty that will be approved by the senate."

However, between the people of both countries a cordial feeling exists and this cannot be without its effect. Both the president and Ambassador Herbert today expressed confidence that the outcome would be mutually satisfactory."

Attack on Stage Irishman Spreads. Philadelphia, March 30.—A panic was precipitated in the People's Theatre last tonight when the actors in McFadden's Row of Flats were mobbed by Irish-Americans. Eighteen men were arrested and held without bail, charged with inciting to riot. The disturbance occurred in the first act while Arthur Whiteley was singing Mr. Dooley.

I. C. R. CONDUCTORS AND TRAINMEN ARE LOOKING FOR MORE PAY.

Moncton, March 30.—(Special)—Committees representing the I. C. R. conductors and I. C. R. trainmen are here for the purpose of interviewing the I. C. R. management in reference to an increase of pay.

The committees are from different sections of the road and have been in session today discussing the increase to be asked for.

The alleged perjury case came up again in the police court this morning and, after hearing one or two witnesses, was further adjourned until Wednesday morning. The prosecution are still looking for a couple of witnesses, with warrants.

Ansel Keyser, a brakeman on the Maritime express, between Moncton and Campbellton, will leave Wednesday on a trip south for the benefit of his health. He has a throat affliction.

DEWEY'S CRITICISM OF GERMAN NAVY HOTLY RESENTED.

Berlin, March 30.—The foreign office here is fully satisfied with the explanations Admiral Dewey made to President Roosevelt regarding the interview with the admiral, which appeared recently in a Newark (N.J.) paper, and in which the German navy and the German emperor were mentioned. No communication on the subject had passed between the foreign office and the German embassy at Washington, before the officials here, from the beginning, felt certain that if Admiral Dewey had been correctly reported the government of the United States would do everything proper on its own initiative without any reminder from here.

Count Von Reventlow, in the Tageblatt today, compares the German and American navies. He says Germany's first squadron is homogeneous and always ready for instant service. "It could," he adds, "smash Dewey's heterogeneous assemblage, which had not a single modern armored cruiser."

The count regards the American manoeuvres as "generally childish," and "always resulting in defeats of the hostile fleets, the naval commanders therefore gaining large newspaper glory."

Count Von Reventlow refers to the "poor marksmanship of the West Indian fleet," to its "insufficient number of officers and men," and to the low morale of the navy, as indicated by the numerous desertions and says he believes "the United States will some day have a fine fleet, but she has not one yet."

Mr. Prefontaine Intimates as Much at Montreal—Transportation Commission May Be Five.

Montreal, March 30.—(Special)—Speaking at the Laurier Club tonight, Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, minister of marine and fisheries, intimated that the transportation commission to be appointed by the government would include Sir Wm. Van Horne as chairman, George Bertram, Toronto, and Herbert Kennedy, of Quebec, and probably two others.

Mr. Prefontaine also admitted that the government would appoint a committee to take evidence on the tariff question in the event of a revision being unsettled at the present session.

He announced that the Grand Trunk would have an Atlantic port in Canadian territory and hinted that parliament would close in July.

MAY APPOINT A TARIFF COMMISSION.

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MCKENZIE, THE RAILROAD MAN, IS COMING HERE.

Toronto, March 30.—(Special)—President William Mackenzie of the Canadian Northern Railway, has gone east to Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax.

During the trip Mr. Mackenzie will complete plans for the absorption of several New Brunswick and Nova Scotia roads as part of the Mackenzie & Mann Transcontinental Railway.

He will also improve of the plans for the Great Northern road, which his firm has acquired, and complete arrangements for the interchange of freight and passenger traffic with the Dominion Atlantic line.

MADAWASKA OBJECTS TO GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING THE WINDING LEDGES DAM.

New Brunswick Legislature Defers Action on Mr. Hazen's Resolution in Order to Give Delegation a Chance to Be Heard—La Grippe Keeps the Premier from the House.

Fredericton, March 27.—The house met at 8 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Pugsley, of the committee appointed to nominate standing committees, presented a report...

The Premier Ill. Hon. Mr. Pugsley said he regretted to have to inform the house that the premier was suffering from an attack of la grippe...

Madawaska Residents Object to Resolution. Hon. Mr. Pugsley said it was most desirable that in the consideration and determination of this question they should be able to consult the parliament...

Reference had been made to the fact that he was named as a promoter of the bill, it is due to the fact that he had been named as a promoter of the bill...

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17,000 OUT OF WORK; LOWELL MILLS CLOSE.

It is a Battle Royal on the Question of Union Dictation.

SEVEN FACTORIES DOWN. Agents Choose This Course in Preference to Fighting the Unions—Maritime Province Employs Among Those Now Walking the Streets of the Town.

Lowell, March 23.—In preference to fighting the textile unions of Lowell, the agents of several big cotton mills today ordered an entire suspension of work for an indefinite period...

Without delay notices of a shut down to take effect at once were posted on the gates, and as peace hands completed their work they were told to leave...

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THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SCHEME FOR A DAM AT THE WINDING LEDGES

Madawaska Delegates Are in Fredericton to Appear Before House Committee.

One Says the Proposition is a New Brunswick One—St. John Stood to Lose, He Admits, But Says the Dam Would Not Obstruct Navigation.

Fredericton, March 29.—(Special)—A delegation, composed of I. M. Stevens, Aaron Lawson, Cyren Martin, ex-M. P. P., Maxim Martin, Augustus Bernier, and Hector Nadeau, of Edmundston, and Thomas Lawson, ex-M. P. P., of Andover, arrived in the city last evening to oppose the passage of the Winding Ledges dam resolution now before the legislature...

Their side of the case will be heard Tuesday morning by a committee of the house appointed for that purpose. A member of the delegation, in conversation with your correspondent this evening, gave an emphatic denial to the report that the Winding Ledges proposition was an American scheme, and declared that the idea originated on the New Brunswick side of the line...

He admitted that from a commercial standpoint St. John stood to lose if the dam were built, as they intended manufacturing at the ledge's a good portion of the American lumber, which is floated down to the mills at the mouth of the river...

Regarding the contention that the dam would obstruct navigation of the river, he declared there was absolutely no ground for fear on that score, as a passage would be kept open, and the company intended to provide facilities for sorting at least 5,000,000 feet of logs daily, and from this he thought it must be quite evident to those familiar with driving canoes, that the upper St. John, that there would be no delay...

How do you get over the Asburton bridge? The delegate was asked. "The bridge is not a serious obstruction, how was it that power was given a company by parliament to build a dam at Grand Falls a few years ago?"

Then, again, the St. Croix is also an international river, but Frank Todd and the other members of the company intended to build a dam at the mouth of the river, and if it is right to build a dam in one case it is right in another...

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY TO BE MADE A PUBLIC HOLIDAY

King Edward Gives His Assent to an Act for This Purpose.

SWISS TURN TO CANADA. Price of Property in Many Cantons Decreases, So Many Are Selling Out to Come to the Dominion—More Emigrants to Canada Than to All Other Parts of the Empire.

Montreal, March 29.—(Special)—The Star's London cable says: "Ireland is getting everything these days. King Edward has assented to an act making St. Patrick's day a public holiday, also the royal assent has been given to the act permitting the motor race to be held in Ireland with no limitation as to speed..."

The Pacific cable board estimates that the first year's loss on the operations will be \$400,000, of which Canada's share is five-eighths, or about \$250,000. "The Chronicle states that emigration to Canada has become a fever in Switzerland. The price of property in several cantons has depreciated with a rush owing to general selling of intending emigrants..."

Swiss emigration to Africa has stopped owing to the discouraging reports received from the Swiss settlers already there. "The impression is steadily gaining here that Africa is a failure as an agricultural colony in spite of assistance from the government and agricultural societies. The Chronicle adds that more emigrants are going to Canada this year than to the whole of the rest of the empire..."

"Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., addressing the constitutional club last evening on imperial responsibilities. Mr. Beckett, M. P., leader of the new fourth party, presided. Mr. Parker said the colonies must be reminded that their security depends on the motherland. Both must unite in support of a common navy. In five-eighths, or about \$250,000. "The Chronicle states that emigration to Canada has become a fever in Switzerland..."

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COUNTRY'S BUSINESS IN MANY FORMS BEFORE THE PARLIAMENT AT OTTAWA.

Correspondence in Cattle Embargo Brought Down—What the Census Cost—Premier Introduces Bill for Increased Tax on Chinese.

Ottawa, March 27.—(Special)—The correspondence between the Canadian government and the British government in regard to the embargo against Canadian cattle was presented to parliament today. There is very little that is new contained in the letters which have passed between both governments on this matter.

Mr. William Mulock when attending the colonial conference took the subject up with Mr. Hanbury and as the very opening of the discussion Mr. Hanbury stated that their government was satisfied that Canadian herds and flocks were free from disease and that the British act of 1896 was not occasioned by a suspicion of disease in this country but on the contrary was general legislation and applicable to all countries.

He maintained that it was very difficult to decide at the early stages whether the cattle were or were not diseased. The British government was not prepared in the interests of the British farmer to take any chances by entertaining any proposition looking to the repeal of the provisions of the act of 1896.

Sir William Mulock then pressed for an extension of the time from 10 days to 30 days in which cattle might be slaughtered at the port of entry. As first Mr. Hanbury said that he would not place any difficulties in the way of this extension but later on he wrote Sir William at Ottawa stating that he could not consent even to this. He held that it was not necessary to the trade.

Canadian Cattle Free of Disease. Mr. Hanbury gave a letter to Sir William, assuring him that the British government regarded Canada as being free from disease in both herds and flocks. On December 13, 1902, Sir William wrote Mr. Hanbury pointing out that at a time when efforts were being made for the development of reciprocal trade between the two countries the refusal to remove the embargo was certainly not very helpful, so far as Canadian sentiment was concerned in advancing the trade relations between Canada and the motherland. The correspondence makes it pretty plain that there is very little chance of the embargo being removed.

Census Figures. A return was presented to parliament showing that the amount expended on taking the last census, 1901, was \$1,112,000. In 1871 the total expenditure was \$511,530, in 1881, \$456,094 and in 1891, \$570,115. The reason of the increased expenditure in 1901 is said to be due to the extra work and increased information as well as to higher rates paid to the enumerators. In 1891 there were nine schedules and 216 questions asked, and in 1901, 11 schedules and 516 questions.

Mr. McCarthy introduced a bill to amend the inspection act. The act provides for the uniform inspection of hides, skins and leather. This measure, which began to be manufactured 25 or 30 years ago, was based on ethnical reasons and the broad differences between the race, assimilation was not possible, and the differences in character being too numerous to overcome. In 1883 the Macdonald government imposed a tax of \$50, which it was supposed would be sufficient to prevent the increase of this immigration. For some years it had done so, but of late years the immigration had increased very rapidly and an agitation arose for an increase in the capitation tax.

In 1900 the sum was doubled, but at that time British Columbia members on both sides reported to the government that this would be quite inadequate. There was no hesitation in having an investigation by a royal commission, the result of which was a recommendation that an endeavor should be made to have Chinese immigration to Canada prohibited to treaty and that in the meantime the head tax should be increased so as to restrict it within very narrow limits.

Why British Columbia Act Was Disallowed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained in reply that the province had been given a chance to restrict its immigration to Chinese, but as it refused to do so, the act was disallowed. The government felt that these acts came into conflict with Canada's duty, as part of the empire, of which Japan was an ally, and so refused to allow anything which was likely to cause friction.

Mr. Borden—Did the disallowance take place on the initiative of the Chinese or at the request of the imperial government? Sir Wilfrid—it was on our own initiative, but representations were made to the imperial government, pointing out the undesirability of such legislation. We also desire to extend our trade with Japan and it is not possible for us to do so if we thought it good policy to disallow the measure.

A Change in the Weather Brings Coughs and Colds, Hoarseness and Sore Throats. Use that reliable and effective remedy, Dr. A. M. Macdonald's Electric Belt, which is so well known and gives rest and comfort.

Improved Electric Belt, Only \$3. The finest Electric Belt in the world is what I offer you. My improved Belt is superior to any other made. It is not charged in corroding vinegar. It gives a stronger current of electricity than is possible with any "vinegar" belt. It is guaranteed three years. One set for eight weeks. It cures neuralgia, Weakness, Rheumatism, Dropsical Swellings, Debility and all ailments. I am positively giving this Belt away for nothing, as the price has been put at the highest possible figure, so that it is within the reach of every body. Subscribers are from \$3.00 and three months all to pay bill you are cured. We send absolutely free to every one on written order a beautiful illustrated Medical Book and the best Electric Belt on trial. Write for a better article at a lower price than any other, and all writing us need not be immediate and skilful treatment. In every case we undertake we send a legal guarantee to cure you or refund money. What we offer you is this: Our Medical Treatise Free, together with our best belt on fair trial. Remember our Belt is positively guaranteed to be the strongest made and it will cure you. Write today. It costs nothing to try it. Address: DR. A. M. MACDONALD ELECTRIC CO. 2382 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

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Headlight Parlor Matches. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Some salesmen will tell you they can give you a match just as good as the Headlight. Do not be deceived. There is only one Headlight, and that bears the name of the F. B. Eddy Company, Limited. Ask for EDDY'S HEADLIGHT MATCHES and insist on having them.

SCHOFIELD BROS. Selling Agents, St. John, N. B. P. O. Box 331.

German Elections June 16. Berlin, March 29.—An imperial decree issued today fixes the elections for the Reichstag for June 16.

HEALTH IN SPRING. NATURE REQUIRES ASSISTANCE DURING THESE MONTHS.

To Help Throw off the Impurities That Have Accumulated During the Winter Months—Purgatives Should Not be Used—It is a Tonic That is Needed.

In this climate there are many reasons why people feel all out of gear in the spring months. Perhaps the chief of these is the long hours in imperfectly heated rooms, and the consequent heating of the winter months. You may feel that there is nothing serious in the matter, you are only a little tired after slight exertion, or, perhaps, you get little pimples or little pimples eruptions on the skin, but you feel that the blood is not as pure as it should be, you feel that your system is not as strong as it should be, you feel that your blood is not as pure as it should be, you feel that your system is not as strong as it should be...

Could Not Sleep at Night. Was All Run Down. Had No Appetite. FOOD WOULD NOT DIGEST.

Mrs. I. W. Warner, Riverview, N.S., is glad there is such a remedy as Burdock Blood Bitters.

Burdock Blood Bitters. IT CURED HER AND WILL CURE YOU.

She says: "I wish to add my testimony to the many others who have spoken so highly as to the healing virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters. I had been suffering for some time with indigestion, could not sleep much and had terrible headache and backache, and my food did not digest properly. I saw B.B.B. advertised, so concluded to give it a trial, thinking it did no good it could do no harm. But after using one bottle I began to feel better, and by the time I had used three bottles I was feeling like a new person. I am so glad there is such a remedy provided for suffering humanity, and cannot praise it enough for I think there is no medicine like it on the market."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are also effective in the cure of all diseases due to poor, thin, watery blood or weak nerves. Do not take a substitute for these pills—it is a waste of money and a menace to health. I tried several medicines, but nothing did me any good until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers, or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

FREDERICTON.

Fredricton, March 27.—(Special)—The government held a meeting (tonight) and heard Mr. Jewett, of Calais (Me.), who argued provincial assistance towards rebuilding the covered bridge across the St. Louis river at Milltown.

TRURO.

Truro, March 26.—T. D. English, formerly of Debert, but now living in Medicine Hat, Alberta, was here for a short visit.

CHATHAM.

Chatham, N. B., March 29.—(Special)—A house in the lower end of the town, owned by J. S. Stewart, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning.

SALISBURY.

Salisbury, March 27.—The cheese factory, managed by R. B. McCready, expects to begin operations about the first of May.

HARVEY STATION.

Harvey Station, York Co., March 30.—J. Albert Little and Marshall Coburn, who were appointed by the Manners Sutton Agricultural Society to purchase stock for the society, have returned from the stock sale at Woodstock, bringing with them a two-year-old short horn bull.

SUSSEX.

Sussex, N. B., March 30.—The home of R. Morrison was made happy on Sunday by the arrival of a young son from the stock sale.

CHIPMAN.

Chipman, March 29.—We have had 24 hours of snow since last night. This time it looks more serious than before.

ST. MARTINS.

St. Martins, N. B., March 26.—It has been reported that the Hampton & St. Martins Railway Company does not intend to operate this line this summer.

HOPEWELL HILL.

Hopewell Hill, March 28.—Capt. Paul C. Robinson left yesterday morning for Boston to go as first officer of the three-masted schooner John C. Gregory, now at that port.

AMHERST.

Amherst, March 28.—C. D. Digby, of Halifax, has purchased the stock of dry goods from P. G. McEwen & Co. and will continue the business of the store.

YARMOUTH.

Yarmouth, March 27.—(Special)—The death occurred at Tusket this morning, of John A. Hatfield, aged 80, a prominent resident of the place.

DIGBY.

Digby, March 27.—Rev. O. W. White, of Weymouth, evangelist, has severed his connection with the Baptist denomination, of which he has been a member for 27 years.

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To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Cures Croup in Two Days. On every box 25c. Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.

WYOMOUTH. Wyomouth, March 27.—Rev. O. W. White, of Weymouth, evangelist, has severed his connection with the Baptist denomination, of which he has been a member for 27 years.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
Published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, N. B., a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.
C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion \$1.00 per inch.
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Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

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AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:
Wm. Somerville,
W. A. Ferris.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 1, 1903.

FARMERS VS. MANUFACTURERS.

The Manufacturers' Association delegates who went to Ottawa to urge a general increase in the tariff, and who wished to import tariff plans to the government in confidence, did not so readily receive their homes before a delegation of farmers arrived to protest against such increase. The chief spokesman for the farmers was Mr. Thomas Brooks, of Brantford, who recently repudiated to the "Agriculture" of the Manufacturers' Association banquet and alarmed the protectionists by warning them that the farmers would fight them at all points. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the ministers of finance and customs received the delegates and Mr. Brooks' statement that they wished to submit their case in the light of open day and had nothing to say "in confidence," drew from the Premier the expression, "Hear, hear." Mr. Brooks said the manufacturers were now strong enough to stand alone and compete with all comers, and it therefore was unreasonable to ask for tariff increase. He presented a memorandum expressing the views of the Farmers' Association, comprising men of different political views, some free traders and some protectionists, but all united in opposing any proposal to raise the tariff at the present time. They believed an increase would add to the cost of maintaining their families and operating their farms and they felt that these burdens were heavy enough as it is. In stating their case they said in part:

Our contention that the tariff cannot be increased without adding to the cost of articles which we are forced to purchase may be denied by those engaged in certain industries, but those so engaged, have, by their own action, furnished the clearest proof of the soundness of our position. Why did the manufacturers of agricultural implements secure a concession under which they were able to bring in duty free over \$100,000 worth of steel used in the making of agricultural implements, unless they were freely enabled to purchase these articles at less cost than they otherwise could?

It is not necessary to multiply the instances. Suffice it to say that of \$84,000 worth of goods imported into Canada free of duty last year a very large proportion represented goods imported by manufacturers for use in their factories. The steel used in making agricultural implements is no more raw material to him than it is to the resaper used on the land or the clothing of those engaged in producing wheat or the well-fitted ears of grain. But the farmer is taxed not only on the particular kinds of raw material mentioned, but on almost all other kinds of raw material used by him.

Farm labor, they maintained, had never been so dear or so difficult to obtain as at present. The farmers expressed themselves as opposed to any further government aid to railroads. They ignored the fact that the western farmers are not as well off in the matter of transportation as they are and that before a trans-continental line is completed there will be dire need of it. But the tariff interested them chiefly and they evidently have decided to fight the manufacturers' demands to the end.

A REMARKABLE WARNING.

In Lowell, where mill operatives threatened to begin a great strike today, the owners of the factories have taken the bull by the horns and shut down their manufacturing and many thousands of men and women will be idle for an indefinite period. A large proportion of those who are now without work are non-union operatives who will be helpless, not having a strike fund to fall back upon. The unions are prepared for a three months' strike, but thousands who wished to go on working are now without means of support because the mill owners have not the unions on their own ground and suspended operations. The recent occurrences in Waterbury give any indication of the temper of the workmen affected by the present situation in Lowell, violence is to be expected. Strikes in many other cities are threatened.

At the moment, when there is no likelihood of a cessation of labor troubles in the United States, the Brooklyn Eagle sounds a remarkable note of warning. It

severely attacks the findings of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, asserts that the trouble in the mining regions, and kindred evils, have not been remedied, but have simply been postponed until 1906, and that a plaster has been used where the surgeon's knife was necessary. The writer touches many points in a fashion commanding interest and raising doubts as to the future.

Recourse to the Commission was an expedient. The inquiry of the Commission but scratched the surface. The report of the Commission is but a plaster warranted to conceal the abscess for three years. During that time the poison in that abscess will be percolating through the body politic and the body industrial.

The Eagle says fourteen murders are chargeable to the strike and that the Commission does not fix responsibility for them or suggest punishment for anyone because of them. The Commission urges that there should be no discrimination against non-union men as such. Of this the Eagle says:

That is soothing, but it does not bring the dead to life. It does not console widowhood or orphanage. It does not touch the causes which made life in the anthracite regions as dire and dangerous as the hell of theology or as the Paris of Robespierre. It is verbiage. It is vanity. It is vane. It is vanity. Perhaps the explanation is found in the confession of the Commission that "there were many points on which the members could not agree, but that they have limited themselves to recommendations on which they can agree."

And there may be other reasons for their reservations. We shall not point out what they were. They might blister the alleged soul of piousness of Governor Stone, the eyeballs of whom the fourteen murders, for which he is indirectly responsible, could well have blinded and the conscience of whom they could well have filled with remorse.

The Eagle charges that but for the interference of "politicians and prelates" there would have been no strike. Politicians, the writer says, hoping to gain votes or fearing to lose them raised "a moribund conspiracy to an actual factor of civil war," and adds: "And all because the plainest doctrines of responsibility, of duty, and of law paramount were disregarded by soulless politicians and by mutiny manufacturing. This is not to be forgotten. The memory of it is necessary to the salvation of freedom and to the safety of freemen in the world."

Worst of all, the writer says, the Commission's report leaves unsettled questions which must be settled sooner or later and settled right, and it intimates that after 1906 the "settling" is likely to begin and that it may shake the nation. Certainly no strike can be regarded as satisfactory until it has not been made clear that any man is free to sell his labor wherever he pleases, and that the state will protect him in his right to the utmost.

WHAT CHURCH DO YOU ATTEND?
When the city pastors have studied the information collected on Saturday by the 400 men and women who took the religious census each minister will know how many persons said they attended his church. By comparing this number with the number actually present on an ordinary Sunday morning, the curious pastor will arrive at some facts concerning himself and his flock which cannot fail to interest him deeply.

In relating the experiences encountered in their work on Saturday, the seekers after facts concerning the religious life of our city say that in almost all instances they were treated with consideration by those whom they questioned, and it may fairly be assumed that a very great majority of the citizens placed themselves on record attending one or another of the city churches. In some cases it may be that "stay-at-homes" mentioned a church which they formerly attended or which they are going to attend "some day," feeling that to admit that they do not go to divine service would be somewhat awkward and believing that no one is compelled to testify against himself in matters of this kind.

If any minister discovers that say 1,000 men, women and children described themselves as attending his church and then collects that yesterday and on preceding Sundays he preached to half that number, he may deem it his duty to seek out those who have been absent and ask them whether he or they are responsible for the difference between actual attendance and the figures returned by the census enumerators. The work of Saturday, it is clear, will lead to an added sense of responsibility in pulpit and pew and home. It may lead to larger congregations the year round. If it does it will be because the preachers have discovered why some people do not go to church and have removed the causes which have kept them at home. In any event a comparison of the number who describe themselves as regular attendants and the average number found in the pews on Sunday will be instructive.

PROTECTION OF PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.
It is rather amusing to hear our ministers at Fredericton solemnly telling that they expect to retain for New Brunswick the present representation at Ottawa, while the Ottawa government goes right on with the redistribution bill without paying the slightest attention to what Fredericton says.—Sun.

paper which desires to express correctly public opinion to strengthen the patriotic action of the provincial ministers in endeavoring to prevent a wrong being done the people of this important section of the confederacy.

Happily the Tweedie administration are not to be deterred by the sneers and jeers of papers or people who, in their shortsighted desire to make political capital at the expense of interests of the highest importance to this province, are ready to assume that New Brunswick's rightful claims will be ignored.

The point raised by this province regarding the principle of representation under the British North America Act is being honestly and earnestly pressed upon the attention of the Dominion authorities. It may or may not be correct. We believe it is correct. Whether it is or not, the provincial ministers are showing their good faith in the endeavor to protest what they deem to be the rights of their province. More than that. They gave the best evidence of their belief in their interpretation of the British North America Act by asking the authorities at Ottawa to submit the matter to the Supreme Court of Canada, whose ruling will at least settle forever a question of vital importance to New Brunswick. In the meantime the Parliament of Canada can pass the Redistribution Act, and its bearing on the reduction of representation from this province will be contingent on the decision of the Supreme Court.

Every New Brunswick, regardless of political leanings, will surely join in springing to a successful conclusion the courageous action of the provincial administration in asking for a reserve case and in hoping that if the matter is submitted to the Supreme Court that the ruling may be favorable to the retention unimpaired of New Brunswick's representation in the House of Commons of Canada.

MORE POWER TO YOU, BROTHER.

The Albert County Journal, a new one, came to hand yesterday. The editor thereof, in making his bow to a curious and anxious public, announces that the newspaper has come to stay. Indeed he has burned his bridges behind him and given hostages to fortune. For says he: "To all who think the Journal will run for a while, and then cease publication, we can only say that the Albert County Journal has been placed here to stay; we have gone to considerable expense to establish ourselves here, and we can assure all our subscribers that we have not invested eight hundred dollars in the town of Hillsboro for mere child's play."

Thirty-five years' experience at the printing business, we can take off our coat and do the work of the printer's devil or take the editorial chair. We have come here with honest intentions, and if we fail, we will fall honestly; but it is our opinion that if a person inclines to be honest the world will appreciate the efforts.

The Telegraph regards these few opening remarks as all wool and 36 inches across and looks for great things from the Journal.

INCREASE THE GRANT.

Representatives of the Tourist Association appeared before the city treasury board yesterday and asked that a larger grant be made to the association this year. Last year's grant was \$750. There will be no exhibition grant this year and the tourist representatives suggested that the city might well give an increased sum for the purpose of promoting travel to and in New Brunswick.

The treasury board decided that \$750 was all the city cared to give. The council may and should increase the sum. The estimates of the various

ALMOST AFRAID TO GO TO SLEEP FOR FEAR SHE WOULD NOT WAKE UP.

FLUTTERING OF THE HEART! SHORTNESS OF BREATH. PAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS.

Mrs. Wm. Bingley, Grand Trade, P.E.I. Has a Very Interesting Experience.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS. She has been restored to perfect health. She writes: "About seven months ago I was badly run down in health and became very weak. I was troubled with fluttering of the heart and shortness of breath. When lying down at night I would never wake up. When I arose in the morning I would feel a little better, but as soon as I started to go, my heart would start fluttering, my head would become dizzy, faint weak spells would come over me and it seemed as if black objects were floating before my eyes. I was getting worse every day until I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. When I had done me good and by the time it was finished I was in excellent health and would advise all sufferers from heart and nerve troubles to try them. Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT."

city boards, passed yesterday by the treasury board show an increase of more than \$200,000 over the expenditures of last year. Now, alongside \$20,000 the tourist grant looks pretty small, and to have doubted it would not have been a bad idea, even if it had been necessary to save down slightly some of the estimates for other purposes. For every dollar spent by the Tourist Association comes back to the province and the city and brings another dollar or two with it.

ONE GREAT NEGRO.

The South says the negro shall not vote. That is its position, saving words. It says, also, that the negro shall have no voice in public affairs, but that the negro influence shall be used from time to time, as it serves, by the dominant political party. Discarding fine distinctions such as the position of the Southern whites, irrespective of politics.

A really great negro says they may. He is Booker T. Washington. In the South he is spoken of as a "nigger." In the North the Boston Transcript, and it is a recognition of which he may well be proud, says of him:

Rarely if ever in a public address has Booker T. Washington risen to a higher height of eloquent and sound philosophy or given more convincing proof of his fitness for leadership than in that delivered before the Twentieth Century Club, which we reproduce in part in another column. A thousand or two thousand years ago long ago a period in the course of human events, and Mr. Washington's clear justification of conditions at different dates was new and instructive. He quoted Caesar's description of the ancient Britons in the primitive state in which he found them. Next, he submitted Livingstone's description of the African tribes nineteen hundred years later, and traced the similarity. Then he put this proposition: "If one had asked Caesar, when he first discovered our forefathers in the condition that has been described, if in two thousand years they could be transformed into the condition in which they are now found in America, the answer doubtless would have been an emphatic 'No.' If one had asked Livingstone, when he first saw my forefathers in Africa, if in the fifty years that have elapsed since then, or even in the two hundred and fifty years that have passed since the first African was brought to this country, a negro young man would be the class orator at Harvard University, the answer doubtless would have been a 'No' as emphatic as Caesar's."

It might well be said that the Britons of whom Caesar spoke and the Africans whom Livingstone found were not at all possessed of the same possibilities. The African skin and the black does not develop at the same speed. But the more pressing question is what the United States shall do with the 10,000,000 blacks within its borders. It scarcely dare rob them of the franchise, though virtually it is doing just that. Booker T. Washington is a great negro. Can he rescue the race from industrial slavery and generally from the condition of levers of wood and drawers of water? The trouble is that he is almost alone. The great multitude above whom he appears for the moment are quarrelling with the Southern whites for equality. Who is bold enough to say the Southern whites will ever yield it? What the negro wants contrapoints a time when there shall be no ruling white class in the South, and such a time is indeed afar off. The oppression of the negro or his virtual enslavement is excusable. But, considering the facts, what is the outlook? Is Booker Washington one swallow making a negro summer?

NOTE AND COMMENT.
To dam or not to dam, that is the question. No dam is the general verdict.

The Knight of Music—Sir Alexander Mackenzie is with us today, and we shall have to tune up.

It looks as if the local Navy League might be called upon to defend the government cruiser Curlew.

The talk on the street now is that the Tories have decided to oppose Hon. Mr. McKewen and that Ald. Macrae will be his opponent.

The representative of St. John who is best serving the interests of this constituency at the present time is Hon. H. A. McKewen, who is opposing the Fort Kent Dam bill at Ottawa.

Another chapter of the Veronica tragedy is told in our news columns today. And it is a grim revelation. Those who go down to the sea in ships see the wonders the deep in more ways than one.

Some more negotiations at Washington are reported. They mean nothing, or will mean nothing until the United States understands how independent we are in point of trade and how great is our national life.

The feeling throughout the Empire seems to be that General MacDonald was insane. It is a charitable verdict and his record makes most people willing to accept it. This is a case in which it is indeed well to speak nothing but good of the dead. He saved us many a field.

More than 3,000 immigrants landed at Halifax on Saturday. More settlers are leaving Great Britain for Canada now than are going to all the rest of the empire. We shall get many Swiss this year, too. They have decided that this country beats South Africa.

The citizen who whipped his wife because she talked freely to the census enumerators on Saturday, is a very foolish man. He should have taken her in hand before the questioners arrived. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. And what did he wish to conceal, anyway?



Spring Sample Book.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.

The accompanying cut is an exact reproduction of the outward appearance of our Spring Sample Book. It is now ready for mailing to all who may ask for the same, and it contains samples of Fabrics that will be popular this coming season.

Our mail order business is increasing every season—we take just as good care of your pennies as if you came here yourself and guarantee satisfaction or no sale.

Write for Sample Book and see the values we are showing this season.

Kindly give name of paper in which you saw this advertisement.

GREATER OAK HALL, King Street, Cor. Germain.

The Times, of Brockton (Mass.), says: "We need the Canadian market, and likewise need certain products of Canada." The breaking down of the all-sufficient complacency of our American neighbors, as voiced by a large section of the press, is an encouraging sign of the times.—Montreal Herald.

Goldwin Smith has this to say of the agitation for high tariff:—The protectionist campaign is already beginning to show marked signs of weakness. So many any campaign originated and carried on as this one has been. It has been a forced campaign from first to last. The manufacturers of Canada are doing remarkably well. From all sides some reports that orders were never so numerous and profits never so large. A request that those desiring an increased tariff first submit a statement of their affairs is not complied with. The truth appears to be that the demand for more protection originated with a few members of the Manufacturers' Association, who

have used the machinery of that organization to carry on their campaign. Mr. W. Albert Hickman, special immigration lecturer in England for the Dominion government, has written a novel called Gertrude of Caribou, which deals with the perils of winter navigation in the Straits of Northumberland and is said to be an exciting narrative. The personal advertising Mr. Hickman has been getting of late in the British newspapers should assist in booming the book.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.



HEALTH, STRENGTH AND VIGOR FOR MEN. How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 324 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity:— "Dear Sirs,—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the result has been extraordinary. It has completely broadened me up, am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am. "Dear Sirs,—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory." "Dear Sirs,—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor." All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.



Baird & Peters Selling Agents, St. John

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The government steamer Lansdowne is being fitted for the season's work. The tourist association is sending a delegation to Fredericton to ask a grant from the government.

Communication between P. E. Island and the mainland is being well established, and the L. C. R. is again billing goods through.

The Helen Glasgow, a new tugboat for the Glazier river fleet, was launched at Inuiton Saturday.

The News Publishing Co., of Truro (N. S.), has two permanent situations open for good steady job printers.

Before a very large congregation, Rev. Alex. White, of Main street Baptist church, preached his farewell sermon last Sunday.

At Clapham's Corner Saturday, Auctioneer Partridge sold 10 shares of Maritime Mail stock, with 10 months' dividend earned, at 26 per cent. premium.

The Telegraph is indebted to H. D. Nelson, of Pettaucodoc, for a box of fragrant mayflowers, the first of the season from that district. They are unusually early.

Joshua Leslie, formerly of Charlottetown (P. E. I.), and a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, passed through the city recently en route to Manitoba, where he is ranching.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen A. Cunningham will regret to learn that their youngest daughter, Lillian Grace, died very suddenly on Saturday of pleuro-pneumonia.

SISTERS HERE, DRIVEN FROM FRANCE BY THE LAW OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Twenty-one Members of "Daughters of Jesus" Arrived on Steamer Lake Erie.

Some 60 to Three Rivers, Quebec, Others to Chatham and Sydney—Were Carried for in St. John Saturday and Sunday by Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

Twenty-one sisters of the "Daughters of Jesus," one of the religious orders of France, are in the city. They have been expelled from their convent at Kennebec by the law of associations, and came to Canada for a refuge.

On the steamer Lake Erie, which arrived at St. John Saturday afternoon, these 21 sisters arrived and were met and cared for by the sisters of the Good Shepherd, Waterloo street. Some of the sisters, but already there are eight houses of this order established in Quebec province.

So when the steamer Lake Erie arrived at St. John Saturday, two of the Good Shepherd sisters, and Mrs. J. Barry, of Halifax, coal, 81; Krummel, Krenn, Savannah to St. John (N. B.), lumber, p. t.; Mr. John C. Gregory, Norfolk to Sandy Cove and Tiverton (N. S.), crockery material, \$1,250 and loaded.

There were eight marriages and 10 births registered in the city last week. The deaths numbered 13, the causes being: Heart failure, heart disease, old age, two each; accident, convulsions, pneumonia, encephalitis, uremia, consumption, gastro enteritis, one each.

The farewell social to be given Misses Adkins and Yerris, of the St. John teachers' association, is going to South Africa, will not be until after Easter. It will be given in the High School by the St. John Teachers' Association, and it is expected Superintendent Lynch, of Fredericton, will come down for the occasion.

Mrs. Mary McCathern, mother of Douglas McCathern, of this city, today celebrated her 80th birthday, and was in receipt of congratulations and best wishes from all sides. Her faculties are unimpaired, and she is as active as ever.

STOLE EVERY CIGAR MR. McGRATH HAD IN HIS RESTAURANT.

While Effort Was Being Made to Serve Them With Food at the Depot Someone Cleaned Out the Cigar Case—More Than 3,000 Passed Through the City.

John Bull's young gentlemen—3,200 of them—were checked-out, canny and thirsty passed through the city Sunday, en route from Halifax to the Northwest, with the proposition in mind of making the railway their glory.

The third train came in at 1.35 o'clock and the passengers, having only a short time in the city, appeared to make the restaurant their headquarters, with the result that that room never contained a larger and more hungry throng of customers.

They were lined three or four deep along the counter and in the midst of the ordering, serving and munching a neat little game of strategy was being accomplished.

During the day five trains arrived with 75 cars in all. The first came in at 3.40 a. m., another at 7.30, another at 11.35, and a fourth during the evening. The cars were of the long colonial type. The stowage here was not short.

Those on the third train made haste to the depot, where they were met by the depot men, who were giving long pecks and square faces twinkling in windows across the street, and in parties—big and small—were a scurry over and try the door, and then—where would come strange English words expressive of irritation.

John Humble, Stanley, 1st prize, with being exhibit, five varieties. Nathan Phillips won a prize with the "Abundant" variety.

John Humble, Stanley, 1st prize, with being exhibit, five varieties. Nathan Phillips won a prize with the "Abundant" variety.

HON. MR. McKEOWN TO FIGHT FORT KENT MEASURE AT OTTAWA

Lumbermen Selected Him Saturday to Go to Ottawa for This Purpose.

U. P. Baker and Hon. H. A. McKeown returned on Saturday from Ottawa where, along with John H. Thomson and George McKean, of this city, and A. H. F. Randolph, of Fredericton, they had been interviewing the minister of railways and members of parliament in the matter of the proposed dam between Kent and the Best Effort to Oppose the Blair-High Local Election.

On the advice of the minister of railways, the delegation had a meeting with those of the New Brunswick members who were at the capital, at which meeting the delegation explained fully the effect of the proposed dam, and the great majority of the members of parliament, explaining their opposition to the proposed legislation.

At a meeting of the lumbermen in St. John Saturday, it was determined to request Hon. Mr. McKeown to return to Ottawa today and watch the progress of the bill and to use whatever influence he might be able to exert against its passage.

When asked about his coming election to the legislature, he was asked to return, but until somebody was put in the field against him, he would remain in Ottawa, using his best endeavours to prevent the passage of a bill so detrimental to the interests of this community.

Woodstock, N. B., March 27—(Special)—The Seed Fair continued today and the prizes were awarded by George Clark, of the department of agriculture, Ottawa.

The seeds entered for competition were 16 in the class of 1902 correctly named, and were produced by the exhibitor.

John Humble, Stanley, 1st prize, with being exhibit, five varieties. Nathan Phillips won a prize with the "Abundant" variety.

PILOT BOAT DAVID LYNCH WAS IN COLLISION WITH SCHOONER IN THE BAY.

The pilot boat David Lynch and the schooner Maple Leaf were in collision in the bay Sunday morning and both were considerably damaged. The Lynch arrived in port Sunday afternoon in tow of the tug Dirigo and was in a disabled condition.

The collision took place about daylight Sunday morning at Irishtown. Pilot John Sherrard was on watch on board the pilot boat at the time and says: The boat was heading northeast with the wind north.

The schooner Maple Leaf, bound from Cheverie (N.S.), for Red Beach (Me.), was bound to the westward. The captain of the schooner, Mr. J. H. Sherrard, says he saw the schooner trying to cross the pilot boat's bow, and when he found the Lynch would not steer well he tried to get toward of the schooner, but found he could not do that.

One of the Lynch's crew, a man named McKelvie, had a narrow escape from being injured as the cut in the deck was near his bunk. The pilots worked their craft as far as Partridge Island, and before coming placed Pilot Bears on board of the steamer Oatpu.

The Maple Leaf put into Eastport yesterday in a damaged condition. It was broken off. These, with the rigging, came tumbling down on the deck. The two schooners were locked together for about half an hour before the crew could get them clear, and when they cleared the bowsprit and jibboom of the Maple Leaf fell into the water. A short time before that the crew were out on its working.

It was found necessary for the pilot boat's crew to work the pumps to keep the craft clear, for the water would wash in through the hole. Those on board the pilot boat were Pilots John Sherrard, Martin Spears and William Murray, and crew of two others.

The captain of the Maple Leaf claimed that he was not to blame for the collision, as he was on the starboard tack at the time.

The fact that the subject is an all important one. Some of the disastrous results of the clearing of land are the floods of spring and the sudden drying up of springs during hot weather. Before the forests were thinned out, rivers flowed steadily during the whole of the year, by reason of the long leaves and the encouragement given to the lumber industry by the government in recent years.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S EXPOSITION OF POLICY

(Continued from Page 3). There would be so many miles of railway to be encouraged? That to one railway alone running from Gibson to Edmundton there would have been granted 1,600,000 acres of the most valuable timber lands in the province, which would yield an annual revenue of about \$80,000. Put to this \$120,000 added to bonded indebtedness by reason of the building of the miles of railway referred to and the result is \$200,000 less and at our disposal than we should have.

The demands for all services are far greater than a confidence in money is required for roads and bridges, for education, hospitals and asylums, and for all the public services. But with the development of the province there is an enormous addition to the wealth of the Dominion treasury. While we are entitled to an increased subsidy when our population reaches 400,000, in Quebec and Ontario as well as here, the revenue is found entirely insufficient and it seemed to the members of the conference recently held in 1887 that an increased subsidy of 80 cents per head should not stop at a limit short of 2,000,000 of a population when it should be reduced to 50 cents per head in the smaller provinces.

When asked about his coming election to the legislature, he was asked to return, but until somebody was put in the field against him, he would remain in Ottawa, using his best endeavours to prevent the passage of a bill so detrimental to the interests of this community.

WOODSTOCK SEED FAIR PRIZES AWARDED.

Registered Short-horns Sold from \$80 to \$135 Each.

Woodstock, N. B., March 27—(Special)—The Seed Fair continued today and the prizes were awarded by George Clark, of the department of agriculture, Ottawa.

SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD CAPE BRETON GIANT.

Alexander McInnis is 6 ft. 7 in. Tall and Weighs 280 Pounds.

Our Haddock correspondent writes that a new physical prodigy has appeared in that country in the shape of Alexander J. McInnis, the 17-year-old son of John McInnis, of Upper Sackville, Middle River.

SIXTEEN HUNDRED SOULS AND MORE WERE ABOARD THE LAKE ERIE.

The Elder-Dempster line steamer Lake Erie, Captain Carey, arrived in port Saturday afternoon, about 1.30 o'clock, and was docked at the foot of the Grand Point, where her passengers and baggage were landed.

I. C. R. STATION AGENT AT "DARTMOUTH IN TROUBLE."

Halifax, N. S., March 29—William Stevens, I. C. R. station agent at Dartmouth, is in trouble. It is said he has been made to be short in his accounts to the extent of \$5,000. He was arrested Saturday evening and placed in jail.

WOMAN FOUND DEAD.

Martha Lawton, widow of Edward Lawton, and aged 44 years, was found dead in her home, 373 Union street, Friday afternoon.

EX-GOVERNOR LONG CONValescent.

Boston, March 29—It was learned today that Hon. J. D. Long, who for nearly three months has been a patient at St. Lawrence's Hospital, is now able to go out of doors, taking short walks in the vicinity of the hospital. His physicians expect that the former governor will be taken to his home in Higham very soon.

PLOT OF VERONICA MURDERS.

Rau said, "All those people, such as in the cabin, all rich people, and your uncle, too, should be killed." Witness' uncle was an architect in Montreal, and Rau told him that he (witness) would go the same way, too, if he did not help them. "What do you say—yes or no?" Witness replied, "I can't. I haven't seen a man killed." Rau and Monson both laughed. Monson said, "Look at him. He's shaking; he is frightened; he is starting to cry now." Witness was crying. Rau said, "I thought you were a German. Don't you care for your life? What do you think I came on board for? Do you think we got revolvers and cartridges on board for nothing?" Monson kept saying, "That's right."

THE LUMBERMEN.

Some Get All Their Cut Out, But Others Are Not So Fortunate.

In consequence of the heavy rains and the immense quantity of snow in the woods, the lumbermen, both on the St. John river and Miramichi, have experienced considerable difficulty in loading their lumber off the yards. On the Miramichi, however, Timothy Lynch, of this city, has succeeded in getting his logs in the stream.

THOSE TERRIBLE PAINS FROM RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA PROMPTLY RELIEVED BY KENDRICK'S LINIMENT.

There is nothing that will relieve pain, lameness and swelling like Kendrick's Liniment, and it is used in a hundred ways in the household and in the stable.

Advertisement for Wood's Phosphoric Acid, featuring an illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing the benefits of the product for various ailments.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., APRIL 1, 1905.

THE MALISEETS ON THE ST. JOHN RIVER IN THE DAYS OF OLD.

Life of the Indians Described, and Many Interesting Facts of History Recorded in Part 2 of Rev. W. O. Raymond's Series of Articles—The Indian Method of Hunting.

Chapter 1. The Maliseets (Continued). By the Rev. W. O. Raymond.

The situation of the Maliseets on the River St. John was not without its advantages, and they probably enjoyed a living as any tribe of savages in Canada.

Miscellaneous Maliseet Manners. The characteristics of the Indians of Acadia, whether Micmacs or Maliseets, were in the main identical; usually they were closely allied and not infrequently intermarried.

Wild Grapes on the St. John River. This question will show how exact and conscientious the old French missionary was in his narration.

Malice at Old Camp Ground. The aborigines of Acadia when the country became known to Europeans, do not differ as their ancestors had lived from time immemorial.

An Indian Johnny-cake. Lescarbot, the historian, who wrote in 1610, tells us that the Indians were accustomed to pound their corn in a mortar.

Indian Mode of Hunting. Although the Indians living on the St. John paid some attention to the cultivation of the soil there can be no doubt that hunting and fishing were always their chief means of support.

There can be little doubt that wild game was vastly more abundant in this country, when it was discovered by Europeans, than it is today.

Page Metal Ornamental Fence. Handmade, durable, and fire-proof. Special suitable for front and back yards, etc. etc. etc. Details for 20 CENTS PER RUNNING FOOT.

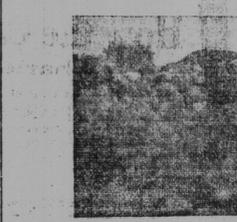
Handmade, durable, and fire-proof. Special suitable for front and back yards, etc. etc. etc. Details for 20 CENTS PER RUNNING FOOT. Use Page Metal Ornamental Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ontario. Montreal, P. Q., and St. John, N. B.

WINIFRED JOHNSON WRITES OF CHAMBERLAIN'S AFRICAN TOUR.

The Colonial Secretary Has an Experience of Trekking—Native Chiefs Present Addresses—He Promptly Snubs Dutchman Who Seeks to Obstruct by Legal Quibbles—Mafeking Made Great Preparations for the Distinguished Visitor.

Zeerust, Transvaal, Feb. 12—Just now, no doubt, you are all reading with interest the cable reports of the visit of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain to South Africa.

Now, if you'd like to know how Chamberlain's visit affected us, I will tell you. Of course, we knew he was coming, and we heard the most extravagant reports of his state he was traveling in, with a personal suite of nearly 200.



LARGEST SHELTER ON TOP OF A KOPPE NEAR MISS JOHNSON'S DISTRICT.

"The Kloof," from Mafeking. He reported that it was with the utmost difficulty she had been able to get over. A private cart to come the 50 miles would have cost a small fortune.

On the 14th January, two of the S. A. C. men, on whom we most depended for our letters from home, and also for the only English conversation we ever enjoy in the kloof, were ordered to Zeerust to form part of the escort.

Zeerust expected a visit from the colonial secretary, and all the burghers were summoned there to meet him. Then they were sent word to come at a later date.



GRAVES OF HIGHLAND BRIGADE (Photographs by Miss Johnston.)

Chamberlain's speech was spoiled by being interrupted every two sentences by a translator, but the burghers applauded him as much, or more, than the English.

Chamberlain's speech was spoiled by being interrupted every two sentences by a translator, but the burghers applauded him as much, or more, than the English.

never thought when he spoke to us at Miss Balfour's, in Downing street, that he would ever set foot in one of our schools in South Africa.

On the other hand the escort of S. A. C. was complimented handsomely. During the war they had met with no defeats and had performed one of the record rides, now they represented to these Dutchmen what an English gentleman should be and they were fulfilling their mission of pacifying the country.

Chamberlain is performing successfully a duty that must be tiresome enough when, added to the bore of speech making, is the trekking in the hottest weather over 120 miles of high veld.

Mr. Hazen said no good purpose was served by this delay. He was urged to hear the attorney general admit that he had made a mistake.

Mr. Tweeddale said that while he believed the leader of the opposition was sincere in all he said, yet he felt it was not his duty to delay the resolution until those opposed to it had a chance of being heard.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said he was glad to observe that there was a desire on all sides of the house to deal deliberately with the matter.

The motion to refer the matter to a committee was carried unanimously and the speaker named as the committee Hon. Mr. Tweeddale, Hon. Mr. Pugsley, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Hazen, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Allen and Mr. Fleming.

Replying to Mr. Flemming, Hon. Mr. Pugsley said he was not in a position to say when the auditor general's report would be laid on the table but probably in the course of a few days.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that under the new laws private bills must be presented within ten days after the opening of the house, otherwise the payment of double fees would be enforced.

native labor. Kaffirs will not work steadily. In four months they earn enough to keep them the rest of the year, so they return to the staid and recline under their own fig tree and no promise of gold will move them out of it.

Chamberlain has not tumbled to the Dutch. The first presentation of grievances occurred at Bloemfontein, where a Dutchman offered a lot of legal quibbles which were disposed of in short order.

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THE TELEGRAPH'S PULPIT.

"Watchers Before the Cross," the Theme on Which Rev. B. N. Nobles Speaks Today to Our Readers.

Mat. 27:36—"And sitting down they watched him there."

It was many centuries ago in the year of Rome 780. The place was a skull shaped knoll outside the walls of Jerusalem and the time not long after 9 o'clock on a Friday, or as some say, a Thursday morning in April.

Watching Jesus upon the cross we should see moreover an illustration of the amazing love and unswerving rightness of the Divine nature.

But not only did love inspire the sacrifice, justice—His sense of rightness required that the sacrifice be made. You can conceive parental love in its anxiety for the salvation of a child from sin or danger or suffering.

I have spoken of what we should see at the cross—What should we find? Let me recall as well as I can a quantity told experience I once read.

It was something like this: For days and weeks I sought to work within myself repentance unto salvation. Filled with disappointment at my failure I walked abroad and stayed not in my course until I reached the bare and rugged mound called Calvary.

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Mat. 27:36—"And sitting down they watched him there." It was many centuries ago in the year of Rome 780. The place was a skull shaped knoll outside the walls of Jerusalem and the time not long after 9 o'clock on a Friday, or as some say, a Thursday morning in April. Late on the previous evening Jesus the prophet from Galilee had been arrested and without waiting for the morning his captors had hurried Him away to the palace of the high priest, where a special meeting of the sanhedrin was speedily called. Here a mock trial was given Him and having condemned Him to death they forthwith and while it was yet early, hastened to the Roman Pretorium that they might obtain from Pilate confirmation of their judgment and have him pass sentence of death by crucifixion, for it was not lawful that Jews should crucify. After considerable delay during which Pilate sought by persuasion and argument and strategy to secure the captive's release, he finally passed Him over to his soldiers to scourge Him in hope of thus pacifying His accusers. But finding all of no avail and fearing for himself he delivered Jesus to their hand, whom when they had received they led Him away to Calvary where they crucified Him. "And sitting down they watched Him there"—panic-stricken, heart-broken disciples; skeptical, unbelieving, scornful Romans; heartless, hypocritical Pharisees and fickle populace who one day could shout, "Hosanna, blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord!" and next cry, "Crucify Him." Beside these watchers let us take our place this morning and watch our suffering Lord hanging for six long hours upon the cross, mocked by cruel men and pierced by their sin until in triumph He cries, "It is finished," and dies. Sitting thus among this motley crowd before the cross of Jesus what should we see? Among other things we should see the exceeding sinfulness of sin and its appalling ravages in human life. We think of our first parents driven forth from the eden of innocence and the fellowship of Deity withdrawn, and we know it was sin that did it. We stand by the bleeding form of Abel and we know it was sin in Cain's heart that inspired the fatal stroke. We behold the heavens pouring forth the rain and the fountains of the deep in mighty upheaval until in the swelling, surging waters the habitable parts of the earth are flooded and the antediluvian world has perished, and the heart-rending scene tells the story of sin and its penalty. We see the smoke rising from the ruins of Sodom and Gomorrah and it speaks of sin working in these cities of the plain until God's judgments in earthquakes, fire and volcanic eruption swept them from the land of the living. We contemplate the social, industrial and moral conditions of our country—the rich living in their opulence and the poor in their pinury; the church of Christ comfortable in fine chapels and magnificent cathedrals, while the masses are outside on street and pleasure ground; employers and employes in fierce conflict because of the unfair division of the profits accruing from the partnership of labor and capital; defenceless wives and innocent children suffering privations while worthless husbands waste their earnings in saloon and brothel; men and women dethroned, shackled, defiled, grovelling, lust—we behold all this and it speaks of the exceeding sinfulness and fearful ravages of sin in human life and character. But most of all does the cross of Christ declare the sin of men for here the vile thing lays hold of Deity incarnate and with bloody hands and hard heart puts to death the faultless Son of God. Do you mark Him, my brothers, on yonder cross? Do you see the thorn crown on His forehead, the bloodstains on His face? Do you see those wounds upon His back made by cruel Roman scourge? Do you see those pierced hands and feet? Do you mark the pale face and those sad sunken eyes? Do you hear the rabble mocking? "If Thou be the Christ save Thyself and come down from the cross." "He saved others, Himself He cannot save." "Hail King of the Jews." Do you see? Do you hear? Then learn from it all the exceeding sinfulness of sin and its awful ravages in human life—for sin hath wrought and ravaged, ravaged and wrought until at last upon the cross it hath nailed the Son of God. Watching Jesus upon the cross we should see moreover an illustration of the amazing love and unswerving rightness of the Divine nature. Why did our Lord submit to such treatment and suffer such a death when He had power to smite His tormentors and stay the hand of death. Why? Ah, that has been the question of the centuries and various and at variance have been the answers given. But the only answer that satisfies my mind and heart is, that it was the unmeasured love of God for men that inspired the sacrifice and the unswerving rightness of His nature that required it. With abounding love overflowing from the heart of the Father unto all the sons of men He could not rest satisfied with anything left undone that might secure to them salvation from sin—its power, punishment, defilement. Could an earthly father with true parental instincts be content while he refrained from any effort or efforts which might secure the reform and return of his wayward sons and daughters, even though the effort involved sorrow, suffering and sacrifice to himself? And can you think the great Father above could look upon the race of men—His own children—wayward, sinful, rebellious, defiled yet loved with an all consuming, everlasting love, and rest satisfied until the utmost had been done for their redemption? Surely not. And so the love of God for the world of men inspired the sacrifice which He made in the person of His Son Jesus the Christ. But not only did love inspire the sacrifice, justice—His sense of rightness required that the sacrifice be made. You can conceive parental love in its anxiety for the salvation of a child from sin or danger or suffering prompting the parent to other than the right in hope of realizing his desire. Love's work, however, should never go beyond the sphere of what is right. But to that limit justice—the sense of right in man and God—requires that it shall go. So was it with our Heavenly Father. It was because the love of His heart cried out for the right thing when it asked that nothing should be left undone which might insure salvation to men, that Jesus came and wrought even unto death. The justice of God—the sense of rightness in His nature as Father of the erring human family declared it was only right that love should make its effort. So inspired by the love of His heart and required by the rightness of His nature, God came in the person of Jesus Christ to reconcile, if possible, the world unto Himself. Nor did Jesus turn aside, though in His work of reconciliation—manifesting God's love and righteousness and Saviourhood—He had in the course of events to suffer on the cross at the hands of sinful men. Thitherwards He went in all the fullness of His love bearing the sins of men—not their punishment—bearing the sins of men upon His great heart in death as before He had borne them in His life. So, my brothers, as we look upon Jesus on the cross let us be reminded that it was in obedience to the dictates of His love and justice that He endured unto death in hope of reconciling men unto God and saving them from their sins. I have spoken of what we should see at the cross—What should we find? Let me recall as well as I can a quantity told experience I once read. It was something like this: For days and weeks I sought to work within myself repentance unto salvation. Filled with disappointment at my failure I walked abroad and stayed not in my course until I reached the bare and rugged mound called Calvary. Here suffering upon the cross I saw Jesus, who spoke and said, "I give My life for thee." Then was I moved to tears and sorrow filled my heart, when a hand was gently laid upon my arm and looking up I saw repentance in angel form, and when I told her I had long sought her she replied, "You will always find me at the cross." Later I sought for pardon but finding it not, again I ventured forth and going forward came at last to Calvary where some days before my feet had stood. Again I saw the Saviour and as He said "I give my life for thee," my eyes wept tears while I confessed mine unworthiness and my sins. Then I felt the gentle pressure of a hand and looking up I saw forgiveness in angel form, and when I said "I have been seeking thee for forgiveness," she replied, "You will always find me at the cross." Then did peace fill my soul and returning I rejoiced with joy unspeakable. Later, however, I found my soul revolting from the service of the Christian life which I was finding irksome. In vain

(Continued on page 7.)

MARKET REPORTS.

Table of market reports including sections for Saint John Wholesale Market, IRON, LIME, TAR AND FITCH, COALS, GRAIN, TORACCO, RICE, SUGAR, OILS, MISCELLANEOUS, and FLOUR AND MEAL.

Canadian Trade.

Indications are favorable as to general business at Halifax, but large sums were lost through the collapse of steel stocks...

BIRTHS.

MANUEL—At St. John, on 28th inst., Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Manuel, a son...

DEATHS.

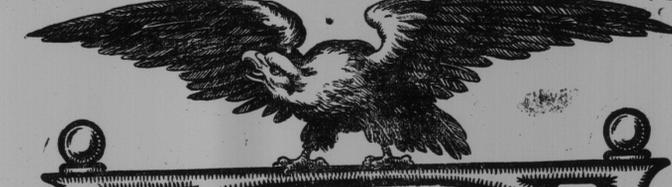
COUGHLIN—In this city, on the 27th inst., Mary, widow of the late Patrick Coughlin...

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived, Friday, March 27. Sch Ann L. Lockwood (Am), 206, Baron...

Fish Market.

WHOLESALE. Haddock, per lb. 0.05 to 0.06. Cod, per lb. 0.04 to 0.05. Mackerel, No. 2, per lb. 0.03 to 0.04.



Advertisement for William Allen White, 'The Saturday Evening Post'. Includes text: 'Will write a series of articles on the political situation at Washington as he sees it from week to week. Exclusively in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST'.

FRED A. CLAWSON, - No. 54 Stanley Street, Will deliver the SATURDAY EVENING POST to any address in St. John.

WANTED. 600 Agents Wanted at Once. For our new Household Book, tracing every department of domestic affairs...

THE TELEGRAPH'S PULPIT. I sought to stimulate myself and make me love it. Then once more I walked abroad along the same highway and coming again to Calvary I saw my suffering Lord...

To Those. Washing to secure a Commercial, or Short-hand and Typewriting Training. Frederickton Business College.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET. That substantially built two story BRICK BUILDING on Smythe street, now occupied by Thompson Machine Works...

Bone Cutters. Portable Forges, Drilling Machines, MANUFACTURED BY THOMPSON'S MACHINES WORKS, 44 Stanley Street, St. John, N.B.

ENUMERATORS HAD ODD EXPERIENCES TAKING RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF ST. JOHN.

Every House in the City Had a Caller Who Wanted to Know Facts About the Family's Religious Belief—Strange Stories Some of Them Have to Tell.

Every doorbell was pulled or twisted, and every knocker knocked in the city Saturday, and where the door was innocent of either, then knuckles met wood in an aggressive demand to open, for the churches' four hundred, the religious census takers, were out in force.

Some Interesting Experiences. Don't believe for a moment that the talk was totally barren of interesting bits of experience, or without a shred of difficulty here and there.

How It Was Done. In a city where nearly 50,000 people find their homes, there must needs be a diversity of religious beliefs, and part of the results of yesterday's campaign is the knowledge that there are a sprinkling of citizens who do not adhere to the teachings of any church, and by the way, they were not at all backward in saying so.

The Object. The purpose of this census, the course adopted to make it, and the names of the visitors have been made public, but in brief the movement was to gain accurate information respecting the religious condition of St. John, to know the religious preference of each of the city's population, and to become more familiar with the church-going propensities of every man and woman within the city limits.

The Family of Many Denominations. Rev. J. C. B. Appell, in discussing the work, told of one visitor's experience (a young lady), who managed to get as far as the door of a Main street home.

What is your denomination? "Do you attend church at least once a month?" "Are you a Sunday school attendant, and what school or church do you attend?" "What is your denomination?"

Without church attendance the possibility of a class was averted. One woman stoutly maintained that neither she nor her little girl had gone to church for more than a year.

Thought It Meant More Taxes. Not frequently, but yet in several districts the census was imperfectly understood, and there were those who believed it to be a form of civic strategy, with the motive of raising more taxes.

Laughed Off the Premises. "I remember one place—I think it was a young married couple lived there—and they laughed at us so that we became embarrassed. He was a woman and we got a view of the room, and could see her sitting on the edge of a bed combing her hair, and she kept on combing."

Uninterested Hebrew. Said Mr. Kingston, chairman of Dufferin ward, speaking in a general way, we were met with civility, and nearly all knew what was required before we spoke.

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OBITUARY.

William A. Hughes.

William A. Hughes, who died in Lynn Tuesday, after a very brief illness, was one of the most widely known and popular men in the shoe trade.

He was the general superintendent of the Sorois factory in this city. Mr. Hughes was born in Frederick of English parentage, but came to this country as a boy.

He early chose the shoe business as his vocation in life, and developed an adeptness and mechanical ability which speedily placed him in the front rank of the master workmen in that craft.

For many years he was prominently identified with the manufacture of shoes in New York, but finally came to Lynn, where he has since resided.

He was a man of unusual character, possessing a fine sense of humor and a high degree of self-reliance.

He was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. In his relations with those whom he employed he displayed rare attributes of kindness and friendliness.

He was one of the few superintendents who enjoyed great popularity among all.

He was upright in his dealings, and lived a life of simple unostentation. His death will be a great shock to many of his friends in the boot and shoe world, coming, as it does, so swiftly and so unexpectedly. The funeral services will be held Friday, in St. Joseph's church, Lynn—Boston Globe.

Funeral of Byron Freese. Penobscot, March 29.—The funeral of the late Byron Freese took place yesterday, services being held at the Baptist church at 10.30 a. m.

A very large congregation assembled to pay the final tribute of respect to the memory of the departed.

The services were conducted by Rev. Wellington Camp, assisted by Rev. E. C. Covey, formerly pastor of the Baptist church here, who baptized Mr. Freese 30 years ago.

Mr. Camp's text was "Christ is all in all," and from these words he preached an unusually impressive sermon. Rev. Mr. Covey also spoke briefly, referring to his lifelong friendship with the deceased.

Edwin Freese, eldest son of the deceased, was summoned from Montreal by his father's death, will return to McGill University tomorrow.

James T. Gilchrist. James T. Gilchrist is dead and the announcement will cause deep sorrow. For 3 months he has been confined to his house and for some weeks to his bed, so that his death was not unlooked for, still many will mourn that the end has come.

Mr. Gilchrist was the son of the late Thomas Gilchrist, of Carleton (Scotland), and survived by his mother, one daughter, Mrs. William Gilchrist, and a sister—Mrs. Jeremiah Drake, also of St. John. Mr. Gilchrist never married.

He had been in partnership since 1891 with J. G. Knowlton in the insurance business under the name of Knowlton & Gilchrist, and from 1878 up to that date had been in partnership with James M. Judge McLeod. Mr. Gilchrist was in the prime of life. He was a man of retiring disposition, yet had many warm admirers and friends.

Mrs. Mary Coughlin. Mrs. Mary Coughlin, of Portland street, died yesterday morning after a lingering illness, contracted from exposure during the winter season, which occurred in 1891. She was a devoted wife and mother, and her husband, Patrick Coughlin, died a very short time ago, leaving eight children, among whom are Charles Coughlin, of the I. C. R.; T. F. Coughlin, of the post office, and Miss Minnie Coughlin, of the teaching staff in St. Malachi's Hall.

Josephine M. Hayes. The first break in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Hayes, of the Garnett Settlement, was occasioned by the death on Sunday morning of their youngest daughter, Josephine M. She was in her 18th year. Besides her parents 12 brothers and sisters survive. Her funeral will be held at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon from her late residence and the body will be interred at Black River.

Some remedies cure this distressing complaint in a few days. Nerveine is a cure in five minutes. Just one drop of Nerveine in sweetened water—just one drop, and away goes the pain. Nerveine cures neuralgia, Pain in the Stomach, and Sick Headache. It has five times the strength of any other remedy. It should be in every household. Better buy a 25c. bottle and try it. Nerveine is all right.

Hamilton's Pills for the Liver. GOES TO ASSINIBOIA. Presentation to W. N. Parlee, Retiring School Teacher at Tracy Station.

Tracy Station, N. B., March 30.—William N. Parlee has resigned his school and will start this week for Assiniboia, where he has secured a quarter section of land for farming purposes.

Friday evening his pupils and friends visited his home and an address was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Parlee, on behalf of the pupils. The address was given by Mr. Parlee, and was a most interesting and profitable one for the pupils.

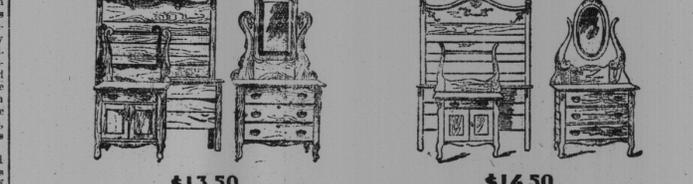
The evening was very much enjoyed in a social way. The host and hostess, being good entertainers, did not fail to make all feel at home.

Mr. Parlee has taught the Tracy Station school for a year and a half and has proved himself to be a very energetic and successful teacher. He and his estimable wife have the best wishes of the people of the community, for their success and happiness in their future home.

Milwaukee (Wis.) is the home of the largest machine shop, the largest individual tannery, the largest brewer, the largest tin and sheet metal goods works, the largest malleable iron works, the largest boiler covering factory, the second largest agricultural machinery works, and the second largest stove works, in the United States.

TWO SPECIALS: Low Price Bedroom Suits.

We illustrate below two Elm Bedroom Suits which we are selling at very special prices. These suits are grand value, well made in every way, finely finished, and have perfect mirror/plates.



Bedroom Suit, golden finish, mirror 14x24 ins. | Elm Bedroom Suit, golden finish, mirror 14x24 ins.

WRITE FOR PHOTOS OF BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited.

ST. JOHN, N. B. DOWLING BROTHERS, 95 King Street

English Cambrics and Muslins. Scotch Zephyr and Gingham. Irish Lawns and Dimity. French Organdy and Silk Muslins.

We have just opened a splendid line of these goods in all the latest colorings and patterns for evening wear and summer, 1902. The patterns are the neatest and most carefully selected we have ever shown.

Now is the time to secure your summer gown before the best lines get broken in coloring and patterns. Prices rock, 12c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 28c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c and 60c yard.

(Samples by mail.) When writing for samples mention the make of goods wanted as the ranges are large in each line.

DOWLING BROS., 95 King Street.

Sheriff's Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so called) in the City and County of Saint John at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of June, 1902, all and singular, all the right, title and interest of the John McIntyre Estate of, in, to or out of the following lands and premises described as follows: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Simonds, County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, known, marked out and designated upon a map of said lands belonging to the said John McIntyre Estate, and the same with one hundred and thirty-four feet (134) of the same more or less, and fifty-five feet (55) one hundred and thirty-six feet (136) one hundred and thirty-eight feet (138) one hundred and forty feet (140) one hundred and forty-two feet (142) one hundred and forty-four feet (144) one hundred and forty-six feet (146) one hundred and forty-eight feet (148) one hundred and fifty feet (150) 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