

OTTAWA LETTER.

Blair's Steel Rail Contract Made on Falling Market.

Hon. Sydney Fisher an Object for Pity.

Upper Provinces Get All Benefits of Cold Storage While Owing to the I. C. R. Bad Equipment Maritime Practically Shut Out of Upper Canada.

OTTAWA, April 19.—Mr. Blair, as a result of the deception practiced by him in the house on Tuesday last, is in a bad way. This time he considers the object that Mr. Blair had in view when he misstated the terms of the steel rail contract, the more one is impressed with the seriousness of the attempt to make a toy of parliament. So intense is the feeling in regard to the incident, that government supporters are not only to be noticed in opposition ranks, and men whose ideal of good government carries them above the mere trickery of party politics, fall to conform with Mr. Blair's ideas, truth and falsehood, even considered from a party standpoint the four-million-dollar-order-in-council contract, which gives Mr. Clergue such a lift along in his Sault Ste. Marie industry, is a serious affair. Liberals appreciate the fact that when they again go before their constituents they will have to explain away the reprehensible conduct of Mr. Blair and to face such a situation, requires considerable nerve.

They are particularly incensed, in view of the fact that Mr. Blair's deception is entirely unnecessary to ensure the carrying of the item which provides for the payment of the steel rails bill. If Mr. Blair had been frank with the house he might have expected a certain amount of criticism. But now, he can hope for nothing but the strongest rebuke at the hands of all right-thinking members of parliament. Not only has he insulted the opposition, but he cast an aspersion on the followers of Sir Wilfrid Laurier which will not be forgotten for some time.

And Mr. Blair is not the only one who offends in this connection. Considerable surprise was caused in the senate this week when Sir Louis Davies' bills in regard to the shipping laws were introduced. Being government measures, it might be supposed that the representatives of the cabinet, who have seats in the senate, would have been in a position to explain the objects of the bills. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and others asked to be enlightened as to the principal causes, but Hon. R. W. Scott, secretary of state, and Hon. David Mills, minister of justice, were compelled to admit that they were in ignorance as to when the bills were decided upon and when they were to have been introduced. They informed the senate that they had never been approached in regard to the bills. This treatment seems to be one of the many things which are being treated as mere figure-heads in the cabinet. It is noticeable that ministers are in the habit of introducing bills purported to be from the government, in which the minister responsible for the legislation has only consulted his own views and has not consulted the cabinet or other ministers who constitute the cabinet are invariably kept in the dark, and in this way some of the trouble which is now known to exist in the government may be explained. So if the ministers of the crown are afraid to trust each other with state secrets it may be that the government has no reason to complain if the minister of railways and canals objects to telling them such things as they ought to know.

But coming back to Mr. Blair's railway deal, it may be stated that the minister of railways is displaying a shy side just now, which he has never before been suspected of possessing. During the two days which have elapsed since he endeavored to mislead parliament, he has seldom been in his place in the house, and the government is making as long as possible to state of enigma. When Mr. Blair comes back he will have many things to explain, and in order to prepare himself for the ordeal he will have to invent excuses, which may well be expected to have a dazzling effect upon even his own staunchest supporters.

Among the things that the opposition will be anxious to know is the reason for the signing of the Clergue contract in a falling market, and just about a month previous to the last general election. It is suspected that not without reason, that the contract was not made with the disinterested motives with which the government is so desirous of impressing Canadians. In fact it is known that the consummation of a four million deal about that time had the effect of moving Mr. Clergue and his associates to take a deep interest in the welfare of the liberal party and its supporters. The members of the opposition from Ontario can bear testimony to the efforts of those who are indebted to Mr. Blair for such a feat. Many and late the steel people worked in the interests of Sir Wilfrid and his following, and the result was vigorous protests from opposition candidates, and Dr. Sproule announced that in his riding Mr. Clergue's agents were hard at work, and the attempt was so marked that Dr. Sproule considered it necessary to write a letter of protest to Mr. Clergue. No attention, however, was paid to the communication of the member from East Grey until a few days ago, and then it could have no effect.

As proof to this method of doing business in Mr. Blair's contract of last November with the Kingston Locomotive Works, this property is owned by the Hon. William Henry, a former member of the Ontario government. Mr. Blair takes the credit to himself of having changed the policy of the Intercolonial Railway Com-

pany, inasmuch as he is ordering locomotives and rolling stock in Canada, where they were previously ordered in the United States. The policy, however, is not a very vigorous one, because of one hundred locomotives which Mr. Blair says he hopes to have delivered this year, twenty are being constructed at the Kingston Locomotive Works, and the other eighty are being set up in the shops of different American firms. And it is a significant fact, too, that the order to Hon. Wm. Henry was given on the 5th of November last, two days previous to the general election. Mr. Blair secured an option on the Kingston Locomotive Works, and at once told Hon. James Sutherland, then acting minister of railways and canals, asking him for an order from the government. The result was that an order in council was issued to the effect that Mr. Blair should build twenty locomotives for the Intercolonial.

But this bargain, like others made by the liberal government, was nothing more nor less than a deal having as its object the furthering of political interests of the party. The contract awarded to Mr. Blair provided that the government should advance money to him in carrying on his enterprise. With the railway department guaranteeing a contract which enabled Mr. Blair to buy the works, and then providing him with money necessary to carry them on, it is not surprising that he should do his best in the interests of the grip party. As soon as Mr. Blair secured the order, he placed Kingston with a poster which read in this way: "Locomotive works bought—Hon. William Henry is Kingston's friend—Has orders for 32 locomotives—Twenty for the Intercolonial and twelve for Mackenzie and Mann—Where was the conservative help for the city on this occasion? Read the government's contract below and thank the liberals for redeeming a big industry." It would seem that Mr. Sutherland not only redeemed the order, but he gave the order for the locomotives. And of course Mr. Blair in turn did his best to redeem Kingston.

Just such a transaction as this is the Clergue contract, made previous to the election and with the same object in view. By giving Mr. Clergue an order which will guarantee to the stockholders a solid market for 500 tons of steel rails, for fifty days in each of five years, Mr. Blair has furnished the promoters with a market which to make a successful canvass. He has also transgressed every principle of representative government by not first referring the matter to parliament for consideration. Besides this he has practically sold to all new industries, you must not expect a share of the government patronage. The result is that the government, the Dominion Steel Company, for instance, cannot expect a share of the Intercolonial business, and must look abroad to make up for the loss in that direction, and so Mr. Blair in his efforts to effect the Clergue agreement, has completely forgotten the "people of the country" which he himself is supposed to represent.

There is every evidence these days that the Laurier government is pulling in many directions. The breach between Mr. Tarte and Mr. Blair in the railway committee on Wednesday morning has been followed by statements which show that they are not the only ones involved in the faction fight that is now being waged on parliament hill. Mr. Tarte is endeavoring to down Mr. Blair, while Mr. Blair is doing his best to out Mr. Tarte. Hon. Sydney Fisher, who by the way, is considered of little moment in the battle, is doing his best to make it unprofitable for Mr. Tarte and Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, and the Ontario members are fighting tooth and nail against Quebec members of the government. The eastern and western representatives, who hold portfolios, are ranging themselves on one side or the other, and a fight bitter in the extreme is expected before many days. Mr. Tarte's remark in regard to the Crow's Nest Railway Company, "I will give them millions, but I will not be fooled," has a significance when applied to Mr. Blair's case which is likely to make the expression take rank with some other utterances of the minister of public works.

Yesterday in the house a couple of incidents were noted which still further tend to strengthen the belief that the liberal party today is torn asunder by party strife. The Halifax Chronicle was taken up by representatives of the liberal party in Nova Scotia and characterized as the representative organ of the trusts of the country. Its views were denounced as being out of keeping with those of the liberal party, and it was referred to as a paper competent to express the opinion of gentlemen who sat on the government benches. Dr. Kendall started the ball rolling, and he was supported in his condemnation of the paper by Hon. Mr. Ross and Alex. Johnston, and when it is remembered that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other ministers did not attempt to dispute the contentions of their followers, it will be seen how utterly opposed to one another are the different arms which go to render service to the party as a whole.

OTTAWA, April 18.—Hon. Sydney Fisher was an object for pity last night as he endeavored to explain to the house the gross irregularities which have obtained since the taking of the census commenced. The minister of agriculture was subjected to a cross-examination which he was utterly unable to answer, and for several hours he looked as if he were passing through some form of excruciating torture. Mr. Fisher made an open confession, which went to show that his department was grossly mismanaged, that he knows little of its internal workings, and that as far as the census is concerned, he is absolutely at sea. During the entire time he was engaged in explaining his estimates he had to be prompted on every item, and so apparent was his ignorance on matters of great simplicity that Mr. Monk could not refrain from referring to his want of knowledge. Scandals have sprung up in connection with the work of the census enumerators, and crime has been encouraged in Ontario by un-

known persons, who have sought to tamper with census officials, and although the facts connected with these cases were given to the public last Thursday, Mr. Fisher expressed surprise when they were brought to his notice last night, and his only explanation was that he was not a close reader of the papers. But it was a sad commentary on his feelings when, at the time telling the house of his abstinence from the perusal of newspapers, for one has only to listen to him on an ordinary question of the day to show that, so far as newspapers are concerned, he might as well be content to some institution from which the newspaper man or his contributions would be strictly excluded.

A few days ago, the Ontario government sent out a circular to census enumerators, instructing them to couple with the duties imposed upon them by the dominion government the work of having filled up a schedule in which the following special particulars should be set forth: "Place, date of birth, month, day, year, number of lot or house, concession or street, post office address, nationality, religious denomination, and church, remarks." Now although this circular was brought up and discussed in the Ontario house, where it was condemned in the strongest terms by the conservative leader, Mr. Whitney, and rather by Premier Ross, the minister of agriculture, it was not until five days later, that he is in ignorance of the facts of the case and that he is utterly in the dark as to this serious violation of the law.

The grossest contempt was shown by Premier Ross when this important matter was brought to his notice, and he attempted in the strongest terms to be treated as something unworthy of attention. But the opposition have determined that the wrong will be fully righted, and that before the present session closes, the parties guilty of placing these circulars in the hands of the enumerators will, if possible, be brought to justice. Behind the scheme, which had as its object the collection of information useful in campaigns to the political machine of Ontario, it is well known that the gentlemen who are responsible for the operations of the machine in that province, stop at nothing, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that they should take such long chances in this particular case.

In the instructions issued to the census enumerators they were enjoined to preserve strict secrecy in regard to the information given them by persons with whom they came in contact officially. These men were sworn to abide by the instructions, and the attempt of the Ontario machine to induce them to give away the information gathered by them is clearly a conspiracy to lead the servants of the dominion to commit perjury. There is also an attempt to lead the servants of the Ontario machine to commit perjury, inasmuch as they are paid to discharge certain duties under the direction of the department of agriculture, and to do work, which is primarily that of a political organization, means that they are to be employed in carrying on operations for the private persons should be called upon to pay.

It is considered one of the essential elements of the operation of taking the census that the privacy of individuals should be intruded upon where the good of the state demands it. In all cases where such information is given it is conceded that it is only proper to treat it as confidential. Never in the history of any self-governing country has it been urged that the privacy of individuals should be intruded upon where the good of the state demands it. The only end that can be served by ascertaining whether a man is a liberal or a conservative is to place in the hands of the candidates information which can be utilized at the next dominion and Ontario local elections. The Ontario machine in Canada, and a staunch supporter of the Laurier government, strongly condemns Premier Ross and his associates for their conduct in this disgraceful transaction, and calls upon the dominion administration to at once put a stop to any dealings of this character.

R. L. Borden, speaking on behalf of the opposition last night, stated that he had it on reliable information that the liberal party today is torn asunder by party strife. He demanded that the law should be enforced and that persons guilty of infractions of it should be brought to justice. No stone should be left unturned to punish those who have attempted to carry on a conspiracy, which Mr. Borden characterized as the worst that had ever been brought to his notice in this country.

Mr. Ingram was particularly strong in his condemnation of the making of the machine in this particular instance. He declared that if the public were led to believe that information furnished the enumerators would be divulged that the census would be rendered useless and that the object in taking it would fail. He regretted that the census was being taken and had been so far lost to all sense of honor that he had lent himself to such a disgraceful misuse of power. It had been alleged that it was a matter of little moment whether the information was secured or not. But the government owe it as a duty to the people to see that the information is not divulged, and to vindicate the matter thoroughly and bring the guilty parties to justice. Mr. Ingram prophesied that the day was not far distant when Mr. Ross would be removed from power and when others will better discharge the trust which he has violated.

The Cote circular, which caused such a wave of indignation from one end of Canada to the other, was also ventilated. Mr. Prior informed the house that in the province of British Columbia there were hundreds of Frenchmen who condemned the publishing of circulars which had as their object the creation and maintenance of racial hatred in Canada. He condemned the minister of agriculture for allowing such a document to go broad-

cast over the land, and read a letter from Mr. A. Lepage, of Victoria, in which that gentleman stated that he had returned the circular addressed to him with a note conveying his sentiments in regard to it. Mr. Lepage informed Mr. Cote that a letter such as had been sent to the French speaking districts could only have one effect, that of keeping alive the feeling of hostility to the French in Canada. The communication was condemned as being unpatriotic, and Mr. Prior was asked to enquire of Sir Wilfrid Laurier whether it had the sanction of that gentleman as the official head of the government. Mr. Prior claimed that the government had no right to send it out, and that Cote, who replied at length to Mr. Lepage, had no right to engage in controversies with private individuals on this or any other question. Mr. Prior stated that, in his opinion, the Cote circular was not only a violation of the law, but it was a violation of the nationality of the residents of this country beyond the fact that they were Canadians by birth or adoption.

Mr. Fisher was asked to inform the house whether or not Mr. Cote had the approval of the government behind him when he wrote the circular which has caused so much trouble. The minister of agriculture replied that Mr. Cote was instructed to write a letter, but he was not told to mark it confidential. Mr. Fisher asked Mr. Cote to submit it to the minister of agriculture for his approval. Mr. Fisher admitted that he never saw the letter before it had been sent out, and expressed regret that it should have been marked confidential. The answers of Mr. Fisher show how thoroughly lacking he is of a knowledge of the affairs of his department and also how much confidence he has placed in irresponsible persons in connection with the counting of the people of Canada.

Mr. Barker of Hamilton brought to the notice of the government a French circular which is far worse than the first one. Mr. Cote has written to prominent persons in French speaking communities asking them to supply him with the name of French-Canadians who are absent in the United States. In doing so he has overstepped his duty and has taken upon himself a responsibility which cannot be justified. Why Canada should be involved in the expense of securing records of French-Canadians who are now living under another flag is more than the average Canadian can be expected to understand. The object, however, is not far to seek, for it means that the population of the province of Quebec will be jumped ahead some thousands if Mr. Cote is enabled to carry out his arrangements. It also means that the government will be in possession of the names of men who may be called upon to vote at election times, and from whom many votes may be secured. It is a good piece of political machine work, and as Mr. Fisher says he was in ignorance as to Mr. Cote's latest action, that gentleman probably acted on the advice of the first minister of the cabinet. Mr. Barker moved to have a copy of the circular placed on the table, and insisted that if it was unauthorized by the government, that Mr. Cote should be brought to an understanding as to what his duties are.

The effect of the debate and its warmth will be better understood when it is stated that last night, after the house adjourned, Mr. Fisher and his associates promptly sent telegrams to all the census enumerators in the country, ordering them to destroy any schedules in their possession which were not furnished by the dominion census bureau. The minister of agriculture warns them that the law must be strictly complied with or that otherwise they will be prosecuted. It is gratifying to see that the small number of success attending the objections raised, it is impossible to tell at the present time whether the mischief worked during the past few days will be corrected by the census bureau, but it is to be hoped that the government will be so decency that they will enable them to see their way clear to right this disgraceful wrong.

OTTAWA, April 17.—An interesting discussion took place on Monday afternoon on a matter brought to the notice of parliament by R. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition. The estimates of the department of agriculture were up and parliament was asked to vote a large sum of money for the establishment of cold storage on steamships and railways, in connection with the public works department, according to Mr. Fisher's version of the government's policy, an effort has been made to induce steamship companies to make general provision for the transportation, in cold storage of poultry and other perishable products. The idea that he must know his loyalty in Ontario, proceeded to St. Thomas to turn the first sod of the new building. The militia was turned out, bands played and Mr. Tarte was given a grand reception. But at this time not a cent had been voted for the work, and the contract had not been considered. Therefore, it seems that Mr. Tarte was doing a little campaigning for his liberal friends and that the turning of a sod by the minister of public works does not necessarily mean a public building.

But since then an amount has been set apart for the work and the contract has been awarded. The contractor is a gentleman who is inclined to deal fairly with the people of St. Elgin. Mr. Tarte, however, is not willing that the man who has taken the work should run anything in which the department of public works might consider itself entitled to take part, and so he is interfering. He has positively forbidden the employment of any conservative in the erection of this building. Under no circumstances must the enemy be given a chance to get gun powder, and having laid down this principle, Mr. Tarte feels that he is called upon to carry it into force on every possible occasion.

When Mr. Ingram and others suggested the propriety of the government doing work by day labor, Mr. Tarte became very indignant. He insisted that the members of the opposition were not loyal friends of the workmen of Canada. He accused Mr. Ingram of underestimating the true

provinces. Mr. Borden wants to return the fish which are looking for the most profitable markets available. The latter suggests that the government should provide a class of cars suitable for the carrying of such provisions and then both fishermen and farmers would be accommodated. At the present time the Intercolonial is busy equipped in refrigerator rolling stock, and in consequence of this, the fish of the maritime provinces is practically shut out of the markets of the larger cities of Canada. And while New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Islanders are restricted by the want of proper facilities from disposing of their goods to the best advantage, the Americans are flooding the home markets from their Gloucester warehouses. Those familiar with the fish trade of the upper provinces claim that this is due entirely to the excellent system of cold storage furnished to the American dealers by American railroads.

Now, Mr. Borden's proposition is that the Canadian rolling stock used in connection with cold storage system shall be even better than that available to American fishermen. Then he asks for a fast freight service from the sea board at Halifax and Mulgrave and the different points of New Brunswick, which will enable the fish of the Atlantic to be landed at Montreal in fifty hours. From that centre he would have it distributed by close connection with equally fast services to the leading cities of the west. The leader of the opposition claims that this course should be adopted in justice to all interested. He submits that if it is wise policy to encourage the export of poultry to such a large extent that it would be well to give considerable service which will serve the two interests at once, and meet the requirements of producers of the east and west.

In connection with the transportation of fish, Dr. Kendall mentioned an indefinite way the probability of the establishment of cold storage buildings by the government at Halifax and St. John. It turns out, however, that these plants are merely prospective. It is said that at Canoe a small refrigerator will be erected for the benefit of fishermen and that if this is successful some further developments may be made in the same direction in other places. Still, the cold storage question, in the sense of it being of national importance, is evidently as far off as it has been for the past few years, and those who favor its establishment will have to learn to live in hope.

It was rather quiet in the house yesterday. The minister of public works was endeavoring to get his estimates through and over two million dollars was voted for public buildings, etc. Nearly all the items were of a character that would cause little discussion and they went through rapidly. The item in connection with Nova Scotia rivers and harbors were considered and granted without much comment. But there were a few interesting incidents in connection with one or two amounts.

The question of dredging moved Mr. Kaubach to ask that Lunenburg and other places in his constituency, among them Mahone Bay and Bridge-water, should receive some consideration at the hands of the minister of public works in order that the harbors might be made navigable. It seems that during the last election campaign Mr. Fielding and others promised many things to the people of Lunenburg county, and now Mr. Kaubach wants them to fulfill their promises. He stated that the shipping at all three places was of considerable importance and that the interests of ship owners demanded that the inlets in all three places should be kept clear. Mr. Fielding, however, opposed the members for Lunenburg and pleaded as an excuse that it would be impossible to have them proceed to Lunenburg county. Mr. Kaubach showed that the fishermen of Lunenburg are largely interested in the work being done and he secured from Mr. Tarte a promise to consider the matter. The minister of public works acknowledged that the work was important, but he also reminded the member for Lunenburg that the people of that constituency were disloyal to the liberal party and therefore could expect little at the hands of the liberal administration.

This attitude of Mr. Tarte suggested a criticism of the affairs of the public works department by Mr. Ingram of St. Elgin. It seems that in the town of St. Thomas the government proposes to erect a drill shed. A short time previous to the last election day, Mr. Tarte being thoroughly imbued with the idea that he must know his loyalty in Ontario, proceeded to St. Thomas to turn the first sod of the new building. The militia was turned out, bands played and Mr. Tarte was given a grand reception. But at this time not a cent had been voted for the work, and the contract had not been considered. Therefore, it seems that Mr. Tarte was doing a little campaigning for his liberal friends and that the turning of a sod by the minister of public works does not necessarily mean a public building.

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worth of the artisans of this country and contended that in every instance, except where very large sums of money were involved, the government should do its own work. No friend of Canadian industry would object to objections to a scheme which tended to provide better wages and more employment for workmen. But Mr. Ingram is not a man who can be easily suppressed, and before he finished he showed how insincere were the proposals of the minister of public works. Starting in time in a humble capacity, he has won his way to the top of the ladder and is one of the labor representatives in the house today. Therefore, he is entitled to speak for the men who are engaged in different trades occupations in this country. Mr. Tarte, who is a friend of the government, does not agree that the work should be done as Mr. Tarte proposes to do it. It was shown that Mr. Tarte's idea of Canadian workmen is that a man in order to be so classified should vote for the government. Mr. Tarte, who is a friend of the government, does not agree that the work should be done as Mr. Tarte proposes to do it. It was shown that Mr. Tarte's idea of Canadian workmen is that a man in order to be so classified should vote for the government.

Mr. Tarte became indignant when he was accused of interfering with his contractors, but so many instances in which this occurred are recorded, that it is impossible for him to successfully make denials. It was established beyond a doubt last night that the minister of public works has his hand in every job, large or small, which is done by his department, and that every dollar spent with his consent is a dollar for political purposes. Mr. Clancy related one or two stories of the policy of the minister of public works in connection with some dredging which had been done in the constituency of Bothwell. Conservatives who received trifling orders were promptly excluded from enjoying any of the patronage of the public works department, and in one or two cases where the rule was violated, the minister of public works took prompt action to prevent business relations existing between his employees and conservatives. The most trifling cases occupied the attention of the public works department and it is not in the least interesting to the country that this condition of affairs should exist. If Mr. Tarte is going to pose as a friend of the workingman, then he should remember that conservatives, as well as liberals, constitute the industrial population of Canada. It was all very well for Mr. Tarte to stand up and lecture to the house on the conduct of the opposition in this matter, but Mr. Clancy insisted that Mr. Tarte has no interests in any artisan, or laborer, beyond the getting of votes. And if we can judge from Mr. Tarte's past record, Mr. Clancy is right.

J. D. McKENNA.

Life on the Ball

Mr. Geo. Cummings, Barrie, Ont., one of the best known engineers on the G. T. R., writes:—"For years I suffered from kidney disease brought on by railroad life. The doctors called it 'railroad kidney,' but could give me no permanent relief. A friend recommended Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver pills, saying they had cured him. A few boxes of this grand medicine completely cured me, putting an end to the dreadful pains in the back and greatly strengthening the kidneys. I am a well-man today, thanks to Dr. Chase. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box."

A GOOD RETORT.

Rev. Chas. Garrett tells the following: "A little fellow, who had been brought up a strict teetotaler, was about to be married. The foreman offered him a glass of beer. The little fellow said, 'I never touch the stuff.' 'Hello, youngster,' said the foreman, 'we never have teetotalers here.' 'If you have me, you'll have one,' returned the boy. The foreman was irritated and holding up the glass of beer, he said, 'Now my boy, there's only one master here; you'll either have this inside or outside.' The little fellow said, 'Well, you can please yourself, I brought my clean jacket with me and a good character—you may spoil my jacket, but you shan't spoil my character.'"

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PROTE

British Government Free Trade

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Tax on Sugar Highest on Any

Also an Export Duty Says It is for the Protection of Refiners—Nothing Ind

LONDON, April 19.—Interest taken in statement was evident condition of the when it assembled members were up while the appearance of the public in the fresh required to meet 1901-1902, which, a monetary paper less amounts to \$338,017. War charges, this is \$14,000,000 over the national balance sheet shown by the same follows: Revenue, \$1,000,000,000; Expenditure, \$1,000,000,000; Balance, \$1,000,000,000.

On the assembling chancellor, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced that new taxes and new demands upon income tax—increased to 25 cents.

Sugar—A duty of weight imposed. Heavy sugar—Laurier pay a duty gradually according to each duty to a minimum of 50 ation of 76.

Molasses—A duty of weight imposed.

The budget does increase in the duties tea, and there is a duty on spirits or tobacco. The total expected receipts for 1901-1902 will be \$1,000,000,000. Mr. Balfour, the indirectly announced loan, saying he had resolution.

The chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced that the budget was received with a sentence was no ing the last five years, "we have been to congratulate the increase in the profits of the last six months, a change. Our for the year considerable value rather than the total receipts, \$1,000,000,000, and the expenditure, \$1,000,000,000, the war in South Africa for China.

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PROTECTION.

British Government Abandons Free Trade Traditions.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Proposes a Tax on Sugar and Molasses, Highest on the Refined Article.

Also an Export Duty on Coal—Chancellor Says It is for Revenue Only, But It Protects Refiners and Manufacturers—Nothing for the West Indies.

LONDON, April 18.—The exceptional interest taken in this year's budget statement was evident from the crowded condition of the house of commons when it assembled this afternoon. The members were unusually numerous, while the appearance of the galleries testified to the deep interest of the public in the fresh taxation proposals required to meet the expenditure for 1901-1902, which, according to a parliamentary paper issued this afternoon, amounts to \$938,010,000, inclusive of war charges, this being an increase of \$164,506,000 over last year's. The national balance sheet for 1900-1901, as shown by the same paper, stands as follows: Revenue, \$251,935,000; expenditure, \$317,960,000; net deficit, \$266,025,000.

On the assembling of the house the chancellor, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced the following increased taxes and new taxes to provide for the new demands upon the treasury: Income tax—increased from 25 cents to 29 cents.

Sugar—A duty of \$1.04 per hundred weight imposed.

Raw sugar—Polarizing below 88 is to pay a duty gradually diminishing, according to each degree of polarization, to a minimum of 50 cents at a polarization of 76.

Molasses—A duty of 50 cents per hundred weight imposed.

Glucose—A duty of 25 cents per ton imposed.

The budget does not provide an increase in the duties on beer, wine or tea, and there is no increase in the duty on spirits or tobacco.

The total expected yield of the new taxation is \$55,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 will be from coal.

Mr. Balfour, the government leader, indirectly announced the forthcoming loan, saying he hoped to introduce a resolution.

The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, when he rose and commenced the budget statement was received with applause. His opening sentence was not promising. "During the last five years," said the chancellor, "we have been invariably able to congratulate the house on a general increase in the prosperity of the country, but the year 1900, especially the last six months, showed symptoms of a change. Our foreign trade during the year considerably increased, but in value rather than in volume."

The total receipts amounted to \$700,000,000, and the expenditures to \$917,000,000, of which \$325,000,000 were for the war in South Africa and \$15,000,000 for China.

The chancellor of the exchequer proposed to suspend the sinking fund and borrow \$200,000,000, and asked for permission to extend the present borrowing powers on consols. The loan will be in consols.

The deficit, \$253,207,000, showed that they had paid \$15,418,000 out of the revenue for the cost of the war. The total amount provided by the state last year aggregated the enormous sum of \$138,346,000.

"As to the national debt," said the chancellor of the exchequer, "it stands in painful contrast with last year. But the funded debt, the consolidated fund, the national debt, the national debt stood at \$687,500,000, an increase of \$55,000,000 on account of the war."

Turning to the present year the chancellor of the exchequer said that the total estimated expenditure was \$917,000,000. On the existing basis it was estimated that the revenue would be \$132,555,000, leaving a deficit of about \$255,000,000.

"How is this deficit to be met?" asked Sir Michael. "I will never be responsible for the fatal policy of paying the whole cost of the war out of loans, without putting a reasonable amount on the tax payers of the day. The real difficulty, however, is not so much the cost of the war in South Africa as the operations in China, as they will increase our ordinary expenditure even if they were to end within three or four months (this statement caused cheering from the Irish members) or sooner than the honorable members suppose. Our ordinary expenditure would not permit of the remittance of the additional taxation proposed for war purposes last year. It therefore becomes necessary to put our expenditure on broader bases. The country has reached a point where it is necessary to widen the scope of taxation, but the direct tax payers must bear their share of the burden. I propose that two pence shall be added to the income tax, making one shilling and two pence in the pound. The extra two pence will realize \$3,300,000. There will be no addition to the tax on wine, tea, spirits or tobacco duties. I am not disposed to impose a customs duty on manufacturers' imported goods, as suggested by Sir Howard Vincent."

The average consumption of sugar is 56 pounds per head. Sugar is taxed in every other country in Europe and is taxed in the United States. In this country taxes remained on sugar long after the institution of free trade. What I propose is not a protective duty, but an adequate public necessity, to be paid by some duty of which the laboring classes should bear a fair share. The effect of my proposals on the price of sugar is doubtful, as the price of sugar is governed by the bounty system. I propose a duty on refined sugar of four shillings and two pence a hundredweight. A halfpenny per pound would be four

Remember a fifty cent bottle of Scott's Emulsion given in proper quantities will last a baby fifty days; a child six or seven, thirty days; and a child of ten or twelve, twenty days. It's a very economical medicine.

If the child is sickly, without appetite, it will nourish and bridge it over until it can take its usual food.

For delicate children without any real disease, it can be used with splendid results.

Will send you a little try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.

shillings and eight pence, so a margin of six pence is left to cover the customs handling, etc. There is, therefore, no reason why a tax of four shillings and two pence should increase the retail price more than a halfpenny per pound. The graduated scale of taxation will be as follows: "Refined sugar, which is sold at 98 and upwards, and which represents two-thirds of the total imports, would pay the full tax. This will diminish to a minimum of two shillings per hundredweight on raw sugar polarized at 76. This scale is tentative, and I am perfectly willing to listen to criticism and the benefit of experience and better knowledge."

"Molasses, in which are included the grocery syrups consumed largely by the poor, pay two shillings per hundredweight, and glucose, of which a great deal has been heard lately, and which is used in the manufacture of jams and aerated waters, will have to bear a tax of one shilling and eight pence. I anticipate a yield of \$5,000,000 from this tax. The West Indies will not be exempt."

"My next proposal is a novel one, unknown in this country for 45 years. It is export duty of a shilling a ton on coal, in aiming to secure a revenue from coal. I am not aware of any other country imposing such a tax."

The imposition of a shilling, which is infinitely less than the fluctuations in price, will do no real injury to the coal trade, even supposing that the export of coal is checked. I am not sure that even the coal trade will be an evil. From this source, I expect \$21,000,000, making an aggregate of \$21,000,000 from this taxation.

"My final balance sheet will be from taxation a revenue of \$122,200,000, from non-taxation, \$225,655,000, a total of \$347,855,000. I propose to reduce the expenditure by again suspending the sinking fund to \$183,962,000. This shows a deficit of \$239,707,000, of which must be added \$1,250,000 to the fresh debt I have to borrow. I must ask the house to give me borrowing powers considerably in excess of this deficit of \$241,000,000. In order to finance the exchequer I ask powers to borrow \$240,000,000 by means of consols."

"As to obtaining contributions from the Transvaal, Sir David Barbour's reports are not encouraging at present. I think the house will see the war has brought that country to the verge of ruin. Opposition cheers greeted this remark. This can no longer be considered. The small war has cost \$215,000,000, double the cost of the Crimean war. There was \$27,000,000 of the unfunded debt redeemed within the last ten years."

"I have tried to put before the house a true account of our finances for the present and immediate future. In our time no chancellor of the exchequer has had so difficult a task, and audiences have had a more indulgent one."

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach concluded at 6.44 p. m. amid loud applause, having spoken two hours and twenty-six minutes.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, who had been on the ability he had shown, declaring that his speech was characterized by honesty, a quality very much lacking in the conduct of the war, in telling the house and the country the truth in regard to the position.

The budget, continued Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, was but a chapter in the disastrous incident of the war. It was proposed to borrow altogether \$217,000,000 more, four times as much as was borrowed for the Crimean war.

Sir William argued that England was not as strong now as she was at the close of the French war, and declared, in conclusion, that it was the most disastrous statement he had ever made.

After the speech of the chancellor of the exchequer in the house of commons, John Redmond, the nationalist leader, asked what interest Ireland had in the war which led to this extraordinary, disastrous and disgraceful financial situation. He protested against such taxation, which, he said, imposed great injustice upon Ireland, that already, as admitted by the government, commission in 1893, was greatly over-taxed. He severely attacked Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and the war policy.

On the whole the statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, which was listened to by J. Pierpont Morgan among the others in the distinguished strangers' gallery, appears to have been fairly well received, and the chancellor of the exchequer is generally congratulated upon a just distribution of burdens. A heavier addition to the income tax had been expected, and the fact that only two pence were added brought a feeling of relief.

The liberals in the lobby declared that the budget proposals afforded them the best electioneering weapon they had had for 20 years. On the other hand, it was said that the war had cost \$21,000 for every Boer killed.

In the course of an editorial on this point the Daily Mail, reproaching the government with a failure to show gratitude to Queensland and Natal, says:

"A few words from the chancellor of the exchequer would have upset the whole bounty system. It does not seem to strike him that an infinitesimal decrease in the price of sugar would be a miserably compensation for driving the West Indies into the American union."

The coal duty, however, seems destined to excite the keenest opposition. It has created consternation in Wales and the north of England. The north country exporters to the continent assert that the duty will almost prevent effective competition abroad with Westphalian coal. In South Wales it is urged that the duty will injure the miners and materially assist the United States and Germany.

The shipping interests, which are very powerful in the house of commons, are also strongly opposed to the coal duty. Altogether, although the government organs have little but praise for the budget, they fail to admit that if the coal duty is to be brought by-elections the results might be unfavorable to government candidates. The entire press, liberal and conservative alike, is loud in praise of the courage, honesty and candor of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's statement, which was delivered with great ability and lucidity but without any attempt at rhetoric.

The chancellor sketched the situation in hard, pitiless outlines. "I am at a transient popularity," he said. "I am not a politician. I come to tell the nation the truth and the whole truth. It is necessary for the salvation of the nation that I should do so."

You have had your feast. You have all, liberals and Tories, been mad for robbing and expending. Now comes the reckoning, and you may laugh or not as you please."

In a brief peroration he added: "If you defeat our budget you will involve us of an almost insupportable burden."

"Why not make Chamberlain chancellor?" shouted Mr. Healy, while Mr. Redmond exclaimed: "There will be less 'Mafficking' after this."

Mr. Redmond's indication of Mr. Chamberlain as the real object of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's unparaphrasing of the public's indignation, for the posture of the cost of the war policy was loudly cheered by the liberals, and the colonial secretary appeared anything but happy during the speech.

At 1.40 this morning Mr. Balfour, the government leader, said it was necessary to pass resolutions tonight, whereupon the house divided on the sugar duty, which was adopted by a vote of 183 to 125. The coal duty was adopted by a vote of 171 to 127. On the motion of the hon. Mr. Balfour, the house resolved to authorize the war loans being proposed by the hon. Mr. Redmond moved to report progress.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach assented, and the house then adjourned.

COMMENTS ON COAL DUTY.

LONDON, April 19.—Taken as a whole, the comments of the country on the proposals of the chancellor of the exchequer in the budget statement presented yesterday cannot be regarded as unfavorable. The outstanding feature of the budget, the suspension of the sinking fund, the lines of the budget is the outcry from the districts, and in a lesser degree from the business affected by the sugar taxes. In coal taxes the export duty is regarded as confirming the idea in some quarters of the public, that the government is riding for fall, and that the government should consider it possible that the chancellor of the exchequer will be induced to exempt from the new duty all contracts made prior to today, thus relieving the pressure on the middlemen of the coal trade, and holding out for future shipment.

A MIRACULOUS BOY.

Now One of the Merchant Princes of New York.

The following paragraph from the New Yorker speaks for itself: "Many of the solid, old-fashioned men of New York have had careers anything but humdrum. Take the case of Samuel Adams as an example. He is now one of the merchant princes of New York. When he was a resident of Colorado, Eugene Field always referred to him with his pen as 'the famous Sam Adams.' In the days of the boom in Leadville he was one of the men who climbed the ladder very rapidly. Money was made and lost quickly in those days, and it is to-day. Mr. Adams' name is kept in the 'dry goods' way. Then the door behind which a large stock of good stories is kept is thrown open and the man becomes a boy again, but a wise boy. Mr. Adams is a Redoubtable and was among the first to predict that one day the east would want free trade and the south protection. The day seems a good deal nearer today than was deemed possible then."

Mr. Adams is a Douglastown, Miramichi, boy.

TO NERVOUS WOMEN.

Mrs. W. D. Cromberry, of 168 Richmond Street, Toronto, says: "My daughter's nerves were so exhausted and she was so weak and debilitated that she had to give up work and was almost a victim of nervous prostration. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food proved an excellent remedy in restoring her to health and strength. After having used four boxes she is at work again healthy and happy. 50¢ a box."

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A high wind which reached Chicago tonight loosened the huge iron water tank from its fastenings on the roof of the Calhoun building, and it fell, crashing through the six floors to the ground, injuring five persons who were passing in the street and resulting in a damage to the building estimated at \$50,000.

Occasionally a newspaper story gets ahead at the expense of the tale.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Pittsburg and Allegheny Slowly Emerging from the Murky Waters.

Conservative Estimates of the Total Damage in that District is Between Two and Three Million Dollars.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 21.—Pittsburg and Allegheny are slowly emerging from the murky flood. At 8 o'clock tonight the rivers were receding at the rate of a foot an hour. The highest point reached at Davis Island dam was 23.5 feet at 3 a. m. The water remained stationary until about 3 p. m., when it began to fall. Conservative estimates of the total damage in this district is between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. Fifty thousand workers are suffering from enforced idleness.

While there have been greater floods at this point, there was never one that caused so much financial loss and discomfort. This was due to the denser population caused by the recent rapid growth of the two cities and to the fact that all the manufacturing plants on the river banks were in active operation, most of them working night and day, until the rising water put out the fires and drove the workers to higher ground.

The loss for the railways entering Pittsburg from food, landlakes, wrecked bridges, heavy snow and the interference with traffic is roughly estimated at \$1,000,000.

On the Port Wayne the worst trouble was a snow blockade between Salem and Massillon, Ohio. This began Saturday morning and tied up the road in twenty-four hours.

At 9 o'clock this morning the track was cleared and trains began moving. The same trouble kept the Cleveland and the Pittsburg & Lake Erie late, five trains having been blocked at Windom, near Leavittsburg, for 25 hours. This snowfall did not extend east of Newcastle, but at Youngstown, Ohio, it was two feet deep, and the drifting in the cuts north of that city was up to locomotive headlights. The wreck of an Erie train blocked the road so that deep drifts formed under the wheels. Water was two feet deep on the Lake Erie tracks at Sawmill Run, but trains got through.

Big landslides occurred on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie, the Baltimore & Ohio at Soho; the Pan Handle on the south side, the Bessemer at seven points, and the Allegheny Valley near Franklin, Penna. The slide at Soho was 150 feet long, and it required 14 hours to clear one track.

At Soho, between Soho and Allegheny, the Lake Erie sank into the most serious landslide. One hundred feet of the west bound track was carried fifty feet down the steep bank, the whole face of the bank slipping down. The Erie train, carrying the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio to Wheeling great damage is reported, and both lines were tied up for several hours. Five miles of the Erie tracks, Bessemer and Lake Erie tracks were either under water or mud. The mud was continually sliding down onto the tracks, and a large force of men could not keep them clear.

The damage to telegraph poles and lines along the road was enormous, and it will take several days to fully repair them.

Trains are now running on all the roads, but no attempt is being made to keep up to schedules.

The submerged districts in Pittsburg and Allegheny are today a scene of abject misery. Cellars, and in some instances the first floors of stores and dwellings are covered with water, where the flood has subsided it has left behind a greasy yellow scum two to three inches deep. The residents spent all day trying to restore their homes to some degree of decency and comfort. The damage to furniture and buildings in Allegheny is estimated at about \$100,000. It will take two months of hot summer weather to thoroughly dry out these houses. In Pittsburg the loss to residences and stores and goods and the cost of cleaning up will amount to about \$250,000.

At Carnegie Borough, six miles from Pittsburg, the loss is estimated at \$40,000.

The Westinghouse Electric Co. had two carloads of finished material for Toronto, Canada, on the tracks near this creek. They were caught in the flood and water got into the cars. The loss will reach \$80,000.

The Pittsburg base ball park is in bad condition. At noon today the first three tiers of chairs in the grandstand were under water, and the bleachers were floating in water. The grounds will take a week to put the grounds into shape.

OFFER OF REWARD WITHDRAWN.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The \$10,000 reward offered by the Rev. Father Mullin of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Highbridge, for the return of the lost Willie McCormick to his parents and the arrest of the kidnappers, was withdrawn by the priest today. Father Mullin said he had been compelled to take this action to satisfy a horde of mountebanks, charlatans, and swindlers who had been posted the money.

"I have had no time whatever for the performance of my sacred duty. I offered the reward," said Father Mullin. "I have had letters from all over the country and have written daily scores of letters, some pretending to know something of the fact and others that must be attended to. My offer has been good for four days, but it has been a waste of time and annoyance to me. If there comes any news of the boy within the next week that appears to give hope, I will renew my offer and increase the amount to any sum that will produce results—the capture of the kidnapers and the return of the boy."

A LARGE FAMILY.

WINNIPEG, April 20.—Mrs. Alex. Campbell of Lake Manitoba, who died yesterday at the age of 92, had 24 descendants, 9 children, 27 grandchildren, 312 great-grandchildren and 14 great-great-grandchildren. Forty-three are dead. One hundred and eighty are Protestants and 124 Roman Catholics.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The Semi-Weekly Sun

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

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

THE CO-OPERATIVE FARMER is a Semi-Monthly Journal, exclusively devoted to the interests of the farmer of the Maritime Provinces. It is the official organ of the Farmers' and Dairyman's Association of New Brunswick; the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, and the Maritime Stock Breeder's Association.

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

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

REMEMBER THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY ON ABOVE CONDITIONS.

Address, with Cash—

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

Cut this ad. out and send it with \$1.00 to the Sun Printing Co., St. John, N. B. We will send you a year of the Co-operative Farmer and the Semi-Weekly Sun for only \$1.20. The Co-operative Farmer is a Semi-Monthly Journal, exclusively devoted to the interests of the farmer of the Maritime Provinces. It is the official organ of the Farmers' and Dairyman's Association of New Brunswick; the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, and the Maritime Stock Breeder's Association. The Semi-Weekly Sun is the best newspaper a Maritime farmer can take. It is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, eight large pages every issue, containing all the provincial as well as foreign news. It has the most complete war service of any paper in Eastern Canada, and its frequency of issue makes it of especial interest during the strife in South Africa. Remember this offer is good only on above conditions. Address, with cash—Sun Printing Company, St. John, N. B.

IN THE FAR EAST.

Company of Punjab Infantry Attacked By One Thousand Boxers.

Major and One Sepoy Killed—French and German Troops Co-operating Very Fairly.

PEKING, April 21.—Brigadier General A. K. F. Reid, commanding the Third Brigade of the Indian Imperial Force, has been ordered to move to the north of the city of Peking, where he is now at San Hai Kwan, sent a company of Punjab Infantry to disperse a band of robbers in the neighborhood of Peking.

A force of "Boxers" and robbers more than a thousand strong, attacked the Indian troops, killing Major Browning and one Sepoy and wounding others. The company of Punjab Infantry, however, were able to repulse the attack.

Reinforcements have been sent from Shan Hai Kwan. The "Boxers" are apparently retreating, but they are still in the neighborhood of Peking.

PAO TING FU, Saturday, April 20.—This day has been for the last four days a big day for the Chinese. The Chinese are fighting the Boxers, and the Chinese are winning. The Chinese are fighting the Boxers, and the Chinese are winning.

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Dainty White Things

washed with SURPRISE Soap and still are not only clean but are at the maximum wear and tear. Don't have them poor soap—use pure soap. SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

artisans of this country that in every instance, very large sums of money, the government own work. No friend of Mr. Tarte, would of a scheme which ten better wages and more for workmen. But Mr. Tarte, a man who can be used, and before he finished how insincere were of the minister of public. Ingram is a working-man. Starting in time in an city, he has won his way the ladder and is one of representatives in the house fore, he is entitled to men who are engaged in occupations in this city he agrees with Mr. Tarte. He has won his way to permanent to considerable work, he does not agree should be done as Mr. Tarte's idea of Canadian that a man in order to be should vote as Mr. Tarte's and other places he has orders that all conservative be excluded from enjoyments of the public action.

became indignant when of interfering with his but so many instances in occurred are recorded, that he for him to successful. It was established last night, that the public works has his hand large or small, which his department, and that spent with his consent is political purposes, stated one or two stories of the minister of public with some degree of been done in the constitution. Conservatives a trifling orders were from the public works and in one or two cases was violated, the minor works took prompt action business relations between his employees and conservative, as well constitute the industrial of Canada. It was all very Tarte to stand up and about the conduct of in this matter, but Mr. Tarte, Mr. Tarte has no any artisan, or laborer getting of votes. And if from Mr. Tarte's past plan is right.

J. D. McKENNA.

Te on the Ball.

GOOD RETORT.

Garrett tells the following fellow, who had been a strict teetotaler, was approached. The fellow said, "I never touch the no, youngster," said the fellow, "but you've never been teetotaler, you have me, you'll have to be a teetotaler." The fellow said, "I never touch the no, youngster," said the fellow, "but you've never been teetotaler, you have me, you'll have to be a teetotaler."

STORIA

ants and Children.

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and
Around St. JohnTogether With Country Items
from Correspondents and
Exchanges.

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

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

Wanted—A case of Neuralgia that Bentley's Liniment will not instantly relieve. All dealers, 25c.

Potato planting began last week in Aroostook Co., Maine, the earliest for many years.

(Mrs. H. B. Elderkin, and Mrs. Jost, who is Mr. Elderkin's sister, who have been in St. John for some days leave for home today.)

A Winnipegger saw an advertisement in a Montreal paper of "a pocket size escape" for \$1. He sent the money and received a copy of the New Testament.

Sgt. Latooka was launched at Bridgewater the other day. She is 120 feet long, 24 feet in breadth, and 9 feet depth of hold. Capt. James Waters will command her.

Sgt. Brewen of Fredericton has been unable to secure recruits, in the number wanted, for the 3rd Batt. R. C. R. I., stationed at Halifax, in Andover, Hartland, Florenceville and Woodstock, N.B.

James Kennedy, of St. John, will bring his portable saw mill here about the first of May. He has bought Mr. Godard's logs. These, with other logs he has secured, will make a cut of over a million feet—Sussex Record.

A great many Canadians are beginning to find out that Montreal is not the natural head of navigation for ocean-going ships, and that it costs a lot of money, unnecessarily, to pretend that it is—Hamilton Spectator.

The engagement is announced in St. John, N. B., of C. Weldon McLean and Miss Constance Arnold, daughter of F. H. Arnold, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada at St. John—Montreal Star, 18th.

A telegram was received last week at Halifax stating that John Lillie Davis, which left Wilmington March 11 for Halifax, and which was considerably overdue, anchored at the mouth of La Have River morning of 16th.

The new city municipal of St. John is a ramrod temperance man and promises to make it a "dry" town. If a rigid enforcement of the Maine law will accomplish anything. And now the bibulous are rejoicing in a free bridge to St. Stephen—Hastport Sentinel.

Major Leckie, who reached Montreal on Thursday from Sudbury, stated that the Canada Copper Co. at Copper Cliff is smelting 1,000 tons of ore a day. The major will sail from New York Saturday for Norway—Montreal Gazette.

Jackson Cogging, the mate of the str. Westport, was seriously hurt on board that vessel at Westport, Monday. He was assisting in the handling of cargo when a cask of lime slipped from the string and knocked him down. His head was bruised and one of his arms badly torn.

The funeral of Lynus Seely was held Saturday morning from the residence of his son, Capt. George G. Seely, Lancaster. A great many relatives and friends were present. After an impressive service, conducted by Rev. Dr. Hartley, the remains were taken to Hampton by the I. C. R. for interment.

Hantapori has more preaching for its population than most places. The largest body are the Baptists. They are presided over by the Rev. G. R. White, a native of New Brunswick. He is a clever, preacher, a sociable man, and very popular in fact, a "white" man in every respect—Wind-Tribune, 19th.

When you have Headache from whatever cause, BOWMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS will be found a safe, prompt and reliable remedy. Nervousness, Biliouness, Sleeplessness, frequently cause headache. Use Bowman's, they are always safe, no Opium, Bromides nor other narcotics.

Mr. Brown, 100-Minor, Conn., says, "Four years ago I was very ill with liver, kidney and a very severe form of rheumatism. I was confined to bed, unable to eat, and my feet and ankles so that they bore no parts of the human body. At sinking spells from when I was thought to be dead. I was taken to the State Hospital, a very ill in his profession, told drinking coffee and use Coffee, as he said, coffee was the cause of my trouble. At once and at once, slowly the swelling and the rheumatism left. I was able to get out of bed and move. I was completely restored. I have been strong, healthy woman, with good appetite, good and energetic."

Received yesterday by Dr. announced the death of a emessee, of John H. years ago practised law.

SHARP & MACKIN, 335 Main Street, St. John, North.

SHARP & MACKIN, 335 Main Street, St. John, North.

NOTICE.

The canvassers and collectors for the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN are now making their rounds as mentioned below. The Manager hopes that all subscribers in arrears will pay when called on.

B. W. Robertson, in Charlottetown.

Edgar Canning, in Albert County.

Bentley's Liniment is all right. It cures pain. Small size 10c. Large 25c.

The Westernland board of health has removed the smallpox quarantine from Goutreau's Village.

Elgin, Albert Co., is suffering from invasion of Moncton and Fredericton millmen.

F. R. Meagher, Woodstock, Inspector of school district No. 6, has selected Friday, May 10th, as arbor day.

For Pains and Lameness use KENDRICK'S Liniment.

Herbert Elderkin, a brother of Brenton Elderkin, who was killed near Fardboro the other day, had one of his legs broken in their shipyard the other day.

A Meagher's Grant, Halifax Co., correspondent writes to the Truro News, "I saw a father unique sight yesterday. Two men crouching firewood had only one eye between the two. One was totally blind and the other had but one eye—but they were doing good work all the same."

Russell & Co. launched on March 22 at Port Glasgow, the steel spar decked steamer Hugh of 5,800 tons deadweight, built for Hugh Cann & Sons of Farnmouth. Her dimensions are: Length, 240 feet; breadth, 45 feet; depth, 23 feet; 6 inches moulded. The steamer comes out to St. John to carry a cargo of hay to South Africa.

To cut a cold in a night—Use Vapo-Cresolene. It has been used extensively during more than twenty-four years. All Druggists.

The arrival of the steamer Aberdeen at Fredericton on Tuesday and the David Weston on Wednesday marks the earliest opening of navigation for many years. The dates of the arrivals of the first steamer for the past five years were: 1896, April 20th; 1897, April 21st; 1898, April 20th; 1899, April 24th; 1900, April 23 and in 1901 the first steamer arrived on April 16th—Gleaner.

William Quinlan of the parish of St. Monica had a grand opportunity at the recent municipal election to give his relatives a helping hand. There were six candidates in the field. One of them was Michael Quinlan, father of the young man referred to, another D. Hogan, his uncle, and Bobb Moore, another aspirant for municipal honors, is his father-in-law.

Rev. R. L. Stoggett has resigned his position as rector of the Episcopal church at Houlton, Me., and with Mrs. Stoggett and their young son is going to England to spend a year.

The sailing schooner Carrie H. parted her chains in Westport harbor on Wednesday and was driven ashore. Str. Westport pulled her off. The Carrie H. lost her keel and was otherwise damaged.

F. M. Logan, the new manager of the Nova Scotia Produce and Supply Company of Canning, N. S., who has been spending the winter in Ontario acquiring the latest agricultural knowledge and buying new stock, was in the city Saturday on his way home. This company, formerly the R. W. Kinsman Co., in which the minister of militia is largely interested, is recommending agricultural operations the spring on an extensive scale. Its property besides orchard, farm and dyke lands, comprises huge barns, a creamery and a general store, and its business will be conducted on a scale unprecedented in the lower provinces.

Kumzort Headache Powders are made to cure headache and they do it, or so many people wouldn't use them. Four in a packet, 10c. One usually does the work.

TO THOSE WHO DIED AT KIMBERLEY. Kipling Writes the Inscription for the Monument to Be Erected.

(Special Cable to N. Y. Sun.) CAPE TOWN, April 18.—Following is the inscription written by Rudyard Kipling for the monument erected at Kimberley in memory of those who perished in the siege of that place:

This is a charge to our children, in sign of the price we paid for freedom, from those who would not to our hand. Read, reverse and uncover—here are the victors laid.

BOULDER SUMMER VENTURES. Harvey & Wood of Boston will manage the Algonquin hotel, St. Andrews, this season.

Frederic Jones of Glasgow Hall, Boston, is to be manager of the Tremont at Campbell, this season. It will open about June 20.

A. Lincoln Towle, who was one of the proprietors of the Owen Hotel last year at Campbell, is to be manager of the Tremont at Campbell, this season. It will open about June 20.

Walter J. Fiewellings, who has retired from the G. & F. Fiewellings Co. of Hampton left yesterday afternoon for Toronto. Mr. Fiewellings will be much missed by the business community in St. John, among whom he has gone about in the interests of the firm for many years. In his departure the firm loses a valued member and the province an energetic and upright business man. He goes to the western field with the hearty good wishes of a host of friends in St. John, Kings County and elsewhere in the province.

C. P. R. CHANGES.

H. P. Timmerman to go to Toronto as General Supt. of Ontario and Quebec Division.

Will Be Replaced Here By James Osborne, General Supt. of the Western Division at Winnipeg.

MONTREAL, April 21.—Many important changes are announced in the operating staff of the Canadian Pacific. Wm. Whyte, heretofore manager of the lines west of Port William, is appointed assistant to the president, with the general direction of the company's affairs west of Port William. Headquarters at Winnipeg. Thomas Tait, heretofore manager of the lines east of Port William, is appointed master of transportation of the president; J. W. Leonard, general superintendent of the Ontario and Quebec division, transferred to Winnipeg as general superintendent of the western division. H. P. Timmerman, general superintendent of the Atlantic division, St. John, N. B., replaces Leonard at Toronto, and Jas. Osborne, general superintendent of the western division at Winnipeg, replaces Mr. Timmerman at St. John.

(Mrs. Timmerman's many friends in this city and province, while rejoicing at his promotion, will be sorry to have him move so far away. Coming here from the west some few years ago he has proved himself an energetic and practical man, and both he and Mrs. Timmerman have a large social circle. Morgan's Canadian Men and Women of the Times contains the following sketch of Mr. Timmerman:

Henry P. Timmerman, railway service, is the son of Parker B. Timmerman, merchant and postmaster at Oshawa, Ont., and was born there Nov. 6, 1866. Educated at the local schools, he commenced his business career in the service of the Grand Trunk railway in 1872. Entering the service of the C. P. R. in 1882 he became assistant superintendent at Port Arthur, Ont., 1887, and has been general superintendent of the Atlantic division since 1892. He is married, married for his second wife the eldest daughter of Charles Drinkwater, secretary of the C. P. R. railway. The Canadian American once referred to him as "a model railway manager."

James Osborne, who comes here from Winnipeg to replace Mr. Timmerman, has occupied his western position for about a year and a half. Previous to that being in charge of the C. P. R. at Montreal. Mr. Osborne's experience has been acquired in the general office of the company. He is a married man, and is very highly spoken of.

CURE FOR ASTHMA. Cures Asthma—just cures, that's all. Ask your druggist for it. Sample and booklet free from Hayes & Co., Simcoe, Ont.

KILLED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. (Vancouver World, 16th inst.)

The body of Joseph Rummell, a French Canadian, whose home is near Grand Falls, N. B., was brought to the city yesterday for interment. Rummell was employed as a brakeman at the Hastings mill logging camp at Rock Bay. He was killed almost instantly on Wednesday. It appeared that he was trying to pass between the cars at a time when the train was making a sharp curve. The men remarked that they were going too fast. He fell and the wheel caught his foot and then ran over his breast. His whole chest was crushed in, but he stood up again almost straight on his feet and then fell over backward dead. The young man was only 19 years of age and had been in this country for two years. He was much liked by his acquaintances.

67th St. This signature is on every box of the product.

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WE ARE LEADERS.

Never in all our Career as the leading Clothiers in the Maritime Provinces have we shown our right to the Leadership we claim as we have this season. Our fabrics most of which are confined to us, are models of neatness and gentility. Our styles are perfect and correct, and our prices are such as permit the buyer to save from \$2.00 to \$5.00 on each Suit or Overcoat purchased from our tables.

OUR SPRING BOOK IS READY.

Shall we send it to you? Free. Which reminds us of what a Catalogue is for: To give people who live outside of Saint John, far and near, the same chance to buy that Saint John people have—at least that is what our book is for. The Key to the whole book is, send back what you don't like and let us send you your money. Just like our Store business, you see.

KING STREET COR. GERMINE.

GREATER OAK HALL,
Seovil Bros. & Co.

PROBATE COURT.

The will of the late Peter Graham of the parish of Simonds has been admitted to probate and letters testamentary granted to his daughters, Bridget Graham and Margaret Graham. The estate is valued at \$5,788.57; \$4,000 real. T. P. Hogan, executor.

The citation to sell the real estate in the case of the late Thos. Lock was returnable yesterday, and adjourned until May 13. Scott E. Morrell for the petitioner.

Get the reliable KENDRICK'S.

GLASGOW TIMBER MARKET.

Sturgeon, Dun & Co.'s circular of April 18th says: Buyers have been exercising caution so far as contracting business is concerned. The prices asked for Canadian and lower ports goods have been too high to admit of speculative business, and the serious fall in price of pitch pine has strengthened the disposition to buy only for actual requirements. In the aggregate, stocks on hand are moderate, and though the probable requirements of this market are not likely to equal those of last year, there is every indication of a fair demand from the principal wood consuming industries. St. John and lower ports deals—The stock of spruce in a full one and prices are rather weaker. For 3x3 and 3x4 prices have ruled from \$3.10 to \$3.10 per c. and for 3x4 and 3x6 from \$2.75 to \$2.75 per c. There are no pine deals in first hands, and good prices are obtainable. Birch logs have been imported to a small extent, and have sold at about 15c. per c. Birch planks have sold readily on arrival at \$2.10 per c.

FREDERICTON, April 21.—Edward Winslow of the Bank of Montreal, son of B. Byron Winslow, underwent an operation today for appendicitis. The doctors say the operation was very successful, and hope he is contented that he is now out of danger.

CHEW FOOD.

Chewing Preserves the Teeth and Helps Digestion.

The finest specimens of teeth are seen in humans and human beings who chew the food thoroughly.

Dentists agree that teeth must be used to properly preserve them and therefore they urge people to chew their food thoroughly, but the nervous, hurried manner of eating is altogether too common among people and when food soft mushes they are liable to swallow the food without chewing.

Dyspepsia and bad teeth are the result if this practice is continued. True and false teeth are alike affected if the necessity of chewing is remembered. Grape-Nuts food is so crisp and brittle and withal so pleasant to the taste that the user can not forget to chew and thus the teeth get the necessary use and the glands of the gums are made to give the juices that Nature intends shall be mixed with the food before it enters the stomach.

A New York doctor says many New Yorkers put a little sugar on oatmeal and then cover with Grape-Nuts, and this method compels the chewing necessary to digest the oatmeal.

Grape-Nuts food is pre-digested and also helps in digestion of other food. The doctor's plan might do for a variety of food, but Grape-Nuts and oatmeal are considered ideal by hundreds of thousands of brainy people.

There are other reasons why those who eat Grape-Nuts look nourished and well fed. The food is made of parts of the field grains which Nature makes use of in rebuilding brain and nerve centers. Proof will follow use.

A HORSE TRADE.

How Jim McDonald Made \$60 With a Horse He Didn't Own.

Police in Pursuit of Man Who Traded Another Man's Horse and Stole It Again to Return It to Its Original Owner.

Here is a business transaction that took place in the north end on Saturday:

A man hired a horse, traded it for another, getting \$40 to boot, sold the animal so acquired for \$20, came back and stole the original horse and returned it to the man from whom it was hired. Net gain to the speculator \$60, while the other party to the swap is out \$40 and a horse.

Now the man who displayed so much business acumen is being urgently sought at the instance of His Majesty the King, who desires to reward such astuteness with free board and lodging for an extended period.

The man who has so eclipsed any of David Harum's wonderful "horse-trade" feats is named James McDonald, at residence Brunsmead street, and of reputation shady in the extreme. During semi-honest intervals he drives a junk cart, and has for the purpose of drawing that conveyance been lately hiring a horse from Love's livery stable.

Over in the north end Saturday he met James H. McGuire, who owns a bakery on Elm street, and is also the possessor of a horse. He took a fancy to the horse McDonald was driving, and after the prolonged dickering incident to such a deal a bargain was made, whereby the horse changed owners, and McDonald obtained \$40 as boot. The capitalist then proceeded with the new acquisition toward Fairville, and meeting a man named Dryden, who drives a bus out that way, offered to sell him the animal at a very reasonable figure. Dryden had evidently seen men who desired to get rid of horses before, and made inquiries concerning its acquisition before purchasing. Finding that it had belonged to Mr. McGuire, he with commendable caution, communicated with that gentleman, by whom he was assured that everything was all right and that McDonald had received the animal in fair trade. His doubts thus relieved, Mr. Dryden hadly purchased the horse for \$20, and drove McDonald, who still kept the harness, back to the city.

Here began the third act of the financial drama. During the evening, about a clock, Mr. L. T. Smith, residing on Elm street, saw two men enter Mr. McGuire's stable, remove therefrom a horse, harness it, and lead it away. He had seen the trade with Mr. McGuire that afternoon, and as the men stood under the glare of a lamp by accident, says he recognized one of them as the other party to that transaction. A short time later the horse wearing its harness walked into Love's livery stable on Germain street, but the man who had hired it did not appear, and from that minute has vanished.

Mr. McGuire discovered his loss very soon after its occurrence, and immediately notified the police, who Saturday night, all day yesterday and last night, were themselves out in a vain effort to discover the missing man's whereabouts. McDonald has been in the hands of the police before on several charges, and on many occasions he was apprehended after a prolonged search.

But the most mysterious part of the whole business is why a man dishonest enough to trade another man's horse and steal him afterward, was still sufficiently honest to return him to the original owner. Did he have a greater regard for Mr. Love than for Mr. McGuire? Did he fear a quicker discovery if the horse remained away from the livery stable, or did he fear that the livery man was not the love which suffered long and is kind, and so dreaded to offend him?

Anyway, it is a mixed up business, which the keenness of the police may

gistrate will probably have a chance to unravel in the near future.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

HALIFAX, April 21.—A trial that began before the supreme court on Saturday is a suit brought by the Confederation Life Insurance Company against Ernest A. Brown, a former agent of the company, and Hon. F. W. Borden, minister of militia, and J. A. Kirk, warden of Dorchester penitentiary. The claim of the company is that Brown, who is a brother of the private secretary to Hon. Dr. Borden, is in default to them \$1,335, and that the minister of militia, and Mr. Kirk were on a bond for him of \$1,000. The company's action is to recover that amount from the bondsmen, the balance being out of the question in the meantime, as Mr. Brown is now away from the country. Hon. Mr. Borden and Mr. Kirk refuse to make good the bond, holding that they are absolved from it. They base this on what they allege is a fact, that the company knew all along that Brown was in arrears, that the company nevertheless allowed him to go on, that they neglected to inform the bondsmen of the facts. The case is before Judge McGeheer and a jury. It will be continued today. The bond was signed in the year 1891.

THE MARY MELLISH ARCHBOLD MEMORIAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged:

Mrs. Rod McDonald, Halifax	100
Mrs. (Dr.) Chas. Stewart, Sackville	2
Mrs. (Dr.) C. A. Black, Antigonish	1
Mrs. (Dr.) C. A. Black, Antigonish	1
Mrs. T. W. Campbell, Antigonish	1
Mrs. Guy Stainer, Halifax	2
Miss Annie Maxwell, St. John's, Nfld.	1
Miss Dorothy Webb, Sherman, Texas	1
Mrs. David Fleming, Station, N. W. T.	1
Mrs. Fred. Letteney, Digby	1
Miss Lavina Stewart, Sackville	1
Miss Edith Masters, Hamilton, Bermuda	2
Miss Leora R. Twissie, Hamilton	1
Mrs. Levi Curtis, St. John's, Nfld.	1
Miss Flora L. Fraser, Esquimaux, B. C.	1
Mrs. Frank Beer, Victoria, B. C.	2
Mrs. W. E. Leard, Bridgetown, B. V. I.	1
Miss E. F. Ayer, Bridgetown, B. V. I.	1
Mrs. L. I.	1
Mrs. Frank Black, Sackville	10
Mrs. M. O'Brien, Cranford, Bridgeport, Conn.	2
Miss H. Humphrey, Sackville	1

TWO NARROW ESCAPES.

HALIFAX, April 21.—Mrs. Vaughan, mother of John Vaughan, a Montague gold miner, nearly lost her life yesterday afternoon by drinking from a tumbler, by mistake, a mouthful of carbolic acid, which she thought was ginger ale. The woman remained unconscious all night, but Dr. Smith managed to bring her back to consciousness this morning. Mrs. Vaughan is over 80 years of age.

There was a narrow escape from what might have been a fatal accident on the steamer Newfoundland Saturday. Wm. Kavanagh, fireman, who had been working on board, was trying to make a fire in the forecastle stove. Taking a can which contained a small quantity of oil he poured the contents in the stove. Some portion of the coal,anders might have contained fire, which caused the oil to ignite, making an explosion. Three others in the forecastle also were injured.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 21.—H. M. Whitney, in town today, said the British export duty on coal would not open new markets for Canadian or American coal. The duty was not large enough to make any difference. Fluctuations in the price of British coal often exceeded a shilling per ton.

What is

CASTORIA

Chas. H. Fletcher.
APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

It does away with washboard-rubbing, and cannot injure any washable fabric. Two cakes 5c.; wash

is the Child

Castoria is the Children's
end.

Castoria.

"Castoria" is so well adapted to children
that I recommend it as superior to any pre-
scription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

SIGNATURE OF

Fletcher.

VERY WRAPPER.

LIBBY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

His final examinations for M. Sc. take

warded a fellowship

year by a University of Chicago.

Mrs. W. P. Colwill has gone on a trip to South Edmonton, N. W. T., where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Colwill, who is accompanied by Miss M. J. Colwill.

An important meeting of Sunday school workers was held in Zion church on Tuesday. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Rev. J. W. McConnell; vice president, A. W. McCreary; secretary, Mrs. A. E. Morrison; treasurer, Mrs. A. E. Morrison.

At the meeting, an address was taught by Miss Wacker, an address was given by Rev. G. M. Young; and afterwards a resolution was passed to proceed with the organization of a primary union. This being done the meeting was closed.

President, Miss Wacker; vice president, Beatrice McIntyre; Zion church, South

Baptist church

Down, Grace Church; Maud Bremner, Mrs. A. E. Morrison, St. James' church; secretary, Bessie Gregor; treasurer, Mrs. Byron Norton.

Thos. Burrows of "Summerside died Tuesday morning after a lingering illness. He was a native of New England and lived for a long time in New Annap. P. E. T. W. F. Burrows is a son of the deceased.

Among deaths which have occurred here lately are those of Mrs. George W. Burrows, 70, of New Bedford; Mrs. Hiram of Springfield, John Reid of Hope River, Malcolm McDonald of New Glasgow road.

Daisy Rose of Somerville, Mass., and Mrs. Clark, formerly of Cape Traverse were married in Somerset last short time ago. Mr. Clark is state manager for Massachusetts of the Chicago Portrait Co. of Chicago, Ill.

Arthur P. Frasier and James D. Frasier were married in December last at Durham, N. H. The bride was born at Durham. Not being able to get to country

owing to the co

Mr. Campbell resided in Durban on March 19, 1906, for a brief period, before he sailed for Melbourne, Australia.

ADRIAN CAMPBELL, a well known and popular member of the Durban branch of the I. O. O. F., died at Middle River, N. S. W., a few days ago, aged 106 years. Mr. Campbell resided in P. O. Box 10, Durban, for many years.

Many New Brunswick readers will hear with regret the news of the death of Hon. A. B. McKenzie of this city. He was born in Scotland 66 years ago, and being a descendant of the McKenzies of Rosshire. His youthful days were spent in Inverclyde, and he represented his native constituency for many years in the local legislature. During the past few terms he acted as clerk in the legislative assembly, the duties of which office he discharged with all fairness.

It seems probable that a Summer-ville syndicate will secure a boat of their own to place on the Tormentine route.

News has been received of the death in Sumner, Washington, of Mrs. H. D. Anderson, who formerly resided in this province.

W. M. McKinlay of the Strathcona company, who has been visiting friends here, has just returned to his home at O'Leary, and will be on his way to Edmonton on Monday on his return to O'Leary.

He is a son of Malcolm McKinlay, formerly station agent at O'Leary.

MAJOR DENISON DECORATED.

LONDON, Ont., April 22.—Mrs. Denison of the Fort Lyall barracks, received a cable despatch from London, stating that her husband, Major Septimus Denison, has been decorated.

panion of the Oord
t. George for servic

...during the South African war.

DO EVEN COLORS

Are made brighter and not, as with most compounds, faded away when you use

"VICTORINE"

It does away with washboard-rubbing, and cannot injure any washable fabric. Two cakes 5c.; wash bottle 15c.

118.