SIGNATURE

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Island of H. M. S. Piover, aged in pursuing pirates, but do a perfect right, under the Psin, to go there. d raised nationalist cheers by eat Britain had hoisted the backed down (at Tien Tsin) ag to use force of arms. y Arnold-Forster, parliamento the admiralty, explained mosals of the government.

osals of the government.

C. BEST'S TRIAL.

FREDERICTON

ON, N. B., March 18.—Alex. known citizen of St. Marys, ist evening after several days ippe, at the age of 74 years, ergaved widow and one son,

ears old son of Fred Hatheway
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S., had his left leg fractured
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Slipp, the popular and rising
er, has accepted the nominann for Kings ward to the seat
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PARLIAMENT.

Naval Construction

### PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Borden, the Opposition Leader, Criticises Mr. Fielding's Budget Speech.

Replies to the Government's Challenge to Ouline a Policy-Sir Wilfrid and Clarke Wallace Followed.

OTTAWA, March 18.-In the house tcday, Mr. Hughes drew attention to the treatment of the Canadian provisional battalion doing garrison duty Sir Leonard Tilley's surpluses: at Halifax. He referred to the disgraceful treatment accorded the men who were sent home in clothing which was utterly unsuited to the climate

that the Halifax garrison were better treated than imperial troops in similar cases. He promised to investigate. Mr. Sproule attempted to call the attention of the government to the action in the post office department, which had arranged to have all conservative employes sent out of the country for North Bruce election day, but he was not permitted to do so, the speaker ruling it was a question of emergency. Later on when the house was going into supply he carried his point. Hon, Mr. Sutherland promised to allow the men to vote. Hon. Mr. Blair stated in answer to Col. Hughes, that the government had considered the advisability of reducing the grades of the Intercolonial and

double tracking sections of it. It was also ascertained that with grades reduced to half of one per cent, fifty per cent more freight could be hauled with the same power.

Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition,

speech and was greeted with pro-longed cheers. He made a speech that Not only did he answer the challenges thrown out by the government, but come out fairly and squarely on the questions of protection and free trade. He occupied the attention of the house menced by showing the different tac-tics adopted by the different ministers in crawling out of the hole. Laurier becomes eloquent, even pathetic; Cartwright abuses his opponents, and Fielding asks questions. Cartwright had moved the adjournment of the debate on Thursday and announced that the opposition had nothing to offer in the way of contradiction to the budget. Then he spent an hour answering what he claimed to be nothing. Cartwright had been as Diogenes and had gone about the country seek-ing for an honest man, but the role of Diogenes had been cast aside and now he tells the country how lovely and comfortable it will be when a depresbeen paid to the warning and the government were like a man on thin ice, who persisted in his venturesome con duct until he found himself in the water. Instead of saving money now it was being squandered. Were the

that they could control prosperity. Cartwright had contrasted the trade of Canada during the past four years he did not deal with the period. of 1893-96. During those years, under 000,000, while under the four years of liberal rule it was \$143,000,000, or there had been an exact decrease in the last four years of \$2,214,000. On the other hand the imports from the United States from 93-96 were \$224,000,000, while since 96 they have been \$343,000,-000, or an increase of \$119,000,000. To-Mr. Borden said that a rever day we exported to England \$108,000,000 worth and to the United States
\$69,000,000 worth. We bought from
England \$45,000,000 worth and from the
United States \$110,000,000 worth. Therefore, while the balance of trade in our

government to allow a period of de-

prised if they were, as Canada had

it was \$14,000,000 against us in United those principles which had been the States in 1896 it was \$41,000,000 against us in 1900. In 1897 Cartwright stated that facts then constituted genuine practical discrimination to an enormous extent against England, but he now stands up in the house and says that a very much worse condition of affairs is perfectly delightful. Taking up Fielding's budget, in

which the finance minister congratulated himself, Mr. Borden showed up the inconsistency of the government's position. They had a surplus of \$14,-095,094 in four years. For the current year the surplus was estimated at \$6, 350,000, and in addition to those enor mous sums \$8,796,373 had been added to the debt of the country.
In 1882 and 1883 Mr. Fielding in the

Halifax Chronicle spoke in this way of these surpluses were created by the government in some magic way there fulness to Sir John Macdonald and his followers, but when it is considered that every dollar of surplus is money taken out of the pockets of the people without a shadow of excuse, money not required even by the reckless expenditure of the government, there is not much cause for rejoicing." Was parliament to believe the congratulaextended to the country in 1901 or the criticisms of Mr. Fielding as editor of the Morning Chronicle in 1882. If Mr. Fielding had abandoned his earlier views, perhaps at some fu-ture time in a debate he would ex-plain why they had been cast aside. Mr. Fielding also said in 1883: "That millions of dollars should be unnecessarily taken from consuming classes of the country and this without abso lute necessity is a cardinal principle of the finance minister, to which his best friends to do not assent."

Mr. Borden thought that perhaps Fielding's best friends did not assent to the present propositions. Fielding continued at that time: Tilley's friends, "see that surplus of millions at the capital is just so much money withdrawn from the trade of the country. How long can the do-minion stand the drain? Certainly not many years longer." The leader of the opposition desired to know how long country would stand this latest

cessary to take action until called to the bed of the sick patient. He, Borden, was willing to prescribe. He hoped to see the taxes on tobacco and en cast aside and now intry how lovely and fill be when a depressible. No heed has

low No. 16 Dutch standard, while the total collection on that article been \$2,286,123. Cartwright had said of Sir Leonard Tilley's surplus that \$1,100,000 was derived from the two most odious taxes ever imposed in any pression to come He was such sur- civilized country, under similar circumstances at least, taxes on breadbeen assured by the administration stuffs and food. If the government really wanted to relieve the reople, let them remove the duties on these articles. Last year duties to amount of \$371,000 and \$1,309,000 were collected on breadstuffs and coal respectively. The duties were main tained by conservatives on the prin ports from England amounted to \$145,- ciple that whether it was in Nova Scotia or Ontario, people were bound to submit to duties which might benefit the whole dominion. But grits were in power now and perhaps they would be good enough to explain why their good principles of 1882 and

\$1.128.000 had been levied on sugar be-

Mr. Borden said that a revenu

favor with England in 1896 was \$34,-000,000, it is now \$63,000,000; and while den explained that it was based or

basis of the government policy since 1878. Since that time the liberals had not had any one uniform trade policy. times revenue tariff, and again un stricted reciprocity. Mr. Borden I yet to hear any authoritative st ment from the treasury benches as whether or not free trade is still a hered to or whether the govern Conservatives had been thallenged put a policy before the house "We sir," continued the conservational leader, "we are putting our policy to sir," continued the continued the leader, "we are putting our

fore the house, and we shall be aveglad to hear what the minister 1897 the grits had talked free tr If this was their intention, the indu tries of the country are not to kn

protection or not, and working are not to know if the industrie

and Fielding could not agree. on Thursday or Friday last these berlain had asked them to give up their protective tariffs and on other hand Canada had no such thing country to believe?

Laurier had said at Winnipeg : come before you tonlight to preach you this new gospel of free trade. Sir our policy is freedom of trade such as exists in England, such as is practiced in Great Britain."

Mr. Borden asged if the premier still entertained these sentiments? If Laurier would explain, he Borden would sit down. He challenged the government to make a clear statement

Mr. Borden said he would not waste more time over past issues, but would devote his time to the new policy. It is a policy intended to furnish Car adian workmen with employment and to protect them against outside competition. The government has asket where the opposition stood. That was where they stood, and he hoped that the government would be really frank.

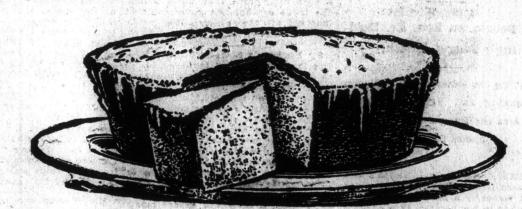
In regard to a preferential tariff Mr. Cartwright had also said, "Taxation is an evil that nothing but the requirements of the government can justify." Then he stands up and says that he expects a surplus of \$6,000,000 ish markets. So far as he was constituted in the conservative policy as being favorable to an agitar tion which would never rest until Canda had secured advantages in British markets. So far as he was constituted in the conservative policy as being favorable to an agitar tion which would never rest until Canda had secured advantages in British markets. that he expects a surplus of \$6,000,000 and upwards, and at the same time explains that there is no need of a change in the budget—that everything is happy and delightful. But it was not always so with Cartwright. In days gone by Sir Richard had thought that it was not necessary to prescribe until the doctor had been called in, and now he considered it was not necessary to take action until called to in our markets said closing Canadian. drade, and he Borden would answer it with equally legitimate questions. He desired to know what Fielding would do in the case of British goods flooding our markets and closing Canadian industries? Borden did not believe that the sentiment of the British wousing man carried him so far that he deserted his evening smoke to look for Canadian goods. He believed that Canada's claims could be recognized without imposing any additional bur-

ien on the British people Here Borden was interrupted frequently by laughter and remarks from the government benches, but the was quickly changed when quotations were read from speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Premier Ross of Ontario which supported Borden's arguments. This led to a remark by the opposition leader that it was evidently not so much what was said, but who said it; that secured assent from the government supporters. Fielding had referred to mutually preferential tariff as an arrant humbug when advocated by Sir Charles Tupper, but finally adopted it himself Fielding denied this, claiming that his references were directed at Sir Charles, but Mr. Borden brought out the truth of his statements by reading Fielding's remarks in a ninterview in the Montreal Herald. Borden

advanced the views of level-headed ousiness men of Canada and Great Britain to show that a mutually pre ferential tariff was not the imposs bility that the government insisted i was. He asked the house to declare that this is an opportune time for bringing forward a measure to obtain a preference for Canada and the other olonies in Great Britain. It was not a forlorn hope, as was the attempt to induce the British government to denounce the German and Belgian treaties in 1894. Later attempts to de-nounce the treaties were successful, and there was no reason why equally satisfactory results could not be attained in preferential trade move-ments. Canada and other colonies should put their shoulders to the wheel, but little could be expected while the government sit silent and make no allusion to it in the speech from the throne or budget speech, and simply say it is an arrant humbug and ot worth attempting. With the great Australian commonwealth laying the foundation to its fiscal system, there commonwealth is likely to adopt a system of preferential tariff in favor of the United Kingdom, not of merely giving the United Kingdom preference without any corresponding advantage, but a system by which England will be asked to give to Australian products similar advantages in the English market. In view of the Australian movement he thought it was the duty of Canada, having regard to her own interests, to join in doing that, so that all the colonies of the Empire

same way.

Mr. Borden next offered a suggestion in regard to the trade with the West Indies. He believed from information he had from reliable sources that Canadian trade can be advanced in that direction. In 1895 trade with in 1900 it was \$3,976,172, a decrease of \$4,705,450. Quite in contrast with this condition of affairs is the trade between the United States and the British West Indies. In 1895 the United States sold them \$18,708,500 worth, and



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in 1900, \$22,236,974 worth. American im-

ports and exports have both increased, and he did not think this was a healthy condition of affairs for Can-ada. I. C. Stewart of Halifax, after

carefully studying conditions in the

West Indies, found that the remedy

les in providing larger markets for the sugar of the islands. He thought

that the government should not re-main supine in this matter, but should attempt to improve the existing con-

Mr. Borden also touched on the

trade relations with Germany and the

United States, and showed that the government had neglected its duty in both instances. He appealed on be-

half of the conservative party for a higher ideal in politics than mere power, and concluded as follows: "For my part, speaking for the party

that I have the honor to lead in this

house, and in this country, I say that we shall endeavor to carry out the

have all times professed in the past."

have all times professed in the past."

"That in the opinion of this house the welfare of this country requires a pronounced policy of adequate protection and encouragement at all time to the labor, agricultural, manufacturing, mining, and other industrial interests of Canada.

"That in the opinion of this house the adoption of a policy of mutual trade preference within the empire would prove of sreat benefit to the mother country, and to the colonies, and would greatly promote the prosperity, unity and progress of the empire as a whole, and that the present time, when the Commonwealth of Australia is laying the foundation of its fiscal system, is particularly opportune for taking prompt and energetic steps toward the furtherance of this object.

energetic steps toward the furtherance of this object.

"This house is further of opinion that equivalent or adequate duties should be im-posed by Canada upon the products and manifactures of countries not within the empire in all cases where such countries fail to admit Canadian products and manu-factures upon fair terms, and that the gov-ernment should take for this purpose all such available measures as may be found necessary."

ecessary." Premier Laurier replied, devoting

his time to defending the policy of the

government as to revenue tariff. He

claims that no mutuality can be hoped

long as Canada is a protection country. He also defended the trade policy

with Germany as being unavoidable. Clarke Walace had the floor after

dinner and devoted his time to a gen-

eral criticism of the government's

BRITISH COMMONS.

BRITISH COMMONS.

LONDON, March 21.—In the house of commons today, A. J. Balfour, the government leader, replying to a question, said a special ambassacor had not been sent to the Pope at the death of Queen Victoria, and the accession of King Edward would be notified to the Pope in a letter.

Lord Cranborne, 'he foreign secretary, today assured Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett that the government considered the statements of the Russian foreign minister, Count Lamsdorff, Feb. 6 and Feb. 17, as applicable to any agreement in regard to Manchuria between Russia and China.

Lord Cranborne also informed a questioner that the government had several times endeavored unavailably to arrange for the extradition of offenders against the bankruptcy laws of the United States and Great Britain. Clauses had been inserted in the draft of a treaty which was under negotiation in 1884, but the United States had not accepted them. Similarly in 1889, the British ambassador at Washington reported that offences against the bankruptcy laws were excluded from all American extradition treaties because of the absence in the United States of a national bankruptcy law.

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The house adjourned.

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#### SOUTH AFRICA.

Three Boers Shot for Treason and Murder -The Peace Negotitations.

LONDON, March 19 .- 4.07 p. m .-

Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial sec-retary, has just informed the house of commons that General Botha has recommons that General Boths has rejected the peace terms offered.

CAPE TOWN, March 19.—The military authorities here approved the invention of a Maxim gun mounted on a motor car for immediate service.

LONDON, March 20.—The issuance of parliamentary papers on the negotiations between Lord Kitchens and cAPE TOWN, March 19.—The military authorities here approved the invention of a Maxim gun mounted on a motor car for immediate service.

LONDON, March 20.—The issuance of parliamentary papers on the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and General Botha is delayed. Gen. Botha's refusal to accept the peace terms offered him is commented upon with an evident sense of relief. The idea that Lord Kitchener initiated the negotiations, instead of Gen. Botha, as had been supposed, is unpalatable to the British press. The Datily Mail, under British pre s. The Daily Mail, under the editorial caption, "Our Rejected Suit," asks why the government instructed Lord Kitchener to sue for peace after the murder of the peace

nvoys, and concludes as follows: "Let the war be pressed to the utnost, and let further reinforcements pe prepared, for they may be needed; but, above all, let us have no more negotiations." WASHINGTON, March 19.-The sta-

tus of the Transvaal and Orange Free State in the eye of the government of the United States probably will be for the first time fixed when a consul general is sent out to Pretoria to suc eed Adelbert S. Hay, who has just eturned to Washington, on leave of bsence, but without the purpose to go back to Pretoria. It is said that, official declaration on that point.

It is further stated that when the United States annexed Porto Rico, the state department sent no notices to any of the powers; they were supposed to take note themselves of the president's proclamation and the acts of congress. The old consuls retained their original exequaturs issued by the Spanish government, these being recognized by the United States military authorities as sufficient for the

The status of our consuls in South Africa is precisely the same; they hold their old exequaturs and these, recognized by the British military authorities as sufficient. But in the case of Porto Rico, whenever a consul retires, his government makes applica-tion for an exequatur directly to the tion for an exequatur directly to the United States authorities, it being the rule to recognize de facto administrations in this manner, and it is presumed that when a change is made in our consular representations in South Africa the application for an exequatur will be made to whatever authority happens for the moment to he in ity happens for the moment to be in de facto possession of the place to which the consul is accredited.

CAPETOWN, March 20.-A despatch from Cradock, Cape Colony, says Colonel Gerringe's force engaged Kritz-inger's force of Boers March 15. The latter lost nine men killed and had seven wounded. The British loss was one man killed and ten men wounded J. P. Minaber, S. Minaber and J. A. Neuwoudt were shot at De Aar for treason and murder, in pursuance of the sentence of a court martial. The death sentence was passed a week ago in connection with the wrecking of a train near Taasbosch, by which five men were killed. General Kitchener confirmed the verdict. The garrison was paraded and the prisoners were led out at sunset. Death was instantaneous. A Dutch minister and relatives remained with the prisoners till the end. Two others concerned in the train wrecking were sentenced to terms of five years penal servitude. JOHANNESBURG, March 20.— One mining company has re-started crushing ore, and four others are preparing

Sir Alfred Milner, governor of the

Transvaal and Orange River Colony, expects to stay here three months.

LONDON, March 21.— The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail the British government will almost certainly adopt the dual language sys-tem in the new colonies, a decision which, he adds, will cause disapp ment in Cape Town.

LONDON, March 21.—A Lord Kitchener, dated at Pre

partly elected by the burghers.

"The government agreed to provide £1,000,000 to compensate the Boers for property destroyed and articles commandeered by the Boers on commando, provided the signatures of the officers who commandeered the goods were forthcoming. He also offerde to grant loans on easy terms for rebuilding and re-stocking farmsteads.

"Moreover, he agreed that children should be instructed in English or Dutch at the discretion of their parents. The government undertook to make no claim on church property or funds, or hospitals or hospital funds, or upon private investments.

"No burgher of either state was to be allowed to possess a rifle except by special license.

"Gen. Botha was generally in favor of these conditions, but he dissented strongly from a proposal to give the full privilege of citizenship to property domiciled and regis-tered blacks. He was also greatly ofnecaned about the position Jewish capitalists would occupy in the country, and was told that

### FREDERICTON.

St. John Agricultural Society After a Grant for a Fall Exhibition.

FREDERICTON, March 21.—Dr. Frink of St. John had an interview with the government this evening re-lative to an exhibition for St. John county to be held at Moosepath next fall. He asked for a grant of \$700 in ald of the exhibition. The government promised consideration, and it is understood will give the grant.

After the adjournment of the house this afternoon the corporations committee met in the assembly chamber to further consider the bill to compel the diocesan synod to pay the Madras school at Shediac the sum of 100 year-ly. Bishop Kingdon and Judge Bark-er spoke at considerable length in op-position to the bill, and Judge Hanington replied. The com

further consider the matter.

The council of physicians and surgeons met at Fredericton last evening. There were present Drs. Jas. Christie, Thos. Walker, Inches, Daniel, Skinner and Addy from St. John, Duncan from Bathurst, Smith and Puzdy from Moncton, and Bridges of Fredericton. Routine business was transacted and the following officers elected:-Dr. Inches, president; Dr. Thos. Walker,

treasurer; Dr. Skinner, registrar. Mrs. Wm. Matheson died at Cabano. Temiscouata, yesterday. Her husband is accountant with D. Fraser & Sons She was 23 years old, and a daughter of J. W. Wallace, of St. Mary's. Three children survive. One is four years old, one two, and the youngest only a

About two years ago a man named Moses Jewett died at Becaguimic, York Co. He was unmarried, had lived a sort of mysterious life and was supposed to be poor. It now transpires that he left property valued at about \$40,000, and among the beneficiaries is a Mrs. Anderson, a widow living in Fredericton.

Word was received today of the death at Newton, Mass., of Miss Nelly McNally, daughter of Michael McNally. She had gone to Newton to study nursing, and was about twenty years old.

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# may present their views to the mother country at the same time and in the;

the West Indies was \$8,681,622, while

### OTTAWA LETTER.

Senate Will Investigate Cook's Charges Against the Government.

The Debate on Hon. Mr. Fielding's Budget Speech,

Shows up the Government's Pledge Breaking and Extravagance; Also the Danger of a Financial Crisis.

OTTAWA. March 14.—Canada's cur of shame is fast filling. Yesterday she was branded by a man who has spent a lifetime in her service, as a country that was fast taking unto itself the title of the most corrupt in the world. Under tiberal rule the national pride of the dominion seems to be falling into the background. With all the advantages that have been hers throughout the wave of prosperity which has been encircling the globe, Canada has sunk to a level which is deplerable in eyes of all self-respecting citizens. But this is not the worst feature Scandals have arisen on every hand, enquiry has been demanded, but the government which holds the reins of power has firmly refused to jass judgment on those of its tools who have been connected with some of the disgraceful situations, which it has been the painful necessity of Canadians to during the past few years. The election frauds, the Yukon railway attempted steal, the Yukon scandals and other incidents may be quoted as exemples of the corrupt practices which have prevailed at Ottawa since 1896.

Just now, the capital is busily engaged in discussing the senate's pro-posal to investigate the charges, preferred by Mr. H. H. Cook against the liberal government, in connection with the sale of a senatorship for \$10,000. The facts connected with this remarkable transaction are still fresh in the minds of the public. It will be remembered that Mr. Cook made solemn affidavit that he had been asked to pay \$10,000 in return for a seat then vacant in the senate. At first Mr. Cook gave to the public a simple statement of fact, but on this being contradicted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he made oath that the facts were substantially as he had announced them It would have been in accordance with public sentiment, if the premier had then demanded full investigation into the charges. Instead of doing this he contented himself with a simple denial, and on the strength of this Mr. Cook was blackguarded by the liberal press from one end of the country to other. Systematic effort was made to ruin him and the grits' agents have not yet ceased their work

Since Sir Mackenzie Bowell gave notice that he would move for a committee of the senate to investigate the allegations, he has had his hands full. Every obstacle has been placed in his way and the government has dictated a course for the liberal senators to follow which would mean an end to impartial enquiry into the case. Yesterday the liberal senators held a caucus to consider what action they would take in order to frustrate the efforts of the conservatives to do jus-tice to Mr. Cook. A caucus is an unusual thing on the senate's side, but the liberal senators on this occasion were present almost to a man, and it was decided to vote against Sir Maczenzie Bowell's motion on straight

When compared with the policy of the conservative party when charges were preferred against the members of the government or the mons, the action of Sir Wilfrid Lau-rier and his followers must be strongly condemned. Under Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir John S. D. Thompon and Sir John Abbott, members o servative party were brough to task where offences against parliamentary usage were alleged. Not only were these persons arraigned, but they were convicted and either expelled from the house or emprison ed. It was felt by the conservative leaders that such actions could not be tolerated in any self-respecting party by any self-respecting country, so with the liberal administration. When Mr. Borden, the leader of the opposition, moved for an investiento the West Huron and Brockville election scandals, the gov-ernment after being proded for weeks and months, decided to investigate, but they adopted a course which no tected the criminals, but resulted in their reward. The outcome of the inquiry was the shelving of the whole transaction, and Canada will bly never be much the wiser as what the Preston machine actually did in Ontario.

When the emergency food rations were sent to Africa, and Canadian troops were sacrificed in order that grit heelers might profit, nothing but a little whitewash was used on that occasion to clear up the outrage. Whitewash is a useful article in the hands of the Laurier government, but when it cannot be used the artists have recourse to interment. In either es the dirt is covered up. To hide the objectionable features of the Cook affair is evidently the object of the senators who are working tooth and nail against Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Although the commons was quite willing to grant Mr. Borden's request for an investigation into his election charges without that gentleman making specific charges against the alleged wrongdoers, the senate was prepared to treat Sir Mackenzie Bowell's proposition in an entirely different way. The conservative leader of the senate was met by a suggestion that he should be prepared to state posi-tively that Mr. Cook was justified in making his charges in connection with torship and that the commons should try the case. That is, the min-

ister of justice and his following wanted Sir Mackenzie Bowell to play the part of a detective, magistrate and prosecuting attorney, and in this contention the minister was supported by every liberal senator with one exception. Senator Parquet was the one solitary liberal senator who did not turn up for the vote. But right triumphed, and by a narrow majority of four it was decided to give Mr. Cook a chance to prove that he is telling the truth or that the government is innocent of the charges he made

Sir Mackenzie Bowell's principal object in demanding an investigation is to clear the senate from the disgrace which has fallen upon it. Senator Prowse sees no reason, if Mr. Cook is offered the chance to purchase a seat in the upper house, why the other gentlemen who have received senator-ships should not have been expected to pay up also. That feature of the ase will suggest itself to many of the electors who have been watching it with such intense interest. The conservatives are of the opinion that no self respecting body will endure being placed under suspicion for any length of time. The liberals, on the othe and, do not seem to mind this in the least. They are evidently afraid to face the music, and would protect the government at any cost. The com-mittee as it now stands is a most representative and intelligent one, and the evidence offered by Mr. Cook will be handled in a judicial manner, and the decision granted will be without

Mr. Fielding and the other gentlemen of the house who kept their seats a year ago, when God Save the Queen was sung, and who have not since been relegated to the more quiet life of private citizenship, acted quite differently the other night when the national anthem, for the second time, answered Mr. Bourassa's fanatical appeal to parliament in behalf of Engand's enemies. After Sir John Bourinot had announced that Mr. Bouras had been snowed under by a vote of 144 to 3, Mr. Logan, the member for Cumberland, was the person to suggest that God Save the King should be rendered, and it was sung in a nanner that must have carried conviction to the hearts of Messrs. Bourassa, Anger, Monet, and Erb, all of whom remained seated while the volume of song filled every portion of the chamber. True, there was an opinion among those who witnesed the scene that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was highly displeased with Mr. Logan's action. It was hardly politic for the government to place itself in a postion which had caused them so much anxiety a year ago.

On June 7th, 1900, it will be remembered, Sir Wilfirid Laurier, in moving an address to Her Majesty the Queen, was answered by Mr. Bourassa in language which was met with cries me, shame." The member for Labell heaped insult upon the people of the Empire, of which he acknowledged himself to be a unit. Dr. Montague met his arguments with the request to the house to join in singing God Save the Queen. All the members the exception of Mr. Fielding, Archie Campbell, who has since been defeated. Bourassa, Monet, and one or two others rose and took part in the chorus. When the minister of finance with their conduct they excused themselves by saying that Dr. Montague and been out of order. Well, if Dr. Montague was out of order on that occasion, certainly Mr. Logan was out of order on Tuesday night. He had no more privilege than Dr. Montague had. But the premier and his colleagues have evidently learned a lesson that will serve them as long as they remain in power, and although it must be said that they were rather inclined to discourage any such exhibition of loyalty they had to submit to the inevitable, humiliate themselves and vindicate Dr. Montague in the eyes of the Canadian people. Such a come down was only possible under the elastic policy which enables the government to go to the right about enever it is thought proper.

OTTAWA. March 15.—The minister of finance, in his budget speech yes-terday, congratulated himself upon having made one of the most interesting financial announcements ever placed before the people of Canada. He congratulated himself, congratulated his colleagues, and congratulated the citizens who paid the taxes, but after lauding himself and everybody else to the skies, he uttered an apology which showed that the liberal government was soon to reap the harvest which has resulted from their extravagance during the past four years. Mr. Fielding's speech so far as style, form and language is concerned, would have done credit to any man. In delivering it, he was above everything, brief. The charts which it has been customary to place before parliament for some years past, showing the increase in the various departments in expenditure and revenue, were not produced on this occasion. instead, Mr. Fielding had lengthy tables prepared covering periods of five years and showing the increases in the different services, savings banks, chartered banks, etc., etc. This was mere blue book rehash; matter which might be expected in a party election campaign sheet for the use of stump speakers on the hustings. It was a vain-glorious method of calling attention to what had been done in the past, and its evident object was to produce upon the minds of Mr. Fielding's auditors an unfavorable impression of the state of affairs as ex-He isting under conservative rule. left much information that would have been desired by the people buried in his departmental documents and although he was qu'te willing to quote trade statistics where he thought he might make party capital, he refused to produce anything that might be of disadvantage to liberal cause.

It has been said that Mr. Fielding offered an apology to the country. This may be taken as a forerunner of disastrous consequences following on the policy inaugurated by the Laurier administration and so vigorously opposed by the conservative party. Mr. Fielding obtained alleged results from mer- j.iggling with accounts. In by it, and before another five years 1900 he estimated his surplus for the roll around they may find that they

ourrent year at \$7,250,000. But at the end of the year he finds that it was \$8,054,714, the largest ever in the history of the country. He also finds that total revenue was \$51,029,994. Fielding provided for expenditures amounting to \$52,717,466 and discovers that the above mentioned surplus is the result. What excellent book-keeping! If any business man were to run his affairs on a similar basis. he would find himself in such a tangle at the end of a few years, that the sheriff or some other representative of his creditors would have him in hand, but Mr. Fielding is well protected and has no fear of sheriffs Thus he is able to turn an actual deficit of \$1,687,472 into a surplus of \$8,054,714. If it is borne in mind that this alleged surplus contains capital account expenditure including over \$1,500,000 spent by Mr. Blair for maintenance account on the I. C. R., it will be seen that figures have been called t.p. on to lie. However, they are truthful sort of things and even Mr. Fielding's eloquence and pursuasive ways cannot lead inteligent men astray.

Mr. Fielding says to the farmer, the business man, the mechanic, "here is a way to get rich! You receive salary or take so much money from your business, each year. It costs you so much to live. Now mark what I do in my department at Ot-tawa. I take my living expenses, put them in the bank, mortgage my property and with the money so raised pay my living expense. The money, fellow countrymen, I have calsed mortgage, is my income, and the amount of my actual earnings, which I have safely placed away, is my surplus. Just how long my creditors will be willing to advance me money on this line of doing business is a matter of doubt, but I will pursue the policy just so long as I am able to despite the fact that I know it leads to inevitable ruin. Follow my example and you will be able to become rich whether you are spending more money than you receive or not.'

But what will the sensible farmer or the mechanic or the business man say to such a proposition made to him in connection with his own private business? He will laugh at it as something absurd, and would treat it as suggestion from a lunatic, but that is what Mr. Fielding proposes to him in his (Fielding's) position as financ minister of the dominion of Canada Is the story to be swallowed the more easily because it is told from an official bench in parliament? Or will the taxpayers who have contributed millions in increases look at the matter in a purely business-like way and by examining it thoroughly convince themselves and such of their friends as may be in error that this \$3,000,000 surplus is a hallucination of a wildcat kind?

But that is not the worst feature of

the case. Mr. Fielding's speech no doubt reads well; as a matter of fact it sounded well when delivered on the floors of parliament, but between every sentence was heard a warning of impending financial disaster. Punctuated as it was by hopes and fears, it was not the same convincing oration that has characterized Mr. Fielding in the past. There is not a Canadian in this whole land from the Atlantic to the Pacific who will not rejoice with the prime minister that prosperity has been Canada's since the wasteful extravagance and corruption that has prevailed among the members of the government with that same spirit of gratification. It is not difficult to satisfy one's self that the administration has not been conducted on the basis of a "government" of the people, by the people and for the people, but has been carried up in the interests of the party heelers who have been responsible for putting it in power. What has been the result? The finance minister has been called upon to levy millions of dollars of extra taxation on the people of the country, in order to meet the demands for money which have been pouring into the treasury. He has been forced to sit in his place and witness the expenditure, mounting ever higher and higher, until at the present time he is ompelled to stand up in parliament and admit that he has at last reached the end of his tether. He warns parliament that Canada may no longer expect fortune to smile upon her. He is even willing to attribute some of our prosperity to Providence, and does not claim that his government is responsible for the rains that fall, the suns that shine, the fishes that throng the seas or the minerals which are yearly raised from our wonderful mines, and having inaugurated an extravagant policy, which he freely admits that he cannot hope to control he is willing to become as other men

Mr. Fielding hopes that the future will be in a measure as fair as the past, but he is unprepared to give a guarantee that such will be the case He estimates that this year will find Canada at the top of the ladder of prosperity, and \$52,750,000 is the enormous income which he proposes to take from the pockets of Canadians during that time. This, he says, is an increase of \$1,720,000, yet he is compelled to tell parliament that he cannot hope for less than a deficit of \$1.-800,000. The amount will be added to the country. But that is not all. He is not so sure of the future that he can even promise that Canada will hold her own. He hopes she will. Mr. Fielding's trust is placed in the country's ability to remain in that high position to which she has attained during the universal prosperity witnessed during the past few years. He admits that she must do this if her finances are to be in any sort of a presentable condition. Any slip back will be fatal, and the only way to meet such a deplorable situation will be to add extensively to the public debt by making fresh demands upon the money markets of Great Britain. Under no conditions can economy be now practiced. The finance minister is frankness itself, when he tells us that although the revenue may stand still, the growth of Canada will necessarily compel the government to make large and constant expenditures on public works, railways, etc. Thus it will be seen that the bad financing of the past few years is at length react ing upon the man who hoped to profit

Glancing back over the past five

years it will be found that although some thirty millions of dollars have quietly taken from the pockets of the people, not one cent of it has been used to reduce the debt of the country. There seems to be no head to the men who control the revenues which have been placed in the trust of the liberal party. Mr. Blair has borrowed right and left in order that he might make an attempt to throw the dust of a bogus \$120,000 surplus in the eyes of the people. Mr. Tarte does as he likes, and the other ministers also do as Mr. Tarte likes. The present year will see an estimated expenditure of \$46,400,000 from the consolidated fund and \$10,700,000 on capital account, or a grand total of \$57,-100,000. This means that the deficit next year will reach the considerable proportions of \$4,350,000, and not \$1,-800,000 as suggested by Mr. Fielding. So far the capital expenditure has been larger than in any corresponding period of any year since confederation, and the total outlay from capital account this year will be some millions greater than has been ever estimated for by any minister of finance in this country. It is indeed a growing time, but the growth is unfortunate, inasmuch as it is larger in one way than the other. Its growth is on the wrong side of the ledger, and its effects must be felt sooner or later. Mr. Fielding was to be pitied when

it came to the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1901. With the opening of that reriod he will be called upon to meet at least \$1,000,000 in from hours. ties, which have to be handed over to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. Nor is he sure that this will be all. He has placed the estimate of the bounties at the lowest possible figure and proposes to meet them by another visit to the London money market. They will be paid in the same way as a railway subsidy or a charge for public works. In the past it has been the practice to meet such engagements from the revenue of the country, and in this way nothing was added to the national debt by the charges on this service: but the time will have come on July 1st next when this policy will have been rendered impossible. According to Mr. Field ing's own story he will then have his hands full meeting his obligations. He will be fighting with a monster of his own creation, and must use the weapons now in his hands. No re inforcements have been expected in those dark days. It will prove a tax on the best of Mr. Fielding's abilities to meet the situation and tide it over. Already he looks back with regret at the days when he might have prepared for the approaching rainy day. The millions that were thrown to right and left without thought of the morrow would now prove excellent support in the day of need. But it is too now; the opportunity is past, and all we have is the humble apology offered in parliament yesterday. It is with the hope that it may be fully understood that it is conveyed to the public on behalf of the head of the finance

OTTAWA, March 16.-The debate on Mr. Fielding's speech is showing up the broken promises of the government, their reckless extravagance and the danger of a financial crisis at almost any time. Yesterday, Sir Richard Cartwright spoke in defence of the policy of the late conservative government, as adopted by the Laurier administration. There was a time when Sir Richard was inclined to attack projection, but \$7,000 a year and a seat in the government benches have proved an effective balm for his conscience and he is now able to support those things which he former-ly considered his duty to denounce. One might sit in the house for a session and be absolutely sure that one would not hear the manufacturers of the country referred to as thieves and robbers by the knight from Oxford. Yesterday he defended these persons, concerning whom he had so many hard things to say for so many years. He did no say anything new, and what he did say, was said in much poorer form. so old parliamentarians say, than he had ever been known to assume in the past. It was the same speech which has been delivered by the member for Oxford during the years he has been on the government benches, and as it has been frequently read before, it is not necessary to repeat it on this occasion. It will be sufficient to say that Sir Richard endorsed every extravagance which he so strongly condemned previous to 1896. He defends the present policy as a re-

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venue tariff, and asks the house to believe that the government has embodied in the present tariff all the principles of free trade, which they laid down prior to their election in 1896. Sir Richard is so well pleased with the 'growing time policy" inaugurated shortly after he entered the government, that he was prepared to back it, even if it had resulted in the waste of ten times the amount that has been squandered by his colleagues.

It is interesting to note the changes that have come over Sir Richard since 1878. It is easy to find in his own speeches, made from time to time, expressions of opinion in which radical differences are to be encountered. But perhaps the testimony of the prime minister, who is very candid sometimes. may be brought in on this occasion. At a public dinner given to Sir Richard on the 10th of May, 1900, in this city, the premier devoted considerable time to the minister of trade and commerce and his doings. According to Sir Wilfrid, there was never a day of the many days when they had to discuss questions together in council but he could count and rely on the support of Sir Richard Cartwright; and though, as sometimes happens in the councils of the party they did not agree when in council when the policy of the party was agreed upon, Sir Richard Cartwright never wavered in his support of them. Sir Wilfrid gave an instance of hor valuable a person Sir Richard really is and bore testimony of his usefulness in this way

In the days of Mr. Mackenzie, when the country was very much depressed, there were many who believed that if the tariff was increased, that policy would be justified by the necessities of the revenue, and that it would be a valuable policy for the country at large. I can give you the story without betraying secrets, because these things happened before my day, but if the advice of Sir Richard Cartwright had prevalled at that time this policy would have been adopted.

After saying that Sir Richard was After saving that Sir Richard was ever willing to be an out and out pro

tectionist, Sir Wilfrid continued: For eighteen years he bore the brunt of all obloquy and never whispered a word, it is not every day you can find tuch abnegation and such loyalty to the party, and I have reasons to believe and to repeat it to you. I not only repeat it to you, my colleagues, but wish my words to be heard all over Canada, that Canada little knows the debt of gratitude it owes to Sir Richard Cartwright.

Mr. Clancy, who followed Mr. Osle on Thursday night, endeavored to interpret the meaning of all this, for the enefit of the house. It means that in 1878, when the liberal party went to the country crying out against pro-tection, Sir Richard Cartwright was shouting for protection. But Richard says, "No! not by any He considers that he is not means.' a protectionist, but a suporter of the revenue tariff. When he says a revenue tariff he qualifies it by stating that it is a supporter of a tariff in which an increase of taxation above 20 per cent should not be tolerated Well, in this case, the first minister either neglected to speak the truth or he did the minister of trade and com merce a gross injustice. Sir/Richard has said one thing and Sir Wilfrid another, and Mr. Clancy says they will have to settle the queston as to whe ther the term as applied to the present government's policy, shall be revenue protection

But let us consider Sir Richard in 1890. We find that in those days his views, as indicated by his own speeches, were something on this line: "I say our protective system was a huge mistake, in so far as it was honest at all, and in so far as it was not honest, it was a huge scheme of robbery. A small ring clique of combines and protected manufacturer have, as I have told you, been permitted for years to make a prize and plunder of the people of Canada. I stand by the proclamation I have made that protection is nothing more or less than deliberate, legalized and organized robbery, and more that, if you do not stamp at out, it is the very high road to political slavery first and industrial slavery afterwards Our policy from first to last has been to destroy the villainous system by free trade, revenue tariff or continental free trade."

What a contrast this makes with the statements of Sir Wilfrid in regard to Sir Richard's earliest, or 1876 policy. The "deliberate legalized and organized robbery" which Sir Richard escribed so vigorously in 1890, yie ed the present government about 000,000 last year. Never in the history of the conservative party were the robbers so expert that they secure this amount. Sir Richard Cartwright and his fellow conspirators (and we use this term in the same sense that Sir Richard himself did some ten years ago) have evidently come from a school. Last year they gathered some \$8,000,000 over and above their actua needs and they intend, if anything to commit more of this "deliberate legalized and organized robbery" ing the current year.

And what a sad spectacle Sir Richard Cartwright presented between 1890 and 1896. This was the period when the first minister says more ticularly of him "he bore the brunt of all the obloquy and never whispered a word." What a picture that Imagine a man who was compelled by his own colleagues to bear everything in silence and was prevented from cting on the dictates of his own conscience! But such was the sacrifice that Sir Richard was compelled to make during the four years when he was considered as being more useful with a gag in his mouth. But what was the result? Has the liberal party rewarded this heroic conduct of the ion. minister of trade and commerce? Mr. Clancy says they have not, but that instead of doing so, they have made Sir Richard sit at the feet of the present minister of finance, Hon. Mr Fielding; and the reason of this seems to have been that Sir Richard had ome notions as to free trade. But surely Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not treat the minister of trade and commerce fairly in this matter. The premier has told the public for eighteen rears that he fully appreciated Sir Richard's interests in the welfare of the country and was cognizant of his strong views in favor of revenue tariff. Therefore it does not seem right that recognizing all these good traits in the member for South Oxford, the premier should give him a back seat. 132 Victoria Street, Somebody has been prevaricating in



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Ask any one who has used Surprise Soap if it is not, a pure. hardsoap; the most satisfactory soap and most economical. Those who try Susprise always continue to use it.

SURPRISE to a pure hard Soap.

the grit camp, but whether it is Sir Wilfrid or Sir Richard, will have to be decided when the caucus is held to interpret the meanings of the different terms being applied to the government policy.

Mr. Charlton, the member for North

Norfolk, in concluding a speech in his own constituency, told an audience that the liberal party when in power would stop going into debt. Mr. Charlton was almost as strong in his denunciation of extravagant exepnditure as Sir Richard Cartwright. He told electors that the grit government would adopt principles of honesty and economy: that they would cut down the annual expenditure by four or five millions of dollars; and they would have the same code of public and private morals. This is almost too much. It sounds well and no doubt it has had certain effects on the minds of those who listened to it, but in the face of the ruinous expenditure that has been carried on during the past four years it is certainly highly amusing. Mr. Charlton has not received a job worth \$7,000 a year, but he is prepared to go to certain lengths in supporting the Laurier administration. Not that he is as solid as Sir Richard, but then Mr. Charlton expected a cabinet position and it has been somewhat disappointing to him that he did not receive it. But he is doing fairly good work in trying to clear the skirts of the government, and perhaps it will be a consolation to the administration to know there is at least an attempt being made to still lead the public by their double barreled policy. J. D. MCKENNA

### Children Cry for CASTORIA MUST WEAR UNIFORM OR COURT

LONDON, March 20.—At St. James palace, this afternoon, King Edward, wearing a field marshel's uniform, received between forty and fifty deputations from various parts of the kingdom, bearing addresses of condolence and congratulations. His Majesty made an acknowledgement to the general body, but made separate replies to the Freemasons and to the deputation from Trinity College, Dublin. The Duke of Connaught presented the Freemasons address. LONDON, March 20.-At St. James palace masons and to the Duke of College, Dublin. The King expressed his great regret at relinquishing the grand mastership.

King Edward is becoming more and more exacting concerning the formalities on these occasions. A few hours before the reception of a recent deputation, his Majesty asked the lord chamberlain what dress they would majesty," replied the lord chamberlain what dress they would the lord chamberlain what dress they would be considered the lord chamberlain what dress they would be considered to the lord c

wear.

"Frock coats, your Majesty," replied the lord chamberlain. "For the last time then," said King Edward, "in tuture uniform or court dress must be worn. This is not a republic."





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goods we want you to sell are our Gold Plated Lever Collar Buttons. our Aluminum
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TWEEDIE'S And the Estin

Present

The Government

the Ordinary

ing And Alse About On Extension

FREDERICTON, house met at 3 o'c Mr. Lawson pre of the municipal praying for the authorizing them Mr. Allen present the Diocesan Syn School Act. Mr. Purdy gave

suspend rule 79 to duction of a bill a of St. John to mak quiry into the asse Mr. Purdy intr authorize the city ply heat, light and ate a street railwa
Mr. Copp introdu
porate the Dorches
The bill amendin and the Moncton third time.

The bill providing taking the oath of demise of the crow committee with am these provides a pe ficers who do officia ing taken the oath The house separat The Speaker res 8.30 p. m., when laid on the table th year, as follows:

THE EST

EXPENDI

RECEIP Dominion subsidies ... Eastern Extension clad Territorial revenue... Private and local bills Taxes, incorporated c Succession duties.... Queen's printer .... Miscellaneous receipts Refund from dominion on fishery leases... Total.. ....

Administration of ju Agriculture .... Auditor general .... Boys' Industrial Hor Contingencies.... Deaf and Dumb Instit Education...
Elections...
Executive governmen
Fisheries protection
Fish fair, Campobello
Free Grants Act...
Game protection....
Interest bonded debe
Immigration...
Legislature... egislature..... unatic Asylum Natural History

Protection, crown Public health.... Public hospitals... Public printing ... Public works .... Refunds, crown lands Surveys and railway ge collections Unforseen expenses . Aid to sufferers from Imperial Institute . Tourist Association

Estimated receipts ... Estimated expenditure

THE BUDG Hon. Mr. Tweedi

Last year I state had exceeded the allowing for all The same stateme this year if we w ordinary expendi year has been an and has entailed The principal count. Early in 19 pox in Restigouch get it under con penditures were it of health of these sponsible and we f a provincial break in Restigo Northumberland h out, there was a smallpox in West who came from had the smallpox here. The board most energetically but the cost to th to almost \$24,000. unforseen and th no way responsi was another ext ture. I do not anyone in New condemn the go Public opinion

than that which THE BRIDGE and the prolonged expense of \$10,484 the opposition act worth the mor showed facts the before.

ture which classed as Grant to E. Har Mrs. Rand, \$500; \$1,000; agent gen London, \$1,000; S London, \$1,000; making a total ing this amount we have \$751,728. balance of \$7,260.3 vince on the year Since the audit



the girl o has tested it. one who has used Soap if it is not, a pure p; the most satisfacto most economical

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n but whether it is Sir Richard, will have to be the caucus is held to inanings of the different applied to the govern-

on, the member for North ncluding a speech in his ncy, told an audience al party when in power ing into debt. Mr. Charlt as strong in his denunxtravagant exepnditure d Cartwright. He told the grit government cinciples of honesty and they would cut down enditure by four or five ollars: and they would code of public and pri-This is almost too much. and no doubt it has effects on the minds of stened to it, but in the inous expenditure that ried on during the past is certainly highly amusriton has not received a 00 a year, but he is precertain lengths in sup-Laurier administration. as solid as Sir Richard. Charlton expected a n and it has been somenting to him that he did But he is doing fairly trying to clear the skirts nment, and perhaps it olation to the adminisw there is at least an made to still lead the double barreled policy.

### dren Cry for STORIA UNIFORM OR COURT

J. D. MCKENNA.

DRESS

ch 20.-At St. James palace King Edward, wearing a field orm, received between forty tations from various parts of bearing addresses of condel bearing addresses of condol-gratulations. His Majesty separate replies to the general separate replies to the Free-the deputation from Trinity . The Duke of Connaught reemasons address.

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RDD.

us your name and ade will send you any of goods to sell for us, when you have sold \$2.40 worth, return us the money and we will send you this elegant Silver Nickel Watch FREE, guaranteed to be a good time keeper. The goods we want you to sell are our Gold Plated Lever Collar Buttons, which sell at 10c. or

S WANTED, Men and Genuine monsy-making position; no books, insur-teme; every house a customer. F. C. KARN CO.,

TWEEDIE'S BUDGET

And the Estimates for the Present Year.

The Government Will Expend All the Ordinary Revenue During 1901,

And Alse About One Half of the Large Sum Received for the Eastern Extension Claim.

FREDERICTON, March 18 .- The house met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Lawson presented the petition of the municipal council of Victoria praying for the passage of an act authorizing them to issue debentures. Mr. Allen presented the petition of the Diocesan Synod of Fredericton against the bill amending the Madras School Act.

Mr. Purdy gave notice of motion to suspend rule 79 to permit the intro-duction of a bill authorizing the city of St. John to make a grant for an inquiry into the assessment law.

Mr. Purdy introduced a bill to

authorize the city of St. John to supply heat, light and power and to operate a street railway.

Mr. Copp introduced a bill to incorporate the Dorchester Cemetery Co. The bill amending the marriage act and the Moncton bill were read third time.

The bill providing for public officers taking the oath of allegiance on the demise of the crown was agreed to in committee with amendments. (One of these provides a penalty for public ofwho do official acts without having taken the oath).

The house separated until 7.30 p. m. The Speaker resumed the chair at 8.30 p. m., when Hon. Mr. Tweedie laid on the table the estimates for the year, as follows:

#### THE ESTIMATES. RECEIPTS 1901.

Dominion subsidies .. .... \$483,491 78

Eastern Extension claim	270,000 00
Territorial revenue	100,000 00
Private and local bills	10,000 00
Taxes, incorporated companies	500 00 25,000 00
Succession duties	25,000 00
Queen's printer	1,000 00
Liquor licenses	21,500 00
Miscellaneous receipts	1.000 00
Refund from dominion government	2,000 00
on fishery leases	8,000 00
Total 31,	030,491 78
EXPENDITURE 1901.	
Administration of justice	17,525 00
Agriculture	34,526 00
Auditor general	2,400 00
Boys' Industrial Home	1,000 00
Contingencies Deaf and Dumb Institution	14,000 00
Dear and Dump Institution	500 00
Education	3,000 00
Elections Executive government	30,070 00
Fisheries protection	1,500 00
Fish fair, Campobello	200 00
Free Grants Act	2,000 00
Game protection	
Game protection Interest bonded debentures	124,000 00
Immigration	8,000 00
Legislature	20,327 50
Lunatic Asylum	61,543 76
Mining.	800 00
Natural History Society	400 00
N. B. Historical Society	500 00
Protection, crown lands	1,500 00
Public health	7,600 00
Public neleting	11,000 00
Public works	296,077 33
Public works	200 00
Surveys and railway inspection	4,000 00
Stumpage collections	9,500 00
Unforseen expenses	2,000 00
Aid to sufferers from storm, Glou-	300 00
cester	500 00
Imperial Institute	2,000 00
Tourist Associations	
Total	\$880,424 07
MEMO.	000 401 50
Estimated receipts	030,491 78
Estimated expenditure	880,424 01
Balance	
Belance	100 001 11
The state of the s	

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie then proceeded to make his budget speech. He said Last year I stated that the revenue had exceeded the expenditure, after allowing for all unforseen expenses The same statement would be correc this year if we were confined to the ordinary expenditure, but the past year has been an extraordinary one, and has entailed large expenditures The principal was on smallpex account. Early in 1900 I received information that there were cases of small pox in Restigouche. It spread to other counties. Measures were taken to get it under control and large expenditures were involved. The boards of health of these counties were responsible and we felt that as this was provincial matter, the province should take it over. After the outbreak in Restigouche, Gloucester and Northumberland had been stamped out, there was another epidemic of smallpox in Westmorland. The second outbreak was caused by a woman who came from Wisconsin, and who had the smallpox when she reached here. The boards of health worked most energetically and with success but the cost to the province amounted to almost \$24,000. This expenditure was unforseen and the government was in no way responsible. The grant of \$5,000 to the South African contingent was another extraodrinary expendi-ture. I do not think that there is anyone in New Brunswick who will condemn the government for that. Public opinion would at that time have justified a much larger grant than that which we gave. The cost of

THE BRIDGE INVESTIGATION and the prolonged session entailed an expense of \$10,484.72. The leader of the opposition acted within his rights ging it on, but I doubt if it was worth the money it cost. It only showed facts that were well known

There were other items of expenditure which also may properly be classed as extraordinary, namely: Grant to E. Hanson for index, \$500; Mrs. Rand, \$500; Tourist Association, \$1,000; agent general New Brunswick, London, \$1,000; St. Martins fire, \$600; making a total of \$42,748.57. Deducting this amount from the expenditure we have \$751,728.28 expended, against

ture, but have not given the reasons They have also endeavored to throw discredit upon the financial standing of the province, by reason of its bonds not bringing such a high rate as they did three years ago. This is most un-fair criticism. Since 1898 business conditions have changed. Then money was lying idle and investors were looking for permanent investments Now, by reason of more business activity, the South African war and other causes, new channels have been found for paying investments and bonds for a long term are not sought. Bonds of no country will sell for what they sold for two or three years ago so that the reduced price of our bond is a cendition that applies to all bonds. In view of this, power was obtained to issue short term debentures running not more than ten years. I consulted the deputy minister of finance at Ottawa, as well as brokers and other business men, and I sent Mr. Babbitt to Montreal, Toronto and New York to obtain information. We in

tend to issue short term bonds, running five years, at 4 percent., but it will be necessary for us to make some changes in the legislation and do away with the sinking fund. Mr. Hazen-What can you sell 4 pe cent. five years' bonds for without a sinking fund.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-I think we car

sell them for a little better than par. The great damage done by washouts and freshets has imposed large expenditures. The damage may be mated at \$45,000. This will be provided for in an emergency account. The receipts of the province for 1900

compared with estimate were as fol lows: Receipts. Estima

Succession duties Succession duties Succession duties Succession duties Succession duties Succession Successio 1,153 97 21,628 36 1,009 98 8.000 0 \$758,988 66 \$745,191 78 Receipts in excess of estimates.....\$13,796 8

THE NET DEBT. On 31st October, 1900, the net debt of the province is shown in the public accounts to be \$2,851,068.29. On 31st October, 1899, the net debt was shown to be \$2,736,298.19, giving an increase of debt during the year of \$114,788.10. Hon. Mr. Tweedie gave items to show how this increase had arisen. particularly with respect to the over-expenditure of the board of works, which since 1890 amounted to \$102,227.

LAST YEAR'S DEFICIT. The current expenditure of the pro vince in 1900 amounted to \$794,476.85 and the receipts to \$758,988.66, showing a deficit of \$35,488.19. According to the estimates a surplus of \$7,329.80 was anticipated, but afterwards very large expenditures were provided for by tive enactment, and the estimated surplus was converted into a large deficit. There were also a number of expenditures of an extraordinary nature, such as for smallpox, volunteers to South Africa, the bridge investigation

that this investigation necessitated. estimates by \$13,796.88, notwithstanding the failure to obtain the refund from the dominion government of the amount for fishing leases, \$8,000. This is a claim that I intend to make again this year, and every year until it is

paid, for it is just. For administration of justice the expenditure was \$1,098 over the esti-

For agriculture the total expenditure was \$36,219.50, or \$3,369.50 in excess of the estimate. Largely the excess of expenditure is in the bonuses to flour mills, the excess in this service being \$2,850, yet the government never took a wiser course than when they bonused the flour mills of this province.

For contingencies the expenditure was \$16,829.60, or \$2,839.60 in excess of the estimate. The largest item was for legislature, and was considerably increased through the unusual length of the session. Comparing the expenditure under the head of continrencies, during the last four years, the figures are as follows: 1897, \$15,038.63; 898, \$14,862.21; 1899, \$16,830.63; 1900, \$16,829.60. Leaving out \$1,000 on account of long session, it will be seen that in 1900 the expenditure compares

favorably with previous years. For the deaf and dumb institute the payments of the annual guarantee of \$1,000 to the institution closed last year. Two payments, however, were made. This arose from the fact that no payment was made in 1899. It is ed that we are not paying enough

for our deaf and dumb. OTHER OVER-" DITURES. For education the expenditure was \$203,983.08, or \$896.40 under the estimate. For elections the estimate exceeded the expenditure by \$241.50. For executive government the expenditure was \$30,193.87, or \$323.78 in excess of the estimate. This expenditure covers the salaries of members of the executive and officials in the departments, as well as the travelling fees of the members with-

out office, also travelling expenses of heads of departments.

For fisheries protection the estimate was \$1,700; expenditure, \$1,526.94. The amount received for fishing leases

was \$8,822. For forest protection the estimate was \$1,000, and the expenditure \$1,500. This expenditure was controlled by the surveyor general, and it was money well spent. For game protection the expenditure was \$9,284, the estimate being \$6,000. The amount received for hunting licenses, etc., was \$8,296. Although the expenditure of persons who came into the province to hunt game spent ten times as much as the cost of their licenses. It was estimated that the capture of every

buil moose cost \$500.
On immigration the expenditure was \$753,983.66 for receipts, which leaves a balance of \$7,260.38 in favor of the province on the year's transactions.

Since the auditor general's report \$5,265. Mr. Hickman had done excel-

was issued some newspapers have lent work and the result of it would estimate of his own. As far as I can faith in the province, and it is evid-drawn attention to the over expendibe revealed shortly.

The expenditure for interest was unusually large, being \$7,213 in excess of the estimates, but this includes bank interest and the interest upon the advances by the board of works for steel bridges which on the 31st October, 1900, had reached the sum of \$102,253. It was considered a better policy to carry this obligation at 3 1-2 per cent. The average interest paid on the bonded debt is 4 1-10 per

The expenditure for legislature was \$8,977 greater than in 1899, due to the bridge investigation, which lengthen-At 10.30 p. m. Hon. Mr. Tweedie

moved the adjournment of the debate, stating that he would continue his speech tomorrow afternoon.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 19 .-The house met at three o'clock. In reply to Mr. Glasier, the Hos. Mr. Labillois stated that the contract for rebuilding the Abner Smith bridge, in the parish of Lincoln, for which tenders were asked on Dec. 21st last, was awarded to Jos. A. Noble. The tenders received were: James E. Sim-mons, \$1,100; R. A. & G. A. Anderson \$1,200; Jos. A. Noble, \$739; D. E. Smith, \$957; McKenzie & Simpson, \$340. The work is to be completed by April

In reply to Mr. Osman, the Hon Mr. Labillois said that the depart-ment of public works had received a report regarding the preliminary survey for a bridge across the Petitcodiac river between Salisbury and Moncton, and found that the site presented serious difficulties, that the bridge would cost a very large amount, and there fore the government had not yet decided whether the structure would be undertaken as a provincial work.

Mr. Johnston gave notice of an enquiry as to whether the governmen intend to appoint a French speaking inspector in the French speaking school district. Mr. Johnston said the matter had been before the government last year, and he thought the time had now come when a decided answer should be given to this question He referred to the patriotic attitude of the French of Kent and Gloucester during the war of 1812, and expressed the opinion that their loyal conduct on all occasions entitled them to fair treatment.

Joseph Porier said he was pleased to be able to join with the member for Kent in urging upon the government the necessity of having in French rural districts, particularly, an inspector of schools having full command of both languages. Representing as he did, a county of a mixed population, in many districts of which from the very necessity of the case the French language only was spoken, he would be remiss in his duty if he did not cooperate in impressing upon the government the utility and even the neces sity of having such an ispector. Needless to say, our children of French extraction desire to learn the English language, but to his mind the only proper channel through which they could become masters of both languages was through their mother tongue. He therefore joined with the member for Kent in urging upon the and the prolongation of the session government the desirability of such an appointment. He believed that The receipts were in excess of the the government would do justice in this matter, and he would ask them also to give their children a series of French school books on the same footing as the English.

Hon. Mr. Tweedle said the matter had been considered by the government and they had decided to make the appointment asked for. The appointment would be made in a few

Following bills were introduced: By Mr. Osman, to amend the act incorporating the Hillsboro Branch Railway Co.; by Mr. Fish, to authorize the school trustees of Newcastle to issue debentures; by Mr. Lawson, to authorize the municipality of Victoria to issue debentures; by Mr. Shaw, the St. John exhibition plebiscite bill; by Mr. Burchill, to change the date of the Northumberland municipal elec-

tions. Hon. Mr. Labillois' motion for a com mittee on the claim of Mrs. Amelia Morton was carried, and Messrs. Thompson, Burchill, Humphrey, Law son and Allen were appointed such

Notices of enquiry were given by Mr Hazen in regard to a number of bridges in Queens and Sunbury counties, and by Mr. Glasier in regard to a bridge in the parish of Lincoln.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie resumed his oudget speech. He said: When I concluded last evening I had gone over the items of expenditure for the year, I hope that I succeeded in showing that this expenditure was a fair one and would have been within the stimate, but for the extraordinary expenditure incurred by the smallpox epidemic and other causes.

I now take up the estimated receipts

of 1901 and I think they will show that there is a brighter side to the picture. We calculated upon a revenue \$1,030,000, and an estimated expenditure of \$808,000, leaving a balance in favor of the province of \$150,000. have the same sum for dominion subsidies as last year, \$483,491. I have not estimated any increase on account of the census, which if carefully taken, will show that our population has largely increased. The Eastern Extension claim is put down at \$270,000, and as it is for interest which accrued from year to year, I think it is properly put into current account. The leader of the opposition last year referred to this item as one that had done good service in the past and might do good service for many years to come. I think that this is nearly the last time we will hear of it. The sum named in the estimates may be this account was larger than the regreater or less than what we have put venue, it must be remembered that it down. We discovered an error in which would have increased their award by about \$7,000, and this fact has been brought to the notice of the

dominion government.

We have calculated the territorial

learn, the lumber out this year will be about the same as last year. The RECEIPTS FROM LAND SALES

miles which were sold. Last year the and they are bending their energies estimate was very close to the actual result. Some of the opposition papers ces of the province in very large dehave referred to land held in the county of Restigouche by the Muskoka the bank rate of 5 per cent for a short Land Co. It has been said they sold of agricultural schools, greater results time rather than to permanently lead their licenses for \$150,000, for which will follow, and with the development the province with a rate above 3 or they only paid \$3,000, and that they 3 1-2 per cent. The average interest have been holding this land for speculative purposes. These parties own 450 square miles of land, but I believe that no such sale has taken place. Instead of having paid only \$3,000, they have paid about \$28,000, including interest. From 1894 to 1900 their total payments, exclusive of interest for mileage and stumpage, amounted to \$24,023, which sum the province has received. Some people say that we should insist on the company cutting over this land every year. There might be some ground for this contention if land was scarce, but that is not the case. Every year this land is left alone it is be coming more valuable. The surveyor general has the power to compel sees of land to operate on it if he sees fit, or to pay \$10 a square mile. He could also refuse to sanction the transfer of a license if he thought it had been held for speculative pur-

poses. Mr. Tweedie explained how the sun of \$8,000 placed in the estimates for a refund from the dominion government on fishery leases arose. The matter is now being pressed upon the dominion. Taking up the items of expenditure. there are some changes in the agricultural department. The grant given to the farmers' annual meeting will cease and the money will be applied to the holding of county farmers' institutes That, I think, is the proper way to stimulate interest in agriculture in

every county. Last year the government was approached by a number of gentlemen representing the Natural History Society of St. John, and asked to establish a forest preserve and provincial park of 120 square miles on the head waters of the Tobique, around Nicteau Lake. The arguments presented in favor of this scheme greatly impressed the government and we are seriously considering the matter. We cannot affard to spend much money on this, but we can make beginning.

The sum of \$200 is put down for the fish fair at Campobello. This bears the same relation to the place as a grant to an agricultural society would do other portions of the province. The

TO IMMIGRATION

will be fully explained by the surveyor general. The grant to the lunatic asylum has been largely increased. The usual grant has been \$36,000, but this has been insufficient and the institution has been going in debt. The over expenditure for a number of years now amount to \$21,000, and this will be paid off. Hereafter the regular grant will be \$40,000. It ought to be the desire of every person to make this institution as perfect as possible. It has been well managed and is run more cheaply than institutions of similar kind in the United States or other parts of Canada. The cost for each patient is only \$105, while in other asylums the annual cost ranges

The grant to the New Brunswick Historical Society has been increased to \$500, to assist in the publication of certain documents in regard to the claim of the loyalists. This society has done much good work and published many valuable papers. In the estimates we have placed the sum of \$9,000, for claims on account of the smallpox, and to assist the municipalities. As the municipality of Westmor land declined to deal with the bills presented on account of the smallpox enidemic. I only know of them inciden tally. I am informed that for the county of Westmorland the amount of \$12,000, and for Gloucester \$8,000.

Mr. Hazen-How do you expect pay all these claims with \$9,000? Hon. Mr. Tweedie-We do not pro pose to pay the whole amount, but only a portion of it. The municipalities will be required to contribute to

part of the expense.

We have increased the grant to the ourist associations. Those in St. John and in Fredericton have done good work, and one has been established in Campbellton. I hope to see the day when tourist travel to this province will be largely increased, and when tourists from the United States wil make a round trip from St. John through Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, coming over the Canada Eastern to Fredericton and going down the river to St. John. When the Canada Eastern becomes a part of the Intercolonial system, as is likely to be the case at an early day, tourist travel will be greatly stimulated. This egislature has placed itself on erecord in favor of this scheme and we shall be all glad to see it carried out.

In presenting this financial state-ment I have endeavored to make it as plain and explicit as it is possible do in a short time and without wearying the house. I am fully aware that my honorable friends opposite will criticise the statement freely, and in doing so, all I would request of them is that their criticism should be fair and justified by the facts. No careful business man going over the state-ment that I have made, and taking the auditor general's report of the business of the current year, but must arrive at the conclusion that the prov-ince is in good financial condition. It is to the business men of the country

THAT I APPEAL and it is by their opinion that

would be judged. The opponents of the government, in their desire to bring discredit upon the government, very often work an injury to their own province. In endeavoring to be-little the financial standing of the province by showing that its bonds toit down. We discovered an error in day will not bring as much as they the calculations of the arbitrators did a few years ago, to claim that the government of the country is extravagant and that we are on the eve of direct taxation, has always seemed to me to be unwise and unpatriotic on the part of the opposition. However we may differ upon the administration of the affairs of the province, the fact stands prominently forward today that there is a feeling of self-reliance, of

enced in every branch of industry. The agriculturist of today is a different man from the agriculturist of twenty have been good. A few days ago up-wards of \$12,000 was realized from 137 man. They have faith in the country now to develop the agricultural resour gree, and with the further assistance of cold storage and the establishmen of our coal areas and other resources I think that we need not be in doub about the future of our province. We are giving to every child an education. They are being trained in loyalty to our British institutions, and with the spirit of pride in our land and devotion to its interests which is abroad today, we can confidently be assured that the enterprise, thrift and the in-telligence of its people will keep it abreast of the times, and in the fore front with the other portions of the

#### MR. FLEMMING

followed Hon. Mr. Tweedie. He said that in rising to speak for a short time upon the motion before the house he could not claim the duty to be pleasant one. While it is an easy mat ter to find fault, it is not a pleasan task to do so. He could not congra tulate the government upon the fin-ancial statement which it has presented to the house, nor could he congratulate the country upon the financial position in which it is found to day.

The hon, provincial secretary said in presenting his budget to the house that it was unpatriotic on the part of opposition speakers and press point out to the world the very un satisfactory financial condition of the province. He could take issue the honorable member upon that point and would say that the premier and those associated with him do not embody all the patriotism, nor all the love of native country. If the mem bers and the newspapers opposed to the government feel that in the discharge of their duties that they should point out these disagreeable matters h

effect in the mouth of his honor in 1851. delivering the speech from the throne He submitted that

IT WAS NOT RIGHT

nor just, nor fair, to put a statemen like that in the mouth of his honor, and it was not honest nor the truth to make the statement that the freshet of last fall is in any way responsible for the deficit of last year. The provincial secretary knows, the government knows, that not a single dollar was spent in the fiscal year ended October 31st, 1900, on account of the lamage done by the freshet last fall. The provincial secretary made a very important announcement last evening in connection with that same expenditure. He said that he did not propose to take it out of the ordinar grants to roads and bridges, but tha he proposed to charge it to capital account and issue bonds therefor. In this the provincial secretary practically admits that so unsatisfactory is the financial condition of the province that the moment any unforsees expenditure is necessary, that moment the province has to rush deeper into debt and add to its interest charges. Another statement made by the provincial secretary in the course of his speech which will bear special emphasis, is the statement that the interest on the permanent bridge ac-

count must be paid out of the grant

to roads and bridges. Consequently,

bridges grows from year to year and

the interest charge multiplie

the expenditure upon permanent

the annual grant to roads and bridges grow less.

Mr. Flemming then took up the question of the provincial revenue, which was in 1897, \$745,202; in 1898, \$708,809; in 1899, \$764,239, and in 1900, \$758,988, and claimed that the expenditure was increasing more rapidly than the revenue. He asked the provincial ecretary to say where he proposed to get increased revenue. He did not think that the census would show any naterial increase in population so as to get larger subsidy from the dominion government. The revenue from stumpage was last year \$112,315, an increase of \$14,021 over 1899, and he did not think that so great a sum wou be realized the present year, as less lumber was being cut. It seemed to him that the utmost limit of taxation upon banks, insurance compan des, telegraph and express companies, etc., had been reached. In 1900 the amount received from these sources was \$91,282. He claimed that this was simply a

FORM OF DIRECT TAXATION. as the banks, street railways, and insurance companies made people pay the tax. He did not see what new taxes the ingenuity of the provincial secretary could devise to swell the revenue. He laid down as unanswerable the proposition that the provincial income must be increased to mee the expenditure, the expenditure reduced to meet the revenue, or financial ruin cannot be long averted. Mr. Flemming then took up the ex-

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#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

of their duties that they should point out these disagreeable matters he (Flemming) claimed that they are just as truly patriotic as those who sit idly by and do not raise their voices in protest nor exert their influence to right the wrong in our financial and political management.

The hon. provincial secretary in presenting his financial statements from year to year has always tried by some manipulation of figures to make it appear that there was a surplus to the credit of the province, but this year it is otherwise. Either because of surprising homesty on the part of the honorable gentleman or because the figures are so very bad that it was impossible to make them show other than they do, the provincial secretary admits that there is this year a deficit of some \$42,000. He attributes this deficit to various causes. He says that the smallpox is responsible for it, and also that the grants to the South Africa contingent and tourist associations make up a portion of the deficit. He, as well, asserts that the great freshet last fall, which did much damage to our roads and bridges, making necessary large expenditures of money in repairs, is responsible for the deficit, and the government went so far as to put a statement to this effect in the mouth of his honor in delivering the speech from the throne.

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

Dated at the City of Saint John, this 29th day of December, A. D. 1900.

H. LAWPANCE STURDEE. H. LAWRANCE STURDER.

Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John. 1446 TO RENT.

FOR SALE OR TO LET-The desirable residence at the corner of Coburg Cliff streets, known as the Drury H-and at present occupied by Mrs. Beard. be inspected on Saturdays from 3.30 to clock p. m. For terms and particulars ply to HAZEN & RAYMOND.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

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

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



### NOTICE.

The SEMI-WEEKLY SUN will have a special correspondent at Ottawa during the session of Parliament.

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ALFRED MARKHAM,

#### THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 23, 1901.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

(Daily Sun, March 21.)

This time Mr. McKinnon has a large majority of the voters in East Queens, Prince Edward Island. It is not yet known how he got them, and in view of the recent disclosures it would not be safe to draw from the election returns any inferences concerning public opinion. In the previous contest some of the polls favorable to Martin were not open all day, and in others the supply of ballots ran out before the hour for closing. Certain campaign operations were described and denounced by the judges who tried the petition. It seems that the same persons have been operating in this contest, and though the report of the judges has been referred to the government, nothing has been done about It to intimidate the perpetrators. They will probably be punished about the time that Dr. Pugsley discovers the Rothesay forger. Like the Rothesay forger, they have meanwhile every encouragement to repeat the offence in behalf of the government, which fails to discover them. In splte of the machine. Mr. Martin got a majority of wotes last November. Yet Mr. Mc-Kinnon was declared elected. time Mr. McKinnon gets the majority of the votes and will be declared elected. In these conditions Mr. McKinnon seems to be a safe sort of candidate.

In North Bruce the election has been close, and the result is uncertain. If the conservative has been elected, or if there is practically an even vote, the election will be taken as a government repulse. The previous contest was reponted to be a pure one, and this should be the same. In the general This is a by-election with the government confirmed in power, and the strongest kind of appeal has made to local self-interest on behalf of the government. The former conser-vative candidate and member, Mr. Mc-Neill, must have been by far st man who could be run. It may at least be said that last November the government was badly beaten in Ontario, and there is yet no sign of repentence on the part of the peo-

FREIGHTING AT A LOSS.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Kemp in parliament Mr. Blair gave the freight rate received by the government for gran brought to St. John by the Intercolonial. The rate from Parry Sound to St. John per 100 pounds was nine and three-quarter cents for wheat, ten and seven-tenths for rye, and ten and nine-tenths for corn. This makes \$1.95, \$2.14 and \$2.18 per ton for the three kinds of grain. As the distance from Parry Sound to St. John is between 1,000 and 1,100 miles it will be seen that this works out at less than one-fifth of a cent per ton per mile for wheat, which is considerably below the actual cost of handling.

It would be remarkable if the Canada Atlantic Company, which had the haul from Parry Sound, would carry freight below cost, and we find that it did not. Turning again to 'Mr. Blair's statement we learn that the Intercolonial received five and six-tenths cents per 100 pounds for carrying wheat, six and three-tenths cents for rye, and six and four-tenths for corn. Thus the Intercolonial carried a ton of wheat 740 miles for \$1.12, while the other carriers got 83 cents for a carriage of about 300 miles. A further analysis shows that the company road got three-tenths of a cent per ton mile on wheat, which is regarded as barely a paying rate. Mr. Blair got just half that price, or three-twentieths of a cent per ton mile. This is only half a paying rate, and is certainly one-third to escape prosecution. less than the cash outlay of the Intercolonial in handling the traffic.

The minister of railways is not losing a very large sum of money in this way, because he is not bringing much | cabinet.

TWO HORRIBLE TRAGEDIES. He is really only making a pretence of doing a winter port business. Even without this grain traffic Mother Kills Her Six Children the Intercolonial would not have sufficient west bound freight for return and Then Cuts Rer Throat.

traffic, so that the grain cars or their equivalent are added to the empties of

which Mr. Blair complains. If Mr.

Blair had allowed eastern shippers to

send their west bound freights through

St. John when they wished, and had

left the grain traffic to take the short

route, he would have no more empty

now, But he would have escaped a

losing business, and the Canadian Pa-

fic Company would have been able to

bring to the winter port, in addition to

the present traffic, several millions of

bushels of grain, or five or six times the quantity which Mr. Blair brings.

Thus the treasury would have been spared some financial loss, the trade

of St. John would have been increase

by a large tonnage of traffic now

handled at Portland and Boston, the

minister might have waited for some

of the rolling stock until it could be

made in this country, shippers eas

and west could have taken their choice

of routes, and laboring men in this

city now without work could have had

THE CREDIT OF THE PROVINCE

It is somewhat out of place for the

provincial secretary to find fault with

the press for the reference to depreci-

ation in the value of provincial

bonds. If an offence has been com-

mitted, the culprit is the secretary

himself. It was he who told the house

bonds, which sold at 96 five years ago,

cannot now be floated above 84. This

was not the whole of it. Mr. Tweedie

gave practical application of his own

want of faith in the credit of the pro-

vince. Declaring that a government

guarantee of four per cent interest on

cold storage bonds only gave these se-

curities a selling value of seventy

cents on the dollar, or \$42,000 for the

whole \$60,000, he brought in a new bill

to guarantee both principal and inter-

est. Then came Attorney General

Pugsley with the announcement that

cold storage bonds drawing three per

cent, with both principal and interest

guaranteed by the province, would

have to be sold at such a sacrifice that

After making all these statements

and advancing these reasons for in-

creases of subsidies and guarantees

our provincial mihisters have the cool-

ness to complain that other people

have been disparaging provincial cre-

The provincial credit is not as good

as it ought to be. It will never be so good while Mr. Pugs-ley control the finances as it would be

under a management in which busi-

ness men could have more confidence.

condition of affairs: "If there is any

harm in the disclosure, the wrong

theirs. Yet it is a much greater

wrong to favor the continuance of the

depreciation by denying the province

When the estimates for the Paris

exposition were under discussion in

the house of commons, Mr. Tarte said:

I never had more trouble with a

staff than this one in Paris, as a

good many of the employes, not all,

seemed to think that they had gone

to Paris on a holiday." The minis

ter added that he was obliged to send

Mr. Fisher had engaged effective men

on their merits they would not have

imposed upon the country the cost of

these loafers. But the political ap-

pointees had no reason to suppose

that they were expected to earn their

expected to give value for the \$6,000 allowed him for the Paris trip.

Hon. H. A. McKeown is the victim

of a gay deceiver. He told reporters for

all the Quebec newspapers that the

provincial secretary of New Bruns

wick would in his budget speech the

next day announce a surplus of \$34.

somewhat larger than that.

deserves another.

000. Mr. Tweedie announced a deficit

United States consular agents are

having sore trouble in Venezuela

and there is a constant complaint that

United States investors are subject to

grave injustice in that country. The

time seems opportune for the British

government to offer its good offices as

a friendly adjuster. One good turn

A Nova Scotla contemporary says

that the St. John exhibition-by not

taking place-may greatly aid the

Halifax fair. The child who wrote

that pins had saved the lives of many

found employment.

people, by not sticking in them, has

Mr. A. C. Campbell, of the Hansard

staff, and Mr. Le Seuer, secretary of

the postmaster general's department,

have published strong protests against

the course of Mayor Morris, in asking

Mr. Carnegie for a gift for the Ottawa

It appears that Attorney General

Pugsley was paid \$50 a day by the pro-

vince to go abroad and find evidence

in defence of the government on the

bridge charges. How much would he

Rothesay forgers?

take to seek evidence against the

Dr. Pugsley and his friends are still

to succeed Sir Louis Davies in the

ne of them home. If Mr. Tarte and

elves to disclose the disagreeable

But it remained for the minister

\$50.400.

more steady employment.

cars to send to Montreal than he ha

Dearborn Marr, of Clinton, Maine, Takes the Lives of His Three Children With an Axe.

OAKHAM, Mass., March 21.— One of the most fearful and heartrending tragedies that has ever occurred in Massachusetts, was en-acted in the little village of Coldbrook some-

has ever occurred in Massachusetts, was enacted in the little village of Coldbrook sometime about noon today, when Mrs. Lizzie Naramore, in a wild frenzy, slew with axe and club, her entire brood of six little children, the eldest not quite ten and the youngest a babe of ton months. As usual in such cases the crazed mother sought to complete the bloody work by taking her own life, but was unsuccessful, although she inflicted a deep gash in her throat.

Little wonder that the husband and father, when he made the terrible discovery upon his return from work, has become almost cazed with grief and anguish.

Frank Naremore and his happy family lived on the Babeock farm, so-called, a short distance from the village of Coldbrook. Mr. Naramore left his home at the usual hour this morning to go to his work in a saw-Neramore left his home at the usual hour this morning to go to his work in a saw-mill at Oakham and at that time his wife did not attract his attention by acting strangely. It is supposed the crime was committed shortly after noon, the discovery being made by George Thrasher, an employe at Parker's grocery store in Coldbrook village. Mr. Thresher visited the Naramore house at about 2.45 o'clock for the purpose of delivering groceries that had previously been ordered by Mrs. Naramore. He was unable to get in the house by the door he usually entered and an examination showed him that able to get in the house by the door he usually entered and an examination showed him that it was barricaded. He made a noise, but was unable to rouse anyone about the premises. He then leoked in a window and noticed blood on the floor, while Mrs. Naramore was lying on a bed. He returned to the village and told of what he had seen and a party was made up and a hasty visit made to the Naramore house and an entrance effected without delay. Mrs. Naramore was alive, but was very weak from and the country that New Brunswick entrance enected without delay. Mrs. Nata-more was alive, but was very weak from loss of blood. She was stretched across the bed on which were four bodies. Mrs. Nara-mtre was removed to the village hotel, where an attempt is being made to save her life. At a late hour tonight the attending physicians were confident that she would survive.

time the party of villagers found

girls, Ethel, ten years of age, being the old-est, while the ages of Walter, Charlie, Ches-ter, Bessie and Lena ranged from eight years to ten months, Lena being the baby. years to ten months, Lena being the babyMrs. Naramore said that she first killed
Ethel and then followed with the five others,
each time taking the eldest. Five were killed by being struck on the head with the
hack of an axe, wi lie little Lena was killed
with a club. She says she fully expected
that gash in her throat would cause her
death, and that when her husband returned
at night he would find all of the bodies in
the two heds. She appeared rational this
evening and displayed signs of sorrow for
the deed she had committed, although she is
unable to give any reason why she killed the
children.

children.
Each of the children had evidently received several blows, as their heads were terribly brused and blood was scattered in all directions about the rooms. She had evidently made preparations for the deed, as the doors were all locked and barred with sticks of wood. She has not been sick of late and while her husband now remembers that she has not acted just right during the past few days, he did not entertain any suspicions days, he did not entertain any suspicions that she would do any harm. The family moved to this section of the state from Templeton about four years ago. Mr. Narramore and his wife have been well and favorably known by the residents of Oakham and Barre, and their six children have been admired by everyone.

At about 9 o'clock tonight Mrs. Naramore experienced a sudden change for the worse and it is believed she will not live through the night. At a late hour she was just alive and no hopes were entertained for her recovery.

It was learned tonight that Mrs. Naramore in an attempt to cut the arteries, but not succeeding in bleeding to death, she decided to cut her throat.

CLINTON, Me., March 21-The entire tow is in a great state of excitement tonight over what proves to be the most horrible tragedy ever committed in central Maine, over what proves to be the most horrible tragedy ever committed in central Maine, if not in the whole country. It was late this afternoon when Manly Morrison, the chairman of the board of selectmen drove into town and announced that a triple murder had been committed on a farm eight miles from this post office. Mr. Morrison summoned Coroner Sneil of Waterville by telephone, and that official arrived on the five o'clock train. A drive of eight miles over a road that is at its worst and in a drenching rain, was taken and the party, which included a representative of the Associated Press, arrived at the farm house of Jacob Dearborn Marr. Here a horrible sight met the eyes of the visitors. Stretched upon the floor of the kitchen lay the lifeless body of Alice M. Marr, aged 13 years. Up stairs in the hall lay the body of Elwyn, 9 years old, while in a sleeping apartment on the same floor was the dead body of Helen, 7 years old.

Shortly after dinner today, Dearborn Marr, as he is called, went to the woodshed and

old, white in a sleeping apartment on the same floor was the dead body of Helen, 7 years old.

Shortly after dinner today, Dearborn Marr, as he is called, went to the woodshed and secured an axe. With this weapon he stepped into the kitchen and without word or warning, deliberately struck the oldest girl on the head, felling her to the floor. The skull was crushed and the child died within twenty minutes. Then Marr went to the second floor, where the two other children were at play. The sounds which came from the upper floor were such as led Mrs. Marr, who was in the sitting room, to believe that her husband was murdering his children. The wife and mether ran rapidly to the home of her father, Samuel Marr, and told that gentleman that Dearborn was killing the children. Frantic at the thought of such a crime, the eider Marr, a man in his eightleth year, ren to the house of his son, a few rods away. When the elder Marr stepped into the kitchen he saw his son at the sink washing his hands and face. On the floor the body of Alice lay, and the grandfather, bending over her saw that life was nearly gone and that nothing could be done to save her. Putting the question to his son, the old mar asked: "My God, Dearborn, what have you done?"

"I don't know," was the answer, and to that the murderer has stuck. Neighbors were summoned and a watch was kept on Marr, who had gone to the sitting room and remained there through all the excitement of the atternoon.

When Cutter the effective room.

were summoned and a watch was kept on Marr, who had gone to the sitting room and remained there through all the excitement of the afternoon.

When Corcner Snell entered the house, Marr was till in the sitting room. The coroner was assisted in the examination of the bodies by Dr. A. A. Shaw of this village. Coroner Snell ordered Marr's arrest, and he was placed in the charge of Deputy Sheriff Colby Geriell of Waterville.

The neighbers of the family speak in the highest terms of Marr as en industrious and quiet citizen. It was the very emphasically expressed opinion of everyone about the house that Marr must certainly be insane. The wife and mother remained at the home of the senior Marr all the afternoon and for the spreater part of the time was in a hysterical condition. She could say little about the affair other than that she had felt the hourible crime was to be committed. She did say that she end her husband had never had any frouble, and that he was very fond of the children. Her husband had been very despondent at times during the winter, and she believed that he thought the family was nearing poverty. Marr has a good farm and has a small bank account, which is something not every farmer has. There appeared to be not the slightest feeling against Marr by his neighbore. When the officers and prisoner took a late supper. Marr did not take much food and he spoke to no one during the drive to town or while after hotel.

Ont. Write for free sample and treat-

insisting that the Rothesay conspirators were too stupid for anything. GOLD CURE FOR ASTHMA They do not appear to be too stupid Cures Asthma. Just cures, that's all. Ask your druggist for it. If he he'll get it from his wholesaler. It's worth your while to have Mr. Tarte's Patrie throws doubt on him do this. Others relieve. The Gold the statement that Mr. Emmerson is Cure cures. Hayes & Co., Simcoe, THEORIES ABOUT FOOD.

Also a Few Facts on the Same Subject.

We hear much nowadays about health foods and hygienic living, about vegetarian-ism and many other fads along the same

Restaurants may be found in the large Restaurants may be found in the large cities where no meat, pastry or coffee is served and the food crank is in his glory, and arguments and theories galore advanced to prove that meat was never intended for human stomachs, and almost make us believe that our sturdy ancestors who lived four score years in robust health on roast beef, pork and mutton must have been grossly ignorant of the laws of health.

Our forefathers had other things to do than formulate theories about the food they ate. A warm welcome was extended to any kind from bacon to accorns.

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains, fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best.

As compared with grains and vegetable meat furnishes the most nutriment in a high y concentrated form and is digested and ssimilated more quickly than vegtables and

Dr. Julius Remmson on this subject says Dr. Julius Remmson on this subject says:
Nervous persons, people run down in heath
and of low vitality should eat meat and
plenty of it. If the digestion is too feeble at
first it may be easily corrected by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after
each meal. Two of these excellent tablets
taken after dinner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal
food in three hours, and no matter how weak
the stornech may be, no trouble will be exfood in three hours, and no matter how weak the storach may be, no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is made of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they supply the pepsin and diastase necessary to perfect digestion, and every form of indigestion will be overcome by their use. That large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should eat plenty of meat and insure its proper digestion by the daily use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed of the natural digestive principles, pepsin, diastase, fruit acids, and salts, which actually perform the work of digestion. Cheap cathartic medicines, masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures, are useless for indigestion, as they have absolutely no effect upon the actual cures, are useless for indigestion, as the have absolutely no effect upon the actua

digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its many forms is simply
a failure of the stomach to digest food, and
the sensible way to solve the riddle and the dyspepsia is to make daily use at time of a preparation like Stuart's pepsia. Tablets, which is endorsed by medical profession and known to con-

BOSTON.

Nova Scotia Girl Charges J. P. Atwood With Bigamy.

Sun's Boston corresponden writes: The case of Joshua P. Atwood an aged resident of Gloucester, who i charged with polygamy, will be acted upon by the Essex county grand jury Atwood's bail is \$700, which he expects to furnish. The preliminary hearing was held at Gloucester yesterday, and it developed quite a romance.

The complainant in the case is Mis-Annie Gertrude Wallace of Lawrence own, Annapolis county, N. S., who is just 21 years of age, while the defend ant is about 70. She asserts that last July at Lawrencetown she through a marriage ceremony with Atwood. After the ceremony they started for Gloucester, where Atwood lived It appears that the girl's sister had kept house for him, and that Annie and the old gentleman corresponded before they had even seen each other. Atwood decided to marry the girl, and left for Lawrencetown, where, after a courtship of one week, the wedding

ter the girl found that Atwood had been married twice before, and that wife No. 2 was still alive. She has not been living with her husband for fifteen years. She is now in Ipswich with two daughters. The Lawrencetown gir! then had the man she sun posed was her husband arrested. He put in ro defence at the hearing yes erday. Miss Wallace is a tall, handsome girl of good carriage, and when the spectators in court saw her wondered what on earth induced her to marry the grizzly old veteran who sat in the prisoners' stand. If the grand jury indicts Atwood he will probably be tried in April.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. is sent direct to the dis-parts by the Improved Blo Heals the ulcers, clears the passages, stops droppings in throat and permanantly

BRITAIN TURNS DOWN SHIPPING

LEGISLATION. In the old country they are at finding out that it does not pay to let cranks interfere with the shipping business. An instance has just come up in the British house of lords, when Lord Muskerry introduced a "light load bill," to provide a minimum depth to which a vessel might be immersed in the water in ballast, or partly loaded. Earl Dudley, parliamentary secretary to the board of rade, said that at present there was no necessity for legislation of this kind. A bill which sought to impose an arbitrary restriction on a great industry like shipping could only be justified if a strong case was ma out in its favor. The light load line bill was defeated by a majority of two to one.

Apropos of the proposed legislation ought by the Hon. A. R. Dobell of Quebec for the inspection of deckloads, the Canadian government can well lay Earl Dudley's remarks

NORTH BRUCE CONSERVATIVE. WIARTON, Ont., March 20 .- The North Bruce by-election is in doubt.

Returns from all except three polls

give Halliday (conservative) one ma-OTTAWA, March 20.—Halliday (conservative) has been elected in North Bruce. He has about 30 majority. WIARTON, March 20 .- The dominion by-election in North Bruce today was very closely contested and the re sult is in doubt. Returns received up to midnight give Halliday (conservative) one majority, with three places to hear from. These went conse tive last election. The country roads are blocked with snow and final returns are rot obtainable tonight. WIARTON, Ont., March 21.—Complete returns in the North Bruce by-election held yesterday, show the election of Halliday show the election of Halliday tive) by fourteen majority.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY, Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. 25c; E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. What is it?

Vapo-Cresolene is the vathe Cresolene in the vaporizer, then light the lamp just beneath. When the vapor rises, you inhale it. What is Vapo-Cresolene? It's something like carbolic acid, only much more powerful. It kills all germs of

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a boule of Cresolene complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Lord Lansdowne Stated in the House of Commons Yesterday

That the Trouble Between England and Russia was Apparently Less Than was Reported, and Had Been Temporarily Settled.

LONDON, March 21.-In the house of commons today the foreign secretary. Lord Lansdowne, announced that Russia and Great Britain had agreed to withdraw their troops from the disputed teritory at Tien Tsin and reserve the question of title and proprietary rights for subsequent exam-

Lord Lansdowne supplemented the announcement by explaining that the dispute concerned an extensive area on the left bank of the Pei Ho which the Russians had occupied in the autumn and claimed by right of conquest. Subsequently the government under a weight of delicacies. After was informed that China and Russia the tables were cleared Mr. C. was had reached an agreement placing the area under British occupation. area, however, comprised plots beroad, and therefore was part of the security of the British bondholders. The line was part of the railroad recently transferred by the Russians to Field Marshal Von Waldersee, who re-

transferred it to the British. necessities of the allies required the onstruction of a siding on one of the plots referred to, and the presence of British workers on the plot was treated as a trespass on Russian territory. It was subsequently alleged that the Russian boundary marks had been removed by the British. In those cirumstances the government, March 16. telegraphed to its representatives in China that it thought the rights of the British or Russian troops to occupy the disputed points should be hest settled by Field Marshal Von Waldersee as the commander-in-chief, and Gen eral Gaselee, the British commander, was instructed to request the field marshal to settle the immediate differences, reserving for future examination the question of the validity of the alleged private rights. Gen. Gaseee was also instructed to refrain from using force, except to repel aggres

On March 20 the alleged removal of the Russian boundary pillar occurred, and the government instructed the British minister at Pekin, Sir Ernest Satow, that Great Britain was ready to refer the facts to Field Marshal Von Waldersee, on the understanding that if either side was found to have committed an irregularity it should apolo

gize to the other. Lord Lansdowne was glad to say he had heard this morning from the British ambassador at St. Petersburg that the Russian foreign minister Count Lamsdorff, had proposed that they should agree to reserve all questions of title and proprietary rights for the examination of the two govern-ments, and that in the meanwhile orders be forthwith sent for the with drawal of the troops of both sides from

Lord Lansdowne added that since the receipt of Count Lamsdorff's proposal the government had ordered the with drawal of the troops to the satisfaction of Field Marshal Von Waldersee, so that there might be no room for a re-

newed misunderstanding. His lordship expressed the hope that the result of the negotiations showed that what was really a very small matter of strictly local importance would not be allowed to disturb the relations between the two countries. The statement was received with cheers.

ALONG THE MILLSTREAM.

MILLSTREAM, March 19.- Hayes Bros. have taken charge of the store and premises at McPherson's corner which they lately purchased. J. E. Macaulay has finished operations at Smithtown and will bring one of his mills here, where there are plenty of logs awaiting it. Messrsr. Smith's saw mill at Ber-

wick is sending out large quantities of hard and soft wood deals, which are being hauled to Apohaqui station John Ross, son of Mrs. Marley and T. Danahay, brother of the same lady, have enlisted for the South African They are now at Halifax with the rest of Baden Powell's rolice.



SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTABU-LARY.

From a large number of applicants the following men have been carefully selected by Lieut. McLean as suitable por of Cresolene. You put recruits for the South African constabulary: Wm. Proffitt, 61 St. David street; John F. Wade, Dock street; Calvin H. Purdy, Upper Jemseg; Thos. E. Day, 28 Sheriff street; Rollo L. Lobb, 21 St. David Street; John W. Magee, Elgin, Albert Co.; Frank Coleman, Riverview, Elgin, Albert Co.; Wiley A. Ellison, 119 Queen street; Alex. R. Globe, west side; Stanley disease and heals inflamed mem-Hammond, Fairville; William Ryan, branes. It's the perfect cure for whooping-cough. Nothing equals it 103 Gilbert's line; Byron L. Brownell, Fairville; Robert Connacher, 22 Clarfor asthma, catarrh, hay fever, colds. 8 ence street; John McMullin, Brussels street; Frederick Turner, 170 Adelaide street: Allan Killen, 19 Sydney street: Geo. A. Britt, Clark's hotel, King square; Wm. J. Bradley, 31 Carleton street; W. L. Hunter, 25 Hanover street; W. Downing, 50 Stanley street; James Briggs, 22 White street; Manford Golding, Wickham, Queens Co.: Alex. J. Hughes, Albert street, St.

> The men will leave for Halifax this evening on the 10.10 train, assembling at the depot.

The men wish to return thanks to George E. Fairweather and the ladies of the Red Cross Society and Soldiers' Wives' League for bibles and other presents.

REUNION AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Kings Co., March 18.-A very happy family reunion took place recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Carlisle in honor of Mr. C.'s birthday, when all their children, accompanied by their respective life partners, were present. The guests were Mary E., accompanied by her husband, D. J. Booth; Maggie J., accompanied by her husband, J. P. Cowan; George W. Carlisle and his wife, Bessie M.; Annie E. and her husband, H. G. Gilchrist: Sarah B., and her husband, J. C. Ogilvie; Ella M. and her husband, J. W. Gilchrist. Fred A. unmarried and living at home, and Miss Flora Folkins were present beside nine of Mr. C.'s grandchildren. As soon as the guests had all assembled they sat down to a table groaning the tables were cleared Mr. C. was presented with a very handsome chair accompanied by an address, to which he fittingly replied. Mrs. C. also made several well-timed remarks. The rest of the evening was spent in social enjoyment interspersed with music and speeches, and at the close a touching appeal was made by D. J. Booth for the family to live in still closer unison. A notable feature in connection with this family is that they are all living in close proximity to the home of their parents. The sons and sons-in-law are all farmers. The two Gilchrists are prothers and live on adjoining lands. They are Queens Co. boys, sons of the late James Gilchrist. Mr. and Mrs. C. are to be congratulated on having all their family so near them in their old

MAUGERVILLE NEWS.

MAUGERVILLE, March 17.—Several buoy piers are being put down at the

Mitchell boom. W. C. Burtt of the epair shop and his bride called upon their friends here recently. C. A. Harrison and Murray Gilbert

are rejoicing over domestic events, the former a boy, the latter a girl. Sergt. Major Cox's philantrophic spirit is evinced by the great number of lectures he gives for the public good. The sergeant major spent last week in Carleton Co., and will go to Chatham on Monday to lecture there. Harry H. McDonald of St. John, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Cooper, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Shields on Sunday.

W. D. Burpee, C. E., of Michigan, second son of D. H. Burpee of Shef-field, and Miss Bessie, only daughter of Thomas Thompson are to be wedded on Wednesday at the home of the bride, and will leave immediately for the west, where they will reside,

An Honorable Medicine.

That appeals to the best judgment of the best people is Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills, the greatest prescrip-Recipe Book author. By acting directly and specifically on the liver, kidneys and bowels, this popular family medicine thoroughly cures liver complaint, biliousness, kidney disease, constipaiches. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act promptly, pleasantly and naturally. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box,

ELECTION CASES.

Judge Landry sat at chambers yes terday for the purpose of hearing applications to set down the Charlott

In the Charlotte county case J. B. M. Baxter appeared for H. A. Powell, K. C., the solicitor for Mr. Ganong, and asked that the hearing of the application be postponed until 9th April, as the respondent had not received the papers in time to answer the application by affidavit. A. George Blair and Dr. A. O. Earle appeared for the peti-tioner. The hearing was adjourned until 9th April at Fredericton. In the Kings county petition Dr. A. A. Stockton, K. C., and L. A. Currey, K. C., appeared for Mr. Fowler.

Neither of the counsel had heard from Mr. Fowler, and, apparently, he had not been served, except by the posting of the summons at Fredericton. This hearing was also adjourned to the same time and place as the other. The same counsel appeared for the petitioner.

A CLEAR SKIN and BRIGHT EYE usually indicates health, which is obtained by using Wheeler's Botanic Bit-ters, a genuine system regulator and Blood Purifier, cures Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, Pimples, Blotches and Loss of Appetite. Only 25 cents at dealers.



CITY

Around

Muscular Rheur twenty-four hours ment.

Freight traffic or and C. P. R. is very ent time, and the have all they can Arthur Baker, a

of the first conti guished himself at heroic action in ca ed, passed through on his way to Briti he will engage in A lady residing

purse containing a in the Union depo noon. At first she stolen, but it was the ladies' waiting tents were untouch There is just

Messrs. Hunter visit St. John durin have recently been in Minneapolis, and here state that th

Miss Annie Ger Lawrencetown, N. old, charges Josh Gloucester, aged 70 They were married, rencetown and where she found t married twice before wife, with two chi The schooners C

from St. John, wer Vineyard Sound li day. The Clayola starboard bow, jus forerigging. Had main rail and wate sustained other day temporary repairs away and several proceeded. The Claderwent repairs at

PATRONIZE HO The Pictou, N. We have no fault wided he cannot d but we do detest ether places for go purchased from or same money. This to those merchants for business printing tained at home, satisfactorily.

OFFICERS An organization Table Distributing Ltd., was held at nesday. Messrs. C Boston, Hon. Wr. D. J Seely were elected subsequent meeting Hon. Wm. Pugsley dent; L. G. Crosl James D. Seely.

and manager, and general agent for the Growing girls in I occasionally WH Bitters, a purely veg remedy for all irregutem, curing Headac

PULP MILL EN Marshall Read, en his home in Fairvill noon, after a brief monia. Mr. Read fifth year of his a wife and three c was a native of Da formerly owned ar and factory there: sterling worth, an loved the esteem o

Ten cents is all ley's Liniment price. Equally g external use. It 25c. bottle.



for our cus quality. value when Our s about com

New Dr Wrapper Shirt W Skirts. Prints. Gingham

Wool cash prices

ICAN CONSTABU-LARY

number of applicants n have been carefully it. McLean as suitable South African con-Proffitt, 61 St. David Wade, Dock street; Upper Jemseg; Thos. ff street; Rollo L. wid Street; John W. lbert Co.; Frank Cole-Elgin, Albert Co.: n, 119 Queen street; west side; Stanley ville; William Ryan, ; Byron L. Brownell, Connacher, 22 Clarn McMullin, Brussels k Turner, 170 Adelaide illen, 19 Sydney street: Clark's hotel, King Bradley, 31 Carleton Hunter, 25 Hanover ning, 50 Stanley street: 22 White street; Man-Vickham, Queens Co.:

s, Albert street, St leave for Halifax this 10.10 train, assembling

to return thanks to eather and the ladies ss Society and Soldiers' for bibles and other

#### AT SPRINGFTELD

D, Kings Co., March y family reunion took t the home of Mr. and Carlisle in honor of ay, when all their chiled by their respective ere present. The guests accompanied by her Booth; Maggie J., acher husband, J. P. 19 W. Carlisle and his Annie E. and her huslichrist: Sarah B. and C. Ogilvie; Ella M. and W. Gilchrist. Fred A. living at home, and kins were present, be-Ir. C.'s grandchildren. guests had all assemwn to a table groaning of delicacies. After cleared Mr. C. very handsome chair an address, to which ied. Mrs. C. also made was spent in social enrsed with music and t the close a touching le by D. J. Booth for ve in still closer unison. ire in connection with at they are all living to the home of their s and sons-in-law are two Gilchrists are on adjoining lands. Co. boys, sons of the hrist. Mr. and Mrs. C. ated on having all them in their old

RVILLE NEWS. LLE, March 17.-Several

nd his bride called upon ere recently. on and Murray Gilbert

being put down at the

ver domestic events, the the latter a girl. Cox's philantrophic d by the great number ant major spent last on Co., and will go to nday to lecture there. Donald of St. John, ac-Mr. and Mrs. Ben. the guests of Mr. and

e, C. E., of Michigan, D. H. Burpee of Shef-Bessie, only daughter day at the home of the leave immediately for they will reside,

to the best judgment le is Dr. Chase's Kidthe greatest prescrip-W. Chase, the famous thor. By acting directly on the liver, kidneys popular family medicures liver complaint, ey disease, constipapanying pains and santly and naturaldose, 25 cents a box.

purpose of hearing ap et down the Charlo

ared for H. A. Powell. licitor for Mr. Ganong, oned until 9th April ent had not received the to answer the applicait. A. George Blair and appeared for the petihearing was adjourned

at Fredericton. county petition Dr. A. C., and L. A. Currey, red for Mr. Fowler. id, apparently, he had ed, except by the post-immons at Fredericton. s also adjourned to the place as the other. The appeared for the peti-

KIN and BRIGHT EYE es health, which is obcures Biliousness, Headion, Sour Stomach, Bad 25 cents at dealers.



### CITY NEWS.

#### Recent Events in and Around St. John

Muscular Rheumatism relieved in twenty-four hours by Bentley's Lini-

and C. P. R. is very heavy at the present time, and the freight shed clerks found to be adulterated with 20 per

guished himself at Paardeberg by his heroic action in caring for the wound- but it was injurious to children. The ed. passed through the city yesterday Bradford corporation were determined on his way to British Columbia, where he will engage in mining.

A lady residing at Rothesay lost a purse containing a large sum of money up in packets, and did not know that in the Union depot yesterday after-At first she thought it had been stolen, but it was eventually found in the ladies' waiting room. The contents were untouche

There is just a possibility that The Sun's Boston correspondent Messrs, Hunter and Crossley may writes: Joseph Campbell, a nineteen visit St. John during the summer. They year old sailor boy halling from St. have recently been holding meetings John, was arrested on Tuesday on in Minneapolis, and letters to a friend board the St. John schooner Silver here state that their work is most

Miss Annie Gertrude Wallace of Lawrencetown, N. S., who is 21 years old, charges Joshua P. Atwood of Gloucester, aged 70 years, with bigamy, They were married, she says, at Lawrencetown and went to Gloucester, where she found that he had been married twice before and his second wife, with two children, still lives.

The schooners Clayola and Nimrod, from St. John, were in collision near Vineyard Sound lightship on Tuesday. The Clayola was struck on the starboard bow, just forward of the forerigging. Had seven stanchions, main rail and waterways broken, and sustained other damage. She has made temporary repairs here and will proceed. The Nimrod had jibboom carried away and several head sails torn, but the sailor he wanted, and Campbell was arrested. The police, however, derwent repairs at Brooklyn.

PATRONIZE HOME MARKETS. The Pictou, N. S., Advocate says: We have no fault to find with the man who buys his goods abroad, provided he cannot do as well at home, but we do detest the practice all too common of sending to Toronto and other places for goods which could be purchased from our own folks for the same money. This applies with force to those merchants who send abroad for business printing that can be obtained at home, and oftentimes more

OFFICERS ELECTED. An organization meeting the Time Table Distributing Co. of Canada, Table Distributing Co. of Canada,
Ltd., was held at Rothesay on Wednesday. Messrs. Chas. A. Brown, of
Boston, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, L. G.
Crosby, D. J. Seely and James D.
Seely were elected directors. At a
Mr. Bentley; reading, selection from Seely were elected directors. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Hon. Wm. Pugsley was elected presi dent; L. G. Crosby, vice-president; James D. Seely, secretary-treasurer and manager, and Chas. A. Brown, general agent for the United States.

Growing girls in ill health should use occasionally WHEELER'S Botanic Bitters, a purely vegetable and reliable remedy for all irregularities of the system, curing Headache, Biliousness & Dizziness. Only 25 cents at all dealers.

PULP MILL ENGINEER DEAD. Marshall Read, engineer in the Cushing pulp mill at Union Point, died at his home in Fairville Wednesday afternoon, after a brief illness of pneu monia. Mr. Read was in the fortyfifth year of his age, and leaves a wife and three children. Deceased was a native of Dalhousie, N. B., and formerly owned and operated a mill and factory there. He was a man of sterling worth, and consequently enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him.

Ten cents is all you pay for Bent-Equally good for internal or external use. It cures pain. Also Big



FINED FOR SELLING ALUM BAK-ING POWDER.

At Bradford, on Thursday, Walter E. Sugden, grocer, Wakefield road, Bradford, was summoned for selling adulterated baking powder. Mr. Robert Hankinson, deputy town clerk, who prosecuted, said the inspector called at the defendant's shop and purchased samples of baking powder. There were two kinds on sale. The article described as the best was sold at 2d. for four ounces, and the cheaper kind Freight traffic on both the I. C. R. | was sold at 2d. for half a pound. The cheaper sample when analyzed was have all they can attend to.

Arthur Baker, a member of H. Co.

of the first contingent, who distin
for tartaric acid. Alum in bread liberated the gas and made the bread rise, to put a stop to these adulterations, which pressed especially hard upon the poor. The defendant said that he purchased the baking powder ready made it was adulterated. A fine of £3 and

ARRESTED IN BOSTON.

Grocer, Dec. 15.

Wave, charged with robbing James Stant, a Baltimore coal barge hand, of \$20. The evidence against Campbell is not at all convincing, and it is thought he will be discharged by the court. Monday night Stant, who had been paid by his captain, started out to see the sights, and during the course of his wanderings imbibed rather freely. Some time next morning he awoke from what he called a drugged condition and found he had been robbed of all his money. He reported the alleged robbery to the police of the East Deadham street station. As Stant had been drinking with sailors, he and an officer made a tour of the water front to see if he could find a man, whose name he did not know, but who was with in the evening. When passing the St. John schooner Silver Wave the barge hand sighted Campbell unloading lumber. He claimed the young man was

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

that you get the Granger.

ST. MARTINS. A large and interested audience in the Presbyterian church Monday evening, March 18, were given a highly enjoyable literary treat, consisting of selections from the poet Longfellow. Mrs. H. V. Skillen, president of the society, occupied the chair. Following was the programme: Singing, A Day of Sunshine, A Gift of God, O Perfect Evangeline; chorus; recitation, The Legend of the Crossbill, Leta H. Skillen; song, "The Day is Done," Mr. Titus; reading by Mr. Fulmer, extracts from Miles Standish; A Song of Trust, choir; reading, selection from Elizabeth, Mrs. Joseph Carsen; song, The Bridge, by McGregor Bentley; reading, Birds of Killingworth, by Miss E. Skillen; Psalm of Life, choir; Hiawatha Fishing, by Rev. Mr. McDonald; song, The Reapers and the Flowers; God Save

SUSSEX NEWS.

SUSSEX, March 21.—Hugh McLean the evangelist from P. E. Island, who has been here in the Baptist church for some weeks, has gone to Penob squis. On Sunday, 31st, five of the converts will be baptized in the Baptist church here.

Dennis O'Regan was brought to Sus sex under a warrant issued by the stipendiary magistrate at the instance of Michael Kilfoil of the parish of Studholm for killing a deer. He gave bail, and the trial will take place on Tuesday next.

TRUE FISH STORY.

(Vancouver, B. C., World.) John Fannin, curator of the provin cial museum, lately received from Indian Agent Norris of Vernon a handsome specimen of a spotted brook trout, salmo purpuratus, to give him his scientific designation. The fish weighed fully 151-2 pounds, and measured 34 inches in length. Mr. Fannin preserved the shape and size of the beauty in plaster, and has now in hand the making of a gelatin cast of the specimen for mounting. The fish was caught in Okanagan lake.

We are alway working to save something The office of the manager will be movfor our customers; but never at the expense of quality. The price cannot be a true guide to plete, but the work will be rushed, part of it day and night. The convalue when quality is ignored.

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

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

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

Wool taken in exchange at regular cash prices.

335 Main Street

ST. JOHN MEDICAL SOCIETY. Favors the Establishment of Sanatoria fo Consumptives.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir.-I am directed by the president of the St. John Medical Society to request you to publish the enclosed resolution, passed at a meeting of the society on Wednesday, the 13th inst., and since forwarded to the provincial secretary for the use and information of the government. I am, sincerely, GEO. G. MELVIN. M. D.. Sec. St. John Med. Society.

costs was imposed.-London Grocer.

Sec. St. John Med. Society.

34 Sydney street, 19th March, 1901.

Whereas, medical experience has shown that the treatment of those suffering from pulmonary consumption or tuberculosis of the lungs, conducted in a sanatorium properly constructed and well situated, is more favorable than of those treated in their own homes, or in hospitals in populous centres, under the best possible conditions therein; in short, that better results are obtained in the sanatorium than elsewhere.

A few years ago the majority of such patients, if they could, sought warm climates in the winter, and the result in the greater number of cases was eventually fatal; today it is recognized that it is better for the patient to winter in a cold climate rather than a warm one.

Convinced that such treatment is the best known, public and private bodies in all progressive communities are establishing institutions for the purpose, situate on high ground, where the air is purest and there is plenty of sunlight.

Those in Germany, Great Britain and the United States have been eminently successful; also in Ontario at least one is in useful operation, and more are being erected, as well as in Quebec. In Nova Scotia the government has granted money in aid of one.

It is hardly necessary to allude to the deplorable prevalence and fatality of the disease in our province, very largely due to causes which are preventable if measures for doing so could be enforced and the cases treated in the early stages, as suggested.

Persons suffering in both the early and advanced stages of the disease are almost daily leaving their homes to obtain relief and hoped-for cure in a far-off residence or institution, at great expense and painful separation from their relatives and business.

Treatment at a sanatorium could be carried on as favorably in New Brunswick as in any climate in the world where a favorable site on high ground, with the purest of water and easy access by railway might easily be obtained.

But such an institution requires public aid for its estab

already been solicited to any the work.

Therefore resolved by the St. John Medical Society, that, believing the most successful treatment of pulmonary consumption can only be conducted in sanatoria, it respectfully requests the government of New Brunswick to view the proposal favorably, and further the efforts now being made for the establishment of such institutions.

#### CURES MADE EVERYWHERE.

Every Form of Piles Yield to It.

In spite of the fact that the Pyramid Pile Cure is so well known as a certain cure for every form of piles, there are still many people who think a surgical operation the only sure cure. Hundreds of thorough trials in the hands of physicians and patients have

proven beyond a doubt, however, that surgical operations for piles are unnecessary, oruel, many times danger ous to life, and a relic of barbarism The Pyramid Pile Cure will cure any form of piles effectually and without a particle of pain or inconvenience, a slight expense and no danger whatevway it effects patients who use it may be inferred from the following from Mr. E. Crook of Waterioo, Iowa: Gentlemen—I have used the Pyramid a few days' illness of pneumonia, leaving an invalid wife, one daughter and a sister to mourn. er, as it is perfectly harmless. The best thing I ever tried. I think it has me. I have told Mr.

a great thing for piles. From Mrs. C. G. Spillman, Huntsville, Ala: Not long since you sent my husband some of your Pyramid Pile Cure and it did him so much good you about it as he suffered very much and nothing seemed to reach his case until he tried the Pyramid.

From J. D. Roberts, Mt. Moriah, Mo .: "I have used the Pyramid Pile Cure and results have been entirely satisfactory. There can be no question but

my case. Miss Easter Nunley, of Tracy City, Tenn., writes: "The Pyramid Pile Cure has done my sister more good have nothing but words of warm com-

mendation for it." The Pyramid Pile Cure has become recognized as the only standard pile cure strictly on its merits and what it has repeatedly done in obstinate cases both in private practice of re-! putable physicians and in individual

reach of all classes of people, and drug-gists everywhere state that it gives universal satisfaction which can hardly be otherwise when it is remembere that it is composed of the best remedies known to the medical profession in treatment of rectal diseases. It is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and for sale by all

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK. The interior of the Bank of New Brunswick is soon to undergo some very extensive alterations. The present desks and counters will be taken out and handsome oak furnishings of the most modern pattern substituted. changes will involve considerable exense and take some time to comtract has been awarded to Samuel C. Drury. Robert Maxwell will do the work.

If it is asthma, bronchitis, croup, or any such trouble, use Vapo-Cresolene. All Druggists.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 20.—Much annoyance is felt in diplomatic circles here at the presence of Turkish spies in the victivity of each embassy during the last few days. The foreign ambassadors are making representations to the Turkish authorities on the matter.



JOHN BARNES OF AMHERST.

Man Who Has Worked at His Trade for Sixty-nine Years.

John Barnes of Amherst is paying a short visit to his grandson, Captain Charles Barnes of this city. Mr. citizens who have lived in five reigns He is eighty-three years old, and, though he does not now profess to work for his living, he occasionally goes into the shop and makes one or two of the famous Barnes dyking spades, which are now manufactured by his son. Mr. Barnes was born in 1818, at Westcock, near the Botsford homestead. In 1839 he completed a seven years' indentured apprentice ship as a blacksmith, so that he has worked more or less at that trade in every year for sixty-nine years. His apprenticeship was served at Minudie, when the late Amos Seaman then owned about everything in that neighborhood. Having an open mind, Mr. Barnes did not give his whole time to his trade, and after he started business for himself, near Sackville. He believed that he was the first person to set shad nets on the Westmorland shores, and in his day he cured several hundred barrels of these excellent fish. In Moses Perley's report on the New Fisheries, prepared in 1850, Mr. Barnes is mentioned as "a man who understands the shadfishing of Sackville Bay exceedingly well," and his manner of taking and preparing fish is described at length. Later Mr. Barnes settled at River Hebert, where a large family grew up about him. These boys and girls had scattered themselves pretty well over the continent before he removed to Amherst and gave pardicular attention to the spade industry. He was one of the passengers seriously injured in the Palmer's Pond railway accident, which left him helpless for some weeks, and he offers this reason among others for the fact that he is not so quick and strong as he used to be. Mr. Barnes recalls the fact that his first difficult undertaking as a Sackville black-smith was to make for Squire Crane set of nine branding from to be used by the Sackville, Westmorland and Dorchester Agricultural Society. was quite a contract to forge out the nds required in reversed characters, so that Mr. Crane might brand the exhibits with the name of the

parish and the quality of the goods, Such frivolous devices as red, green and blue tickets were beneath the dignity of the old-time exhibition.

LAWRENCETOWN. Recent Deaths-A Returned Missionary-General News

LAWRENCETOWN, N. S., March 13.—On Sunday Rev. J. Astbury exchanged pulpits with Rev. Coffin of Annapolis, and Rev. W. L. Archibald with Rev. L. A. Cooney of Port Lorne. In the evening Miss Mary Foster, returned missionary from China, gave an address in the Methodist church which was greatly appreci-

The home of Mr. and Mrs. William Knapp, our druggist here, about it and | made sad by the death of their beloved he has ordered some. This remedy is son John, which occurred on Monday after a few months of intense suffering from cancer. The funeral took place this afternoon and was attended by a large number of sorrowing relatives and friends. Rev. W. L. Archithat I want to write to you and tell bald conducted the funeral services. Much sympathy is felt for his parents, two sisters and brother in their afflic-

ing congratulated upon the arrival of a young daughter. Eddie Daniels intends leaving for Brockton, Mass., on that it is a certain and lasting cure Saturday. A number of friends from for piles, at least it has so proven in Brooklyn paid Rev. and Mrs. Astbury a pleasant call on Monday evening.

A Tonie for Mothers.

The happiness that comes to home than anything she has ever taken. I with baby's advent is too frequently shadowed by the ill-health or weakness of the mother. To restore the mother's strength, to bring back vigor and energy, and to sustain her during the nursing period, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is undoubtedly the most effective preparation obtainable. It makes blood rich, revitilizes the nerves, and has a wonderful restorative in-It is so cheap as to be within the fluence on the whole system. 50 cents

A PROVIDER.

"Is your new husband much of provider, Malindy?" "He des ain't nothin' else, he ain't. He gwine to get some new carpets fo' de house, providin' he gits de money; he gwine to git de money, providin' he go to work; he go to work, providing hit suits him. I never see sich a pro-vidin man in all my days."

FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS. Samples of the "Gold Cure" for asthma and treatise on this disease. Address: Hayes & Co., Simcoe, Ont.

A GERMAN VIEW.

BERLIN, March 19.—Discussing Great Britain's refusal to accept the amendments of the United States senate to the Hay-Paunce-fote treaty, the Kreuz Zeitung says:
"It remains to be seen whether America will have the effrontery simply to brush aside England's claims and to ignore what England in that case could do through the superiority of her fleet. England could undoubtedly forcibly prevent the Americans from building the Nicaragua canal, or she could build the Penama canal, thus making the other worthless." the other worthless."

The paper refers to the "Selfishness of the Americans in making no concession to a sister nation where self-interest is involved after so much talk about the Anglo-Saxon

Kumfort Headache Powders are all right. They contain no opiates. They have a record for marvellous cures.



### FREE BOOK

ON STOMACH TROUBLES.

"YOUR BOOK IS THE MOST COMPLETE AND PLAIN BOOK I HAVE EVER READ. I WISH ONE OF YOUR BOOK I WERE PLACED IN EVERY HOUSE I THE LAPD. YOU GO RIGHT INTO THE SUBJECT SO PLAIN THAT ANY ONE CAN UNDERSTAND."



The reason Dr. Sproule's book is plain is because he understands his subject thoroughly. It is his specialty. This book is the result of eighteen years of experience and of tearly \$8,000 successfully treated cases. His repeated successes in cases where all other doctors had failed have proved that his method of treatment is the only one suitable for long-standing and stubborn troubles of the stomach, or diges-

only one suitable for long-standing and tive apparatus.

In his book this famous Specialist and great hearted philauthropist gives you the benefit of all his years of toil and research. He realizes how much dreadful suffering of mind as well as body are caused by these ailments. In his book he shows how in time the disease grows more and more painful and spreads . Itil it affects the liver and bowels also, weakens the blood and poisons and irritates the nerves. He describes the dreadful gnawing sensation that so often comes, the nauses, the increasing weakness, the triegularities of the bowels the plor skin, bad blood, weak nerves, the tired, exhauted feelings, mental depression, pain and palpitation of the heart; any one or all of which are likely to appear as the result of neglected or wrongly treated disease of the stomach.

He explains so any one can understand why ordinary treatments are so often followed by failure and how simple and easy is the right method. If you or any friend of yours are suffering from

DISEASE OF THE STORACH Dr. Sproule Will Send You This Book Free. This book was written for you. It is fully illustrated at great expense, so that you cannot fill to understand. Nothing has been spared to make this book a real help to discouraged humanity. Dr. Sproule's deep love and thorough sympathy with all who staffer have made him gladly give up not only money and his spare minutes during the day, but often his much needed rest at night. For years he has had this book in mind, planning how he could most clearly teach the people of this great continent the truths they so much needed to know and which no one else could tell them. And now he offers you this book with the earnest wish that it may be the means of bringing help and encouragement to many among the poor, down-hearted, almost hopeless fellow beings.

oright appetite, don't neglect yourself. Send for this book. It will explain your rouble and prove the means of leading you back to perfect health.

Address DR. SPROULE, B. A., English Specialist in Catarrh and Chronic

Robinson of Williamston has been Diseases (Graduate Bublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service) 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston



SALISBURY.

SALISBURY, March 21.-The people of the parish feel greatly relieved to find that some of the tumble down bridges are to be replaced by new structures. The contracts for building the Murray and Duncan bridges on the North river have been awarded to John Lockhart, bridge builder of this place Tenders are being received by the board of works for the erection of a bridge at Jones' mill on the Petitcodia. This bridge collapsed while some cattle were crossing it last fall The windows for the Baptist church

in course of erection there will be filled

with leaded and cathedral glass from

St. John house.

A. E. Trites, railway contractor, who owns one of the best farms along the Petitcodiac river, has devoted considerable attention to beef raising the last few years. A sample of Mr. Trites' Easter beef was sold to Mr. Miller of Sussex and shipped this The shipment consisted of three animals, two yearling calves and one two year old bullock. The live weight of the three when shipped was about 4,000 lbs. The bullock weighed about 1,900 lbs. and the two calves

about 2,100. It is expected that the

animals when dressed will be about 2,200 lbs. It is not often that the prize winners at big exhibitions make good a showing as this.

The corn mill in Wolfville is doing a heavy business Many thought that when the late Mr. Calhoun built the mill there, that he was doing a foolish thing, and one that would not pay. but it has not proved so. Unfortunately Mr. Calhoun died, very suddenly, much regretted by everybody who knew His place has, however, taken by his brother-in-law, G. D. Ellis, who is carrying on the business with a vigor and caution that was not excelled even by the former proprietor. We wish him and all such enterprises continued and increasing succ They are a benefit to every one in the country in which they do business .-Kentville Wedge.

TO RENT.

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

# COLONIAL HOUSE, MONTREAL

DEPARTMENTAL STORE! NOW READY:

A Handsome Catalogue of about 350 pages, profusely illustrated, giving descriptions and prices of the goods we offer for sale, which will be mailed—

HRHH

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

A TRIAL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

### **PROVINCIAL NEWS**

ST. ANDREWS, March 16.-A special train on the C. P. R. that left here on Thursday afternoon at five o'clock in charge of Conductor Mc- 1899 was \$44,832, and over 1898 it was Cluskey, loaded with fertilizer for Houlton, ran into a herd of cattle of George Mowat's that were returning over the track from the Bar road the largest and most important serbeach. Two heifers in calf and a vices, received in 1900, \$4,044 less than yearling bull were killed outright, and it did four years ago, and \$197,800 was

by Sir Wiliam VanHorne, driven for Water street today attached to a fore responsible for but a small part sleigh in which were seated H. A. of the \$67,427 increased expenditure of D'Almaine and J. Webber, who held the past two years. the ribbons.

A pair of ponies for the use of himself and family during the coming sumer, purchased by E. Maxwell, architect, of Montreal, at Truro, N. S., last week, are expected to arrive here on Monday by C. P. R. and will be taken charge of by J. McDade, gar-

Canon Ketchem, who threatened with la grippe and for some days past confined to his room, is on the mending hand.

John Main, aged 81 years, a native

of Scotland, and since 1828 a resident of this province, part of the time in St. John, but mostly in St. Andrews, died on Thursday last. His remains were interred in the rural cemetery. Rev. J. C. Ber at the

house and grave. Mrs. G. G. Grimmer, who for some time past has been very sick at her lodgings in Kennedy's hotel, is improving. Mrs. James Stoop, suffering from an attack of pneumonia at the of her brother, Nathan Treadwell, has passed the crisis of

MOADAM JUNCTION, March 18.-M. C. Dunn returned on Thursday last from Montreal with his son Ernest, who had been under treatment for abscess. The young lad is doing well. J. Dibbin, clerk in Mr. Hungerford's office, had a narrow escape from death on Saturday. He was boarding a moving train when his foot slipped. He was dragged a few yards and then rolled under the car. His movements were noticed by the egineer, who stopped the train just in time to prevent fatal accident. Mr. Dibbin escaped with only a few scratches and a general shaking up.

Mrs. Fred Nason, who has been very ill for some weeks, as slowly recover-

A quiet wedding took place the other evening at the residence of the bride's father, when Miss Etta Nason was united in marriage to Wm. Rushton. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. McLean of Harvey, assisted by Rev. Mr. Boyd of this place. The happy couple have the best wishes of hosts of friends.

SUSSEX, N. B., March 20.-The rink was opened for the benefit of the hockey team last night, when races and sports were held. The first event was a "snow-shoe race." This afforded great fun for the spectators. The racers did 'nore "falling down" and "picking themselves up" than running. It was won by W. Fairweather. Next came the boys' half-mile, which young Warwick won. He is a fast little racer, and by practice will make a match for most boys much larger than he is. Following came the hockey match (burlesque). The principal feature of the costumes was the size of clothes several boys could wear. Be-tween pillows and springs they grew to be quite a size. The fat man's race was won by R. Gross. The half-mile (open), the mile and obstacle races, were won by Will McLeod. The attendance was quite large. After the sports the spectators had an hour's skating. Tonight is the closing night of the Alhambra rink for this season. Miss Annie Folkins leaves by C. P R. today for Boston for an extended visit. Mrs. M. Teakles left on Saturday last for Montreal, where she wil have an operation for a tumor.

CAMPOBELLO Char. Co., March 16. On Monday the death took place of Miss Mary Farmer, daughter of Mrs. and the late John Farmer. Death was due to consumption. The deceased was aged 23 years and 5 months. On Tuesday the death of Mrs. Estella Lank, beloved wife of Edward Lank, occurred Death was due to consumption. Deceased was in the 29th year of her age. She formerly belonged at Bridgetown, N. S., and came here a few years ago. Both bodies were interred in the Episcopal cemetery on Thursday afternoon.

Wednesday, Gerald Leroy, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Calder, aged 1 year and 3 months, died and was buried on Friday.

A. W. Hickson has been called hom to Kings county this week by the death of his father, and Mrs. Henry Mitchell to her former home in St. Stephen by the death of her father, amuel Almond.

UNIVERSITY OF ST, JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITI OF COLLEGE, March 18.—This is a week of festivities at old St. Joseph's. The "green flag" floats gally in the spring breezes, and Ireland's patron saint is again remembered. On Sunday there were held religious exercises suitable to the pression. to the occasion. In the evening the students listened to a beautiful ser-mon preacted by the Rev. A.B.O'Nelli, C. S. C. A banquet was the chief

feature of the rejoicing. On Tuesday, the feast of St. John the Baptist, the Rev. A. Cormier will lecture on his Paris trip.

FREDERICTON, March 19.—The highway bridge over the Keswick river at Cardigan fell into the stream yesterday. It was a single span of one hundred and fifty feet, and was old and rotten.

The census commissioners of the several courties were here today in conference with Provincial Commissioner Haddow.

Geo. T. Harper, employed with J. Clark & Son, has purchased a house and lot on Brunswick street near the parliament buildings and will erect a \$2,500 residence at meet.

once.

The concert given last evening in the Opera House for the benefit of the orphans, under the auspices of the A. O. H., was a big success. Mrs. F. G. Spencer and J. A. Kelly of St. John were in spleadid voice and made a most favorable impression

Children Cry for CASTORIA BUDGET DEBATE.

(Continued from Page Three.) figures for the past four years: 1897, penditure and gave the following \$727,186; 1898, \$727,049; 1899, \$749,644; 1900, \$794,476. The increase in 1900 over

\$67,427. The speaker next took up the branches of the public service, which are responsible for this largely increased expenditure. Education, one of two cows maimed. Mr. Mowat has expended on public works last year, made a claim on the C. P. R. Co. for an increase of only \$2,000 in four years. The amount spent for agricultures. A pair of spirited bay colts, owned ture was only \$4,864 more in 1900 than it was in 1898. These three great branthe first time to harness, passed down ches of the public service are there-

The speaker then entered into consideration of the debt of the province, which he said was \$2,851,086.29 on October 31st last, an increase during the year of \$114,788.10. He contended that if the present rate of in crease in the debt was maintained for the next four years the interest charge in that time will increase by \$16,695. He also noted the fact that there are large overdrafts at the bank on lunatic asylum account, and the bank charges the province interest on that overdraft, and it is being paid, al-though it does not show in the auditor general's report.

Taking up the increased expenditure, Mr. Flemming stated that the increase last year over the previous year was only \$1,200. He also showed that the salaries and travelling ex-penses of this department are taken from the grant to agriculture when they should be charged to executive government. Salaries, travelling ex-penses and contingencies of the agrioultural department the last two years amounted to over \$8,000, which is nearly \$2,000 more than was given to butter and cheese factories and skim-

ming stations. Contingencies is a controllable expenditure, but instead of keeping down the expenses under this head, the government increased it last year by nearly \$3,000. Fault is found by gentlemen on the other side of the house with the opposition for criticising the contingent account, claiming that it is made up of small items. He submitted as a business proposition that the business man who found his expenditures exceeding his income would go carefully over that expenditure and by reducing it a little here and there would bring it within the bounds of his income. Too much is also spen on the executive government and tra velling expenses. Executive govern-ment cost the country last year \$30.193.78.

It being six o'clock the house, took

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Flemming, continuing his speech on the budget, first referred to the very large sums received by some nembers of the executive. Hon. Mr. Pugsley, he said, received from the province last year \$3,500, although he was attorney general for only one month of the fiscal year, and he may have received, as well, a portion of the \$619 paid out for settling succession duties. Hon. Mr. McKeown, who is generally supposed to receive a salary as a member of the executive, got from the province last year no less than \$1,214.30.

Taking up the question of public printing, Mr. Flemming said that this cost the province last year \$12,978.13, nearly \$1,000 more than in 1899. This item has been enticed year after year. A few years ago a member of the house looked carefully into this matter and stated that by a system of tender and competition the public printing of the province could be done for about one-half of what it now cost. He contended that the government had not dealt with this matter in a business like manner. He next refer red to the expenditure on steel bridges. He said that steel bridges are now being built for the province, under tender and competition, at 4.97 cents per pound, whereas under the previous policy the bridges cost 7.98 cents per pound. Had the bridges been built by ender and contract in 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900, when twelve bridges were erected. \$35,000 would have been saved to the province. He thought that the bridge investigation had been a good thing for the taxpayers and that the government would do well to more frequently take the advice of the op-

"Harry Wilton," owned by Wm. Mc Leod. Samuel Hunter and Wm. Holman put up their money and pulled off a road race between upper and lower corner this morning between the two horses. The arrangements were mile heats, best three in five, but two heats sufficed to satisfy Mr. Holman that "Wilton" had too much speed. Notwithstanding that the race took place between seven and eight a. m., a large crowd lined the entire distance and packed the finish. The officials were: Starter, Jesse Prescott; patrol judge, Dr. Murray; finish judges, Geo. Barnes, George Myers and David Robinson. The feature of the race was that in the first heat "Flori" was driven by Miss Alice Arnold, daughter of his owner, but as Mr. Holman was dissatisfied with the finish of the

first heat, he drove the second and came out much farther behind. Mr. Lawson, grand secretary of the Independent Order of Good Templars, has written H. W. Folkins to consult the leading and temperance people with regard to holding a meeting to

Geo. W. Fowler, M. P., is having a building erected on Main street on part of the Sheriff Freeze lot. ipper part is to be used as a hall, the lower flat is divided and will be occupled by the Sussex steam laundry, and on office for himself. Hon. Mr. Farris paid the Sussex

dairy school a visit last week. Hammond Vale has been visited by burglars and has applied to the stidiary magistrate for his aid to bring them to justice.

MR. APPLEBY said he believed this province never had a government that took so much he (Hazen) had never asked the govcare of the public interests as the pre- ernment to pay that sum and he was sent one.

Mr. Porter said no charge of a grave



THE NEW BABY

Opens up a new world to the loving mother. If it is a strong, healthy baby that new world is a world of happiness. If it is a weak, fretful child the new world is full of anxiety. It has been proven in thousands of cases, that the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes all the difference between strength and weakness in children. Healthy, happy mothers have healthy, happy children. "Favorite Prescription" gives the mother strength to give her child. It makes the baby's advent practically painless and promotes the secretion of the nourishment necessary to the healthful feeding of the nursing child. ens up a new world to the loving

child.

"I have been using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and can say it is just what you advertise it to be," writes Mrs. Victor J. Hadin, of Leonardsville, Riley Co., Kansas. "I began taking it just two months before baby came and was greatly benefited by its use. The doctor who attended me said I did about as well as any one he had seen (as I was sick only about three hours), and also that your 'Favorite Prescription' wits 'one patent medicine' which he did have faith in. We now have a darling baby boy, strong and healthy, who weighed nine pounds when born. During this month he has gained three and one-half pounds. Have never given him one dose of medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medicals

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, sent *free* on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. MANAGER WALL WAR STANDED IN THE STANDARD OF TH

character had been made against the government. The people are tired of the old way of over-expenditure. Mr. Osman felt that the whole house agreed with Mr. Flemming in his sympathy with the schoool teach-

ers, who ought to be better paid. Mr. Copp regretted that there was not a larger revenue. If he had any criticism to offer upon the administra tion it was that they do not levy enough taxes and collect sufficient re venue, so that they might have mor to spend. He thought that Hon. Mr. Pugsley was entitled to every dollar he received. He is an able man and deserves large pay.

MR. HAZEN

was the next speaker. He had listened in vain for a single argument from the four gentlemen who had followed the member from Carleton. He wish ed to congratulate Mr. Flemming upon the eloquent and able speech which he had made in the house today. He (Hazen) thought that the budget

speech of the provincial secretary was a dismal dirge, delivered with great solemnity. This heaven-born financier is compelled to come down to this house and admit that he has a deficit of \$42,000 and large overdrafts in several of the departments. The current and that in spite of the fact that the succession duties brought in \$19,000 more than was estimated. If this large and unexpected amount from succession duties had not come into the provincial treasury, the deficit last year would have been \$60,000. Territorial revenue has fallen off and an addition has been made to the debt of \$114,000 and there are larger overdrafts than ever before in public works and lunatic asylum accounts. He did not think that the provincial secretary had estimated the receipts as closely as a careful secretary could have done and he was wider off the mark with respect to expenditure than he was in The expenditure exceeded the estimates in almost every department. The province is running very close to the wind with respect to its receipts and expenditures. Deficits are being piled up year after year and where is it going to end? Where is the money to come from to meet the increased interest charges ? The house and the country were led to believe by the provincial secretary that extraordinary expense was entailed last year by the fall freshets. They put that statement in the lieutengovernor's speech,

was absolutely false. No more dis-graceful thing had ever been done in any legislature in this dominion than this of the present administration in putting a statement which they knew to be false in the mouth of the lieutenant governor and for the purpose of misleading the people of the prov

Referring to the expenses of

THE BRIDGE INVESTIGATION, by the committee, as reported to the house last session, were \$2,088.97, in addition to which the committee subsequently allowed \$300 for copies of the evidence, which copies were asked for by Mr. Emmerson, who was not a member of the committee. When the provincial secretary asked to have the sum of \$6,000 voted to pay the costs of the bridge investigation he (Hazen) pointed out that the sum was too arge by one half. The committee authorized only less than \$2,400 of expenses, and yet the government has made the bill as large as possible in order to discredit the committee. The government paid Hon. Dr. Pugsley \$1,540 for attending on the committee at fifteen sittings, and yet that gentleman had the audacity to come into the house and vote to whitewash the Then the government paid the St. John Telegraph the sum of \$250 for printing and circulating the speeches made by the government supporters in the house, a payment entirely without justification. They paid Mr. Winslow, an official in the public works department, the sum of \$100 for appearing before the commit-tee to give evidence. Then they paid \$900 to Dr. Stockton as his (Hazen's counsel. He would tell the house that prepared to pay his own counsel. Mr. Hazen then took up the public

debt. During four years it had increased nearly half a million dollars, showing rash and reckless management. Interest charges have increased \$39,000 in ten years. Last year the province paid nearly \$140,000 in-The province is going behind every year, despite the fact that it is getting \$90,000 in taxes which it did not have a few years ago. A large share of this comes out of St. John The provincial secretary says that because of loans for permanent bridges are reduced to provide interest and sinking fund. All the money borrowed for this purpose has not been expended on permanent steel structures, large share of it has been put in temporary works and wooden bridges thus burning the candle at both ends.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES. Mr. Hazen then took up the question of travelling expenses. These expenses average \$848.80 for each member of the executive. It would be wiser to increase the salaries of the members of the government, stipulat that the members shall reside at Fred ericton, and do away with uncertain travelling expenses. Taking up the amounts paid to the attorney general Mr. Hazen said that the province had paid last year \$7,308 for legal expen ses, outside of the salary and travel ling expenses of the attorney general, and the sums paid for prosecutions in circuit courts. In addition to the travelling expenses we have the sum of \$540 paid for cab hire to J. A. Edwards of Fredericton. Upon the item of immigration Mr. Hazen said that the policy adopted had not justified the money spent. The money would be profitably expended building up our own land and making it more attractive to our young men. We have the statement of the surveyor general that last year 50 people, including children, came to this province, at an average cost of \$167.40 each. This was a pretty large sum to pay for a few immigrants. The most of the money spent on immigration, nearly \$8,000 last year, goes to Mr. Hickman for delivering a lecture now and then in the cities of England. The better policy to pursue would be to employ some good man who had come out from the old country, to return and move around among the farmers and other desirable immigrants.

Taking up the report of the public works department, the speaker said that it was a most inadequate report, and did not show how the money had been expended upon the several bridges. He suggested that the honorable chief commissioner in future publish a report similar that of the province of Nova Scotia. Hon. Mr. Labillois said that a sheet giving detailed expenditure upon each bridge had been sent to the printer of the public works report, but had been omitted by the printer.

THE TWO-PRICE BRIDGES. Mr. Hazen said that in that case the chief commissioner should have thrown the report back upon the hands of the printer. Mr. Hazen reviewed briefly the history of the bridge investigation, and said that the government had now adopted the course with respect to bridge building which he had dvocated last year. Ten bridges were investigated last year and it shown that the cost had been 9 1-4 cents a pound. The present premier sors to the winds, had called for tend ers, and the bridges now being built will cost the province at the rate of less than six cents a pound The four bridges which will be built this year will cost on an average 4 3-4 cents per pound, which is just half the price paid for the ten bridges that were investigated last year. The Kingston and Marysville bridges that were not completed and not investigated last year have since been finished. The Kingston bridge cost 7.32 cents per pound, which is \$12,674 more than it would have cost if built as cheaply as the Tobique bridge. The Marysville bridge cost \$8,458 more than t should have done, so that the two bridges cost \$21.133 more than they would cost under the new arrange ment. He had no hesitation in sayin that an enormous sum of money had been wasted on these bridges, and that out of the \$570,000 paid for bridges, at least \$100,000 had bee thrown away just as much as if it had been cast into the Bay of Fundy.

With regard to the

EASTERN EXTENSION CLAIM, this money had been placed in the estimates as current receipts. It had been expected that it would be used to create a fund of some kind, but now it will be all dissipated in a few years. Leaving out this sum of \$270,000, and also the amount of overdrafts which had been placed in the estimates, the nt only were able to show a surplus of about \$4,000, and as \$8,000 of their receipts consisted of a fishery claim which was not likely to be paid, they had practically no surplus at all, but a deficit.

In conclusion, he felt that he had trespassed too long on the house, but he considered it his duty to point out the financial short-comings of the government. He would yield to no man in his faith of New Brunswick, and he believed that in its farming lands, its fisheries and its forests we possessed a great natural heritage of incalculable value. He had faith also in its people. No province produced better men or women. As long as we produce such men and women we need never despair of the future of New Brunswick.

OTHER SPEAKERS. The debate was continued by Mr.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie. The motion that the speaker leave the chair was carried, after which the house went into committee of supply and passed the paragraph of the speech from the throne referring to the granting of supplies to his majesty, after which the committee reported progress.

Supply was made the order of the day for Wednesday, and the house adjourned at 12.50 a. m.

A GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 20.—This was election day in East Queens, P. E. Island, and the government candidate is elected. With nine polls to hear from, McKinnon has a majority of 371 over Martin.

The polls yet to come in will not change the general result.

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

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

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

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



ST. STEPHEN.

Address, with Cash.

General News from the Banks of the St. Croix.

ST. STEPHEN, March 19.-John F Haney, a well known resident of Deer Island, died at his home at Chocolate Cove on Saturday last.

Professor R. W. Wilson, the well known phrenologist of Oak Bay, is about to establish psychical research clubs here for the investigation of phenomena in all its branches.

J. Vroom, town clerk, is confined to his home by a slight illness. Mrs. J. W. Leeman and her head milliner are visiting the openings in Boston and New York.

Oak Hall has opened a tailoring department under the management of Clifford Vanstone, who has been connected with leading tailoring establishments here and on the Pacific coast for some years.

Hill S. Young is quite serously ill a his home at Oak Bay. Geo. Maguire of Truro, recently ap-

the cemetery grounds. Refrest were served at the house and a most pleasant and lively time was enjoyed. Quite a number of the members Hampton L. O. L., No. 57, drove to Kingston last night on a fraternal visit to L. O. L. No. 65, other visitors from Greenwich, White Head, and other places being also present, including the county master of Kings West, and James White. Four candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the last degree, and one into the Blue degree. Refreshments were served and speeches made, carrying the company well into the early hours of the morning. The Hampton contingent reached home about 6 a. Burchill, Hon. Mr. Hill, Mr. Burns and having had what they declared to be royal time.

It is said that Noah Barnes has rented his house on the hill to George Waterbury of St. John for the summer months. Mr. Barnes and his family remove to his farm on the Lakeside

The curling season has closed and the winners of the home matches are announced. The Percy Humphrey silver medal, the prize in the President ersus Vice President contest, has fallen to Wm. H. March.

The E. G. Evans' points gold medal alls to J. E. Whittaker, who is also the winner of the G. M. Wilson silver rink medal. The Evans silver rink medal was

won by Fred A. McAndrews. The T. McA. Stewart silver medal,

the prize of the Married versus Single match, is to be held this year by Fred Barnes, of the singles, who also is the winner of T. C. Donald's silver medal

The married men are in for a supper for their bachelor fellow members, which will be duly honored when it

The rink is now open for the rest of the season as a skating rink, a small entrance fee being charged. Thos. H. Carvell, president of the Hampton Liberal Conservative Club, has accepted a position similar to that he held with the Ossekeag Stamping Company, with a concern at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, at a remuner tive salary. He will be much missed in the club and his friends generally. It is much to be regretted that Mrs.

Carvell's health is in anything but a

satisfactory condition.

SECURITY

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Carter's Little Liver Pills Must Bear Signature of

ment sport



CURE SICK HEADACHE

A Great

**PROFESS** 

PRES

This Comps ducks, turkeys an advisable in the about the extensi Experimental Far ments was simply failing to make e Canada has sent dian public today done much for the today looking for THIS IS THE GE

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BOVE CONDITIONS.

John, N. B.



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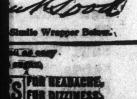
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### NINETEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

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

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

### THE CANADIAN DRESSED POULTRY COMPANY, LTD.

(TO BE INCORPORATED)

CAPITAL STOCK, ...... \$450,000

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ontario.

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

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

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

OBJECT OF THE COMPANY.

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

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

"WELL-TO-DO FARMERS FATTEN CHICKENS. "I did not find the men who fatten chickens in Britain were poor farmers who had no other means of making a living. In Canada there is an idea that it is only poor farmers who can do nothing else who may reise chickens. The people who raise and fatten chickens in England are to be found south of London, between London and the English Channel, on about the richest part of the island, with the finest situation, close to the best markets. These are the men who have developed the chicken fattening industry, not the far-away, ignorant, incapable and poor farmers, but the men who are in the best position as to locality and soll of any in the British Isles. Then across the Channel, in the North of France also, chicken raising is carried on; so that in the two parts of the European countries which are the righest we find chicken-fattening. The business is not for the out-of-way farmer of Canada alone. I LEARN ALSO THAT THERE IS MONEY IN THE BUSI-NESS, and instead of reasoning that out in the abstract, let me tell you in simple narrative what I found when last year I made the acquaintance of a chicken-fattener near Uckfield, who is known as one of the best poultry-fatteners in Britain. I had got the name of Mr. Samuel Taylor from one of the leading poultry dealers in London. When I got to his place I found Mr. Taylor was a successful farmer. FE HAD BEGUN LIFE AS A FARM LABORER WITHOUT CAPITAL. When I visited him he had a fine farm-steading and was doing a prosperous business. I would not like to say how much money the chicken-fattening business brought him in; but I would not be surprised to learn that the annual net balance was over 1,000 pounds (five thousand dollars a year). This man had begun life as a farm laborer, and by sticking to this business had made money out of it. Chicken-fattening is not to be sneered at as a small affair."

SMALT, CAPITAL REQUIRED. The amount of capital required by a farmer will be very small as he can begin raising them in as small a way as he likes, and as his profits grow he can increase the number , making this a grand investment for either farmers or their wives, and those who either cannot afford to keep up a large farm or who through some infirmity or poor health are not able to attend to the heavy duties of heavy farming. It is not necessary to employ cription of the "cramming mach use it, it is one of the most approved methods of feeding chickens; the machine is simply a hopper or reservoir about the shape and size of a large pail, on a stand about four feet from the ground, at the bottom of the hopper is the cylinder of a pump. What may be about three inches in diameter. The piston rod is connected with the lever to be worked by a man's foot. When the foot is pressed down that pumps the stuff out. At the bottom of the cylinder of the pump there is an opening or small nozzle to which is connected a rubber tube about the size of the little finger and about ten inches long. Different sizes of tubes are used for chickens and turkeys, When the cramming process is begun the hopper is filled. A boy hands out a chicken to the operator. He opens the chicken's beak with one hand, then slips the tube down the throat. The tube is moistened with the food, the mixture being an oleaginous one. One stroke of his foot, with his hand across the chicken's breast gives the chicken its breakfast or its dinner as the case may be. An expert chicken man with a boy to help him, and in some cases two boys, will feed from 300 to 350 chickens an hour. There is nothing cruel or brutal

The following shows the average cost with freight on usual basis (not express) of laying down and selling

	Per Pair.
Original cost of chickens.	
Cost of shipping cases	3 "

These figures show the total cost of some chickens per pair which were shipped to Mr. James Ruddin, St. John's market, Liverpool, England, and which met with a ready sale at eight pence (sixteen cents) per pound. As they weighed eleven pounds per pair they were actually sold for one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair just think for one moment—one dollar and seventy-six cents for a pair of chickens in England, and yet it is only a fair market price there, and the profits are equally as good if not better on turkeys, geese and ducks. Mr. Ruddin wrote as follows about the shipment: "I was agreeably surprised at the all round excellence of your small experimental shipment of Canadian capons (chickens). On opening the cases the birds were found to be in beautiful condition, and presented a most saleable appearance. After the birds were uncased I hung one to find out how hong it would retain its bright appearance, and found that it became milky white in color as soon as the bird shed dried out of the chilled state; todays later, it is as nice looking as a fresh killed bird. as the bird had dried out of the chilled state; today, five days later, it is as nice looking as a fresh killed bird. I think the price obtained will both please and pay you. It is a fair market price."—THREE FIRMS ALONE INTIMATED THEIR ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO HANDLE ABOUT TWO THOUSAND CASES PER

THE FOLLOWING TABLE shows the difference in weights of representive chickens killed before being fattened and similar chickens after being fattened for thirty-six days-

Before After fattening fattening. With feathers off . ..... 8 lbs. 8 oz. 16 lbs. 4 oz. RAISING POULTRY PAYS.

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

POSSIBILITY OF SUCCESS.

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

THE HEAD OFFICE WILL BE AT HAMILTON, ONTARIO, and from there MR. WILLIAM S. GIL-

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

The Canadian cheese trade brought to Canada something like nineteen million dollars during the year 1906. Our butter trade with England in 1894 amounted to only six hundred thousand dollars, in 1900 it had increased to about four million dollars, and a further increase of two milion dollars has been prophesied for the butter trade this year. In 1891 the exports from Canada of bacon were a little over six hundred thousand, and in 1898 they had grown to eight and a half million dollars worth of pork, a tremendous increase in these few years. Who will say that the dressed poultry trade, considering the suitability of this country to raise poultry in the natural fondness, of all English people particularly, for poultry as a food, has not a fair chance to become a worthy rival of our great cheese industry whoch has already reached about nineteen millions of dollars a year. ADVANTAGE OF BEING A SHAREHOLDER.

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

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

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

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

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

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

CIRSON ARMOUNT. Esq., President, The Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Ltd.,

9 Toronto Street, Toronto.

become a fully qualified shareholder and entitled to all the advantages of the Company as described in the above

### HAMPTON.

Orangemen Paid a Fraternal Visit to Kingston.

Justice Tempered With Mercy-Curling Notes-Going to Pittsburg, Pa.

HAMPTON, Kings Co., March 19.-R. LeBert Tweedie, K. C., took the oath of allegiance to His Majesty King youth imperiling his prospects at the Edward VII, this afternoon, at the Court House history Indee Wadder Court House, before Judge Wedder-

Under the Speedy Trials Act today. Edward Laverton, 16, was arraigned before Judge Wedderburn, charged with stealing candy and cigarettes from the establishment of the Price Marshall Candy Co., Ltd., of Norton. Four youths were implicated in the theft, but two of them were hustled out of the province by their friends, and one was fined \$25 by the magistrate before whom the preliminary examination was held, the fine to stand against his future good conduct. La-verton was sent to jail. Today he pleaded guilty and shed tears of peni-

hood in which he has lived testified to feet. leniency. John Huggard, one of the half, and, in view of all the circumstances, the judge suspended sen- week with him. tence. He, however, brought home to the prisoner the enormity of the of-fense and the direful consequences if ing to remain, has returned to his the law were duly executed upon him.

He expressed his regret to find so intelligent and well recommended a ley were principals in an intelligent and the second se and especially those who, apparntly, had led him into his present trouble,

and warned him that any future dereliction would inevitably bring him to the penitentiary.

The lad thanked the judge for his leniency and good advice, and left same evening. court with clear eye and bright face. Andrew Sherwood will take charge of him and teach him the blacksmith's

Harry Humphrey held a tobogganing party on his grounds last Saturday evening. He has a fine slide, and the pointed to succeed Bev. Stevens in charge of the Western Union office here, is giving excellent satisfaction to

ing fate. He is an English boy, his the patrons of the office. father dead and his mother in the old Miss M. A. Wescott died at her hor country. That he is not naturally at Oak Bay on Sunday. victous was apparent in his face and J. E. Moore & Co.'s portable mill has manner, and a petition signed by a completed its work at Bonny River for great many persons of the neighbor- this season, having cut about 1,200,000

Captain Thomas Calder, who has been quite ill at his home in Calais, is signers, was heard on the boy's be- improving. His father, Captain Alonzo Calder of Deer Island, spent last Rev. W. H. Harding, who went to

> Ray Lambert and Miss Cassie Conley were principals in an interesting event solemnized at Cumming's Cove, Deer Island, on Saturday last.

Frontier company, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, is arranging to give a concert, exhibition drill and grand ball in St. Croix hall on Easter Monday. The Knights of Columbus will give a concert and grand ball in the Opera House at Milltown on the

The Red Men of Calais give an amateur minstrel performance in St. Croix hall on Friday evening under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Rodenbaum of Boston, two very capable instructors. John Russell, census commis for this county, was in town on Monrun extends quite across the creek to day. He is a popular and capable man, and is being generally congratulated on his preferment.

The prominent liberal workers who

were promised government positions before the recent election are growing anxious about the fulfillment of the romises. It is reported that a dismissal or superannuation will precede

A herd of cattle owned by Mr. Lawler of Baileyville, near Calais, has been found to be affected with tuber-culosis/ Mary Trainor, daughter

onerd Newman, an aged and respected resident of Wilson's Beach, is critically ill.

Rev. R. L. Sloggett and Mrs. Sloggett of Houlton, formerly of this town, will leave shortly for an extended visit with Mr. Sloggett's relatives in England. Dr. Frank I. Blair his been confined to his home for some weeks by a severe illness. Mrs. John F. Grant, who has been critically ill and underwent an operation by Dr. Atherton of Fredericton last week, is

### CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

### HAVE LOCKED HORNS.

(Special to Toronto World.)

MONTREAL, March 17. - Ex-Premier Emmerson of New Brunswick, who did not make a fine impression in the house of commons the other day, spent Sunday here with a number of his maritime colleagues, and his presrainor, died at her home at ence in Montreal has given rise to a very interesting rumor concerning very interesting rumor concerning Hon. John Costigan. It is no secret that Hon. Mr. Blair intended Mr. Emmerson for the portfolio to be left vacant by Sir Louis Davies' promo at the eleventh hour Mr. Costigan's boomers came along, and created dif-

The St. John Freeman, an Irish organ, demands in the name of the people, four-fifths of whom have always supported Mr. Blair, a portfolio for John Costigan, and they threaten all sorts of things if the man who drew \$128,000 as a conservative cabinet minister, is not allowed to continue the agreeable occupation as a full-fledged reformer. Mr. Emmerson will, how-ever, make a big fight for the position, and, being a Baptist and an Orange-man, he will have those two powerful organizations in New Brunswick beaind him. The ex-premier's friends leclare that he was promised a portfolio before he would consent to the local leadership and contest West-

### A Letter from W. W. Hubbard.

province, referring to W. S. Tompkins of Southampton, who spoke before the meeting of the Farmers and Dairymen's Association at Fredericton in January. It is my duty as corresponding secretary of the association, to say to your readers and to your nameless correspondent that Mr. Tompkins was invited by the officers, entrusted with getting up the programme, to assist in the discussions and that it was through no wish of his own that he was put on the programme. Mr. Tompkins' utterances on that occasion were practical and pointed and were warmly commended by F. W. Hodson and other speakers who followed him. His ability to produce sheep and other farm products for the market is vouched for by his numerous satisfied customers

Cor. Sec'y F. and D. Association. Sussex, N. B.

The Daily and Weekly Sun are dis-



### SERMON.

A Preacher of Righteousness.

BY REV. JOHN de SOYRES,

The rector of St. John's church, in, of the nanter, yet they try to hear his sermon last Sunday night, spoke note, here and there, of divine music of the work and influence of the great in the uncultured rhapsody. Boston preacher, Phillips Brooks, whose biography has been recently published. Those who had known him, and had listened to his eloquent dis courses, were now enabled to complete their knowledge of his career and to make a fuller and truer estimate of his influence upon the theology of the American church. It was a wonderfully complete and harmonious lifeeverything contributing to the development of his personality, of his influence upon his contemporaries. His parentage and descent were from the best of New England stock, his education at Boston fitted him to return there, after due preparation elsewhere, in the fulness of his powers, as if to an inheritance made ready for him. That which the biography revealed most fully was the solidity of the preliminary education and the constant subsequent study to which the poetic imagination of the orator's soul was con-joined. Very few professed scholars had wider or more exact knowledge of antiquity, and still fewer the same grasp of contemporary thought. But the of Jesus:important fact of his life was his influence in promoting a reaction against Unitarianism, for so long reputed in New England as the only religion for intelligent people. The plous semi-Arianism of Channing had hardened into the aggressive Socinianism of Theodore Parker; and though Unitarianism still included teachers like Freeman Clarke, influential for all pure and noble causes, it was no longer a force, its emptiness as a creed had be-

Phillips Brooks brought into the field no mere theological system, but a living faith, a love for souls emancipated from conventional phrases and shiboleths, a deep conviction which compelled attention and respect. It was not by the artillery of proofs or the authority of councils that he asserted the divinity of Christ. We can realize his method in such a passage as the following:-

"Christ is the word of God. It is "not in certain texts written in the "New Testament, valuable as they "are; it is not in certain words which "Jesus spoke, vast as is their precious-"ness; it is in that which Jesus is that "the great manifestation of God is "made. . . . Through everything He does, through everything He says, there shines the quiet, intense radi-

"ance of conscious Godhead." And again:-"The principle of Christianity is that God was in Christ. Not a Revelation by a book, but by a Being. The possibility of such suprem manifestation of God in Jesus Christ must be in the essential nearness of humanity to divinity." He rightly laid small store by original "proofs" and evidences. "Man does not reach the idea of God by any conscious process. All conscious processes appear to be either the subsequent analysis of what has gone on already unconsciously, or else the support which study and bring to a conviction which already exist on other grounds; very much as the filial impulse or instinct finds itself supported by many considerations of human society, but

not made by any of them." But we must return to the man's own life, a needful comment upon his thought and teaching. After a brilliant course at the university came a trial and a failure as a teacher. He failed to maintain discipline among disorderboys; and he recognized that his path lay elsewhere. And soon came the clear call, and he entered at the seminary of Alexandria, and spent there three years full of intense and

painful study. Not only biblical knowledge, but all other branches of the "Queen of Sciences," engaged his earnest labors.
Chiefly the historical and philosophical aspect of religious thought appealed to him. An admirable classical scholar, he could enter into the niceties of philological argument, while his broad intelligence soared above mere disputes on syllables and accents. Hardly a young man can have prepared himself so thoroughly for the re-sponsibilities and labors of the gospe

He came at last to Boston among friends and kinsfolk, among those who knew him, his origin, family, rearing and education. This was an ordeal in itself. For activity in one's own country, and among one's kinsfolk,—in its way as formidable as the stranger's entry into labors amid scenes and persons all unknown.

Who can describe his preaching?-The internal side, one can never; but the treatment, the free rushing of thought and expression, are in our me-mories. Here are a few selections from his notes for sermons:

(A) "Ellas was a man subject

like passions as we are. General tendency to think "great men greater than we are. Settle it that privilege "belong with character, and then there "work no arbitrary inequality." "And I will not be judged by any that never felt the like." (R. Baxter on his

wife's death.) (B) "The First Fruits of them the slept.—Christ made death seem to be a sleep. He established, that is, that sleep in its two figures. Sleep brings back the energy of the last morning, only with the added wisdom and experience of the first day. So with the resurrection life of Christ. Restored to the image of God, only with the experience of life put in."

It is important to understand that men like Phillips Brooks, Stanley, and those of like opinions, form no third party in the church. Their gospel is meither more nor less than the Gospel of a Crucified Saviour. Their church order is neither more nor less than the order of the church to which they

gave allegiance.

But their distinctive tenet is to ad mit brotherhood with those who some-times deny it to themselves. They dis-like sacerdotalism and ritualism, and yet cannot excommunicate those who may be doing good in their way. They

Their motto, their golden text, found in St. Paul's words to the Philippians:—"Whether in pretence or in truth, Christ is preached; and I herein do rejoice, and yea I will rejoice.' A Broad Churchman of this sort is a large souled Evangelical, a true "Churchman," who hopes, believes and endures all things of his brethren. Perhaps it is true that he was too

disdainful of the minutiae of church order; that he despised too openly even the assumption of any clerica dress; that his indifference for the discussions of synods and church assemblies was too little disguised. But his large heart rose above and beyond these prejudices, and embraced with cordial affection those whose tenets were not his own. When I remind you that the two bishops, Courtney and Hall, who preached in this church at the convention of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, were his attached friends, I have said enough. Let me close with words of his own, the conclusion of his Bohlen Lectures on the Influence

"I dare not, I do not hope, that I have succeeded, but I hope that I have not wholly failed. The idea of Jesus is the illumination and the inspiration of existence. Without it moral life be comes a barren expediency, and social life a hollow shell, and emotional life a meaningless excitement, and intellectual life an idle play or stupid drudgery; without it the world is a puzzle, death a horror, eternity a blank. More and more it shines the only hope of what without it is all darkness. More and more the wild, sad, frightened cries of men who believe nothing, and the calm, earnest, patient prayers of men who believe so much that they long for perfect faith, seem to blend into the great appeal which Philip of Bethsaida made "Lord, show us the Father and Jesus:

it sufficeth us." And more and more the only answer to that appeal seems to come from the same blessed lins that answered Philip. the lips of the Mediator Jesus, who re-"Have I been so long with you and yet hast thou not known me? He that hath seen Me, hath seen the Father.'

Shall I add one testimony from an English bishop, the late Bishop Thor-old, of Winchester, a staunch Evan-gelical of the old school, to whom the teaching of Phillip Brooks had enlarged the outlook and added many consolations?

It is a memorial dedication of a volume of sermons; and the posthumous tribute does as much honor to the writer as to his subject:—

To the Dear Memory of PHILLIPS BROOKS. Bishop of Massachusetts,
Strong, Fearless, Tender, Eloquent,
Incapable of Meanness,
Biszing with Indignation at all Kings of
Wrong,
His Heart and Mind Deep and Wide as the
Ocean at His Door,
Simple and Transparent as a Child,
Keen with all the Keenness of His Race,
This Volume is Inscribed

en with all the Keenness of His Katthis Volume is Inscribed
By a Brother Across the Water,
Who Cherishes His Friendship as a
Treasure Laid up in Heaven,
At the Resurrection of the Just. And yet, as we think with joy and thankfulness upon such a servant of God, St. Paul's warning comes to our

memory, and checks all inordinate

hero worship, all latter day canoniz

"Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but ministers by whom ye believed, even as the Lord gave to every man? I have planted, Apollos water ed, but God gave the increase."

### SUNDAY SCHOOL

The International Lesson.

Lesson XIII .- March 31. REVIEW. Read Isa. 52: 13; 53: 12.

GOLDEN TEXT. He is despised and rejected of men.

DAILY READINGS.

-Isa. 53: 3.

25 M. Matt. 21: 1-17. 26 T. John 12: 20-33. 27 W. Matt. 25: 1-13. 28 Th. Matt. 26: 17-30. Matt. 26: 36-46. Luke 23: 13-26. 31 Su. Luke 23: 35-53.

LESSON HYMNS. In the Cross of Christ I Glory. Saviour, Thy Dying Love. Jesus These Eyes Have Never Seen We Are Watching, We Are Waiting,

MOVEMENT OF THE HISTORY. Time.-One short week, April 1 to 7 s crowded with mighty events, the culminating events of his life. Space.—But the importance of this brief period is shown by the fact that twenty-five of the eighty-nine chapters of the gospels are occupied with the events of this one week, or almost one-

third of the entire history. In Matthew 7 chapters (21-27). In Mark 5 chapters (11-15). In Luke 5 chapters (19-23). In John 8 chapters (12-19).

Place.-Jerusalem and vicinity, including Bethany and the Mount of Olves. Considerable time was spent in the temple.

Note the great day of teaching in th





temple, and on the way to over the Mount of Olives. Learn by heart the outline of events elonging to each of these days.

GREAT TRUTHS. These lessons are crowded wth great truths pertaining to salvation. Em-

phasize:-1. The character of Jesus Christ re vealed by these scenes.

2. What in it should lead us to love

Him and serve Him with all our 3. What we should especially seek to imitate and make part of our own

characters. 4. What great truths are concerning the love of God.

5. What great truths as to the way of redemption from sin.

KEY WORDS AND OBJECTS. Learn these key words and objects uggesting the great truths of the lessons, or select others which may seem more fitting. Key Words. Lesson. Objects. Anointed...... 1......Supper. King..... 2...... Palms. Sought..... 3.....Temple.

Discourses..... Watch...... 5......Virgins. 7......Cup. MJ Prayer..... Betrayal...... 9.....Judas. Tried...... 10., ..... Mockeries. Innocent...... 11....... Pilate. Sacrifice...... 12...... Cross.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS.

Subject:-Events of the Last Week of Jesus' Life, and Their Teachings. I. Saturday, April 1.-What tool place at Bethany on the evening of the Jewish Sabbath? (Lesson 1.) Note down some of the lessons this teaches II. Sunday, April 2.-What specially important action of Christ on this day (Lesson 2.) What was its great lesson?

incidents that are recorded of this day? (Mark 11: 12-19.) Their teach-IV. Tuesday, April 4.-Write down

HI. Monday, April 3.-Name the two

the chief events that filled this great and last day of Jesus' public teaching (Lessons 3-6.) What was Christ's great object in these things? V. Wednesday, April 5.-What Jesus supposed to have done on

VI. Thursday, April 6.-What marked events belong to the evening of this day? (Lessons 7, 8.) The significance of each? VII. Friday, April 7. — Name the great events that filled this last day of



### SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

March 19—Str St Croix, 1964, Pike, from Boston, W G Lee, mdse and passengers. Coastwise—Schs Cittzen, 46, Woodworth, from Bear River; Rita and Rhoda, 11, Ingalls, from Grand Harbor. March 20—Str Loyalist, 2525, Heeley, from London via Halifax, Furness, Withy and Co, general. loastwise Schs Harry Morris, 98, McLean m Quaco; barge No 1, 439, Wadman, from Parrsboro.

March 21.—Str Alcides, 2181, Stitt, from Glasgow, Schofield and Co. general.

Coastwise.—Schs Wood Bros, 68, Kingston, from Quaco; Glide, 89, Black, from do; Ernest Fisher, 30, Gough, from do; Thelma, 48, Milner, from Annapolis.

Cleared. March 19-Str Tugela, Schlossman, for Cape Town.

Coastwise—Schs R P S, Hatfield, for Port Greville; Susie N, Merriam, for Port Greville; R Carson, Sweet, for Quaco; Nellie Watters, Eishop, for do.

March 20—Sch E H Foster, Delong, for Dectars.

Boston.
Sch Flash, Tower, for Boston.
Cosstwise—Str Springhill, Cook, with barge
No 2, for Parrsboro; schs Susan and Annie,
Merriam, for do; L M Ellis, Lent, for Westport; Eliza Bell, Wadlin, for Beaver Herbor;
Harry Morris, McLean, for Quaco; Yarmouth
Packet, Shaw, for Yarmouth; Elihu Burritt,
Spicer, for Harborville.
March 21.—Str St Croix, Pike, for Boston.
Sch Sebago, Hunter, for St Georges Gre-

coastwise—Sehs Wanita, Apt, for Annapo-Coastwise—Sens Wentta, Apt., for Annapo-lis; Glide, Black, for Quaco; Ernest Fisher, Gough, for do; Little Annie, Poland, for Back Bay; Garfield White, Seely, for Point Wolfe; Clarissa, Sullivan, for Meteghan; Beulah, Elis, for Quaco.

### DOMESTIC PORTS.

Arrived.

At Halifax, March 19, str Manchester Commerce, from Manchester for St John.

HALIFAX, N S, March 18—Ard, strs Loyalist, from London; Ulunda, from Liverpool via St Johns, NF; Ocamo, from St John; Glencoe, from St Johns, NF, At Port Spain, Feb 27, sch Hugh John Ritcey, from Lockeport, NS; March 2, str Erna, Brufin, from St John.

HALIFAX, NS, March 16—Ard, str Lake Champlain, from Liverpool.

HALIFAX, NS, March 17—Ard, str Halifax, from Boston.

Sailed From East London, Feb 8, bark Armenia, Anderson, for Buenos Ayres, From Halifax, 17th inst, str Lake Cham-plain, for St John. From Halifax, 16th inst, str Evangeline,

#### BRITISH PORTS. Arrived.

At Liverpool, March 19, str Vancouver from Portland.
BIRKENHEAD, March 16—Ard, str Briardent, from Halifax.
PLYMOUTH, March 20—Ard, sir Patricia, from New York for Hamburg.
QUEENSTOWN, March 19—Ard, str Lustania, from St John; and Halifax for Livergood. At Bristol, March 21, str Etolia, from Port

- Salled. From Bermuda, March 9, sch Sainte Marie, McNally, for St John. GLASGOW, March 16—Sid, str Sarmatian, for Portland. LIVERPOOL, March 16—Sid, strs Ontar-

ian (from Glasgow), for Halifax and Philadelphia; Parisian, for Halifax via Moville, SHIELDS, March 15—Sid, str Devona, for Portland.

LONDON, March 17—Sid, str Dahome, for Halifax and St John, NB.

MOVILLE, March 17—Sid, str Parisian (from Liverpool), for Halifax.

LIVERPOOL, March 19—Sid, str Lake Superior, for St John and Halifax.

CARDIFF, March 19—Sid, str Leuctra, for St John.

LIVERPOOL, March 19—Sid, brig Curlew, for Halifax.

At Bridgeport, March 15, sch Stella Maud, rom St John. from St John.

At Buenos Ayres, Feb 7, bark Arizona, Foote, from Montevideo.

At New York, March 10, sch Elwood Burton, McLean, from St John.

PORTLAND, Me, March 16—Ard, str Louisburg, from Louisburg; schs Valdare, from Bear River, NS, for Boston; W L Elkins, from St John, NB, for New York; Eben H King, from Eastport for do, and all proceeded.

ceeded.
PORTLAND, Me, March 16—Ard, strs Norwegian, from Glasgow; Norge, from Louisburg, CB.
NEW YORK, March 17—Ard, bark Athena, NEW YORK, March 17—Ard, bark Athena, from Colastine via Bermuda; sch Nantasket, from Trindad via Bermuda.

BOOTHBAY, Me, March 17—Ard, sch E C Gates, from Calais; Quebay, from St John.

SALEM, Mass, March 16—Ard, sch Wm Jones, from St John for New York.

PORTLAND, Me, March 18—Ard, strs Assyrian, from Antwerp; Dominion, from Liverpool; schs Metropolis, from Eastport for Boston; Lyra, from St John for Salem; Rowena, from do for Boston; Tay, from do for do; G H Petry, from do for New York.

BOOTHBAY, March 18—Ard, schs Judge Low, from Calais; Annie A Booth, from St John; winnie Lowry, from do: Sallie E Ludlam, from do; Swanhilda, from Annapolis; Alice Maud, from St John; Prudent, from do; R S Graham, from do.

MONTEVIDEO, March 18—Ard, barks Altona, from Both, from St John; Prudent, from St John; Frudent, from St John

tona, from Bridgewater, NS; Hattle G, Dixon, from do.

SALEM, Mass, March 18—Ard, sch Kioka, from St John to Salem (for orders.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, March 18—Ard, schs Helen G King, from Perth Amboy, for Portland; Nellie Eaton, from South Amboy, for Eastport and North Lubee; Bonnie Doon and Wm Jones, from St John for New York; Nimrodo, from do for Citi Island (for orders); Ravola, from do for Newport; Eugene Borda, from Hurricane Island for Arnapolis. NEW YORK, March 19-Ard Str Cymric from Liverpool.

At Bridgeport, March 17, sch Otis Miller, from St John.

At Bridgeport, March 17, seh Otis Miller, from St John.

At Sartarel, March 16, seh Cheslie, Merriam, from New York.

At Port Reading, March 13, barktn Antilla, Read, from New York.

At Rio Janeiro, Feb 14, bark Gazelle, Green, from Savannah.

HOSTON, March 17—Ard, strs Eva, from Louisburg, CB; Boston, from Yarmouth, NS; Prince George, from Yarmouth.

BOSTON, March 16—Ard, strs Bohemian, from Liverpool; Sylvania, from do; Bostonian, from Louisburg.

From Halifax, 16th inst, str Helitax, for Halifax.

SALEM, Mass, March 19—Ard, schs Three Sisters, from Boston for New York; Nellie Eaton, from South Amboy for Eastport.

Returned, sch Oriole.

NEW LONDON, Conn, March 19—Ard, schs Gold Seeker, from New York for Weymouth, NS; Annie E Larder, from New York for Geng, NF; Keanchec, from New York for Calais.

BREMEN, March 20-Ard, str Karlsruhe BREMEN, March 20—Ard, str Karistune, from New York.
BUENOS AYRES. Feb 16—Ard, sch Gypsum Emperor, from Bear River, etc; 20th, bark W W McLaughlan, from Annapolis, NS.
At New York, March 20, bark Strathisle, from Boston; schs A P Emerson, Maxwell; Wm Jones, McLean; Bonnis Doon, Chapman; and Abbie Keast, Erb, from St John; Sarah C Smith, from Maine port.
At Mobile, March 19, sch Sirocco, Bodden, from Grand Manan.

Cleared. At New York, March 18, barktn Antigua Jackson, for Yarmouth.
At Port Reading, March 16, sch Canaria,
Darling, for St John.
At Carrabelle, Fla, March 19, sch Arthur
M Gibson, Milbery, for St John.

From New York, March 17, sch Viola, for Ya mouth.

NEW LONDON, Conn, March 17—Sid, sch
Avis, from St John, NB, for Bridgeport.

DUTCH ISLAND HARBOR, R I, March 18
—Sid, sch Pardon G Thompson, from Provi-

Sid, sch Pardon G Thompson, from Providence for St John.

From Pensacola, March 17, sch Florence R.

Hewson, Patterson, for Clenfuegos.

From Fernandina, March 18, sch Gladstone, Robinson, for West Indies.

Ship George T Hay, Spicer, from New York for Melbourne, Jam 26, lat 1 S, lon 27 W.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—Sid strs Memnon, for Avonmouth via Halitax; Crewe, for Louisburg, CB; schs Three Sisters, for New York: E M Sawyer, from Weehawken for Lubec; Monitor, for Shelburn and Lockport, NS: Narka, for Lunenburg, NS.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 17.—Sid, schs Fraulein, Ayr, Griqualand and Annie Louise Lockwood. Lockwood.

MACHIAS, Me, March 19—Sid, schs Wm
Cobb, from Calais for New York; Viola May, rom do for do. TRAPANI, March 12—Sld, bark Aquila, for

Jalifax. MEMORANDA.

CITY ISLAND, March 17—Bound south, schs Walter Miller, from St John, NB; Rebecca W Huddell, from St John, NB; Beaver, from St John, NB; Romeo, from St John, NB; John, NB; Boarver, from St John, NB; Boarver, from St John, NB; Mary F Pike, from Calais, Me.

CITY ISLAND, March 16—Bound south, schs Frank and Ira, from St John, NB; Rews, from St John, NB; Eric, from St John, NB; Rosa Mueller, from St John, NB.

BROW HEAD, March 18—PSd, str Vancouver, from Portland for Liverpool.

In port at Buenos Ayres, Feb 8, bark Carrie L Smith, Classon, to load hides and wood at Ruenos Ayres or Rosario for New York or Beston. MEMORANDA.

or Boston. In port at Bermuda, March 14, bark Sayre, Cogswell, from Port Spain for New York, re-

dos.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 17.—Passed schs Alice T Boardman, from Weehawken for Eastport; Pardon G Thompson, from Providence for St John; McLure, from Elizabethport for Halifax; J R Dawson, from New York for Lunenburg, NS; I V Dexter, from Nova Scotia, bound west (latter lost frommst).

from Nova Scotia, bound west (latter lost topmast).

ST. THOMAS, March 2.—Sch V. T. H., Capt. Delay, from Bear River for Cientuegos, put in here yeaterday in distress, having encountered very heavy weather, during which she lost deckload of lumber, boat, etc., and the vessel is leaking. A three-masted schooner, apparently in distress, was passed Thursday off Sombrero.

Feb. 26.—Sch Harold J Parks, Captain Young, which salled from here last month for Heilifax, with old iron (before reported) put back here yesterday in a leaky condition.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. NEW YORK, March 16—The lighthouse inspector of the Third district gives notice that the iron buoys throughout the Third Lighthcuse district, which were taken up during the winter, will from this date forward be returned to their respective stations as soon as practicable.

as soon as practicable.

BOSTON, March 18 Commander Patch of the First Lighthouse district, gives notice that Gilley Ledge buoy, No 1, a black painted spar, was reported adrift from its position in Southwest Harbor, Me, March 12. It will be replaced as soon as practicable.

### DEATHS.

COCHRANE.—At the home of his father-in-law, M. Nicholson, Petiteodiac, N. B., Merch 15th, William O. Cochrane, aged 31 OGAN-In this city, March 19th, Thoma Logan, aged 87 years, a native of Cole-raine, Ireland, and a resident of this city for the last sixty-one years, leaving two

McGINITY.—At Moncton, March 10th, of paralysis, Mrs. Thos. McGinity, mother of Owen McGinity, aged 74 years.

REID.—At Fairville, St. John Co., on March 20th, Marshall Reid, late of Dalhousie, N. B., aged 54 years, leaving a wife and three children.

—(North Shore papers please copy.)

FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.



### Children Cry for CASTORIA

GRAND MANAN NEWS.

GRAND MANAN, March 16.- It is eported that Oliver A. Kent, former reeper of Gannett Rock lighthouse, but now living in California, has been ourned out and lost everything.

A large party of young people as-sembled at the home of Miss Reta Newton, it being the anniversary of her birthday on the 13th instant, when most enjoyable evening was spent, chocolate cake, oranges and confectionery being served to the young folks by their generous little hostess. All present wish her many happy returns of the day.

Dr. V. Jack, M. D., is going to ganize a rifle club for the island. Lobster fishermen are making extensive preparations for the spring been fishing all winter.

from a business trip to Boston and St. The grippe is quite prevalent now.

The attorney general is stil waiting for the Rothesay forgers to lay information against themselves.

HAMPSTEAD NEWS.

HAMPSTEAD, Queens Co., March 18.-Mrs. Mina Palmer, widow of Jacob Palmer of Hibernia, died on Thursday at the residence of her sonin-law, George W. Worden, of this place. Her tuneral took place on Friday morning at the Central Hampstead F. B. church at the same time as that of her daughter who died the day before, thus making a double funeral. The funeral services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Perry, assisted by Rev. C. B. Lewis, F. B., of Wickham. The two bodies were buried in one grave in the Palmer cemetery. By this dispensation of Providence a home is broken up, as there is none remaining save the hus-

band of the young woman. Robert Scott of Queenstown died on Friday, making three deaths in three days within a distance of six miles, all of pneumonia. Mr. Scott's funeral took place yesterday afternoon at the F. B. church of Hibernia, of which he was tensive preparations for the spring a member. The sermon was preached lobster fishing. The catch will probably be rather small, as some have scott was also a member of the United by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Perry. Mr. Scott was also a member of the United Grosvenor P. Newton has returned its chaplain. He leaves a widow, two sons, one daughter, one sister, five brothers and a number of relatives to mourn his loss.

> For 75 cents cash in advance the Semi-Weekly Sun will be sent to your address for one year.

### Women Who Work

In the stores, offices and factories are to be found scores of girls and women who are entirely unfit for the daily round of toil. They are compelled to be on their feet until every nerve and muscle is tired and aching, and when night comes are so thoroughly worn out and nervous as to be unable to rest or sleep. The strain, the monotonous hum of machinery and the tremendous expenditure of nerve force is more than their systems can stand, and sooner or later they are obliged to give up the battle-worn out, nervous, irritable and despondent.

But it isn't necessary for women who work either in factory or home to be overcome by nerve exhaustion. There is a preparation, known as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which replenishes the wasted nerve force and increases the vigor and vitality of the body. If taken regularly and persistently Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will restore and revitalize the most exhausted and debilitated nervous system. It simply cannot fail, because it contains all the elements of nature which go to create new nerve force and vital energy.

### **Nervous Prostration**

Mrs. D. W. Cronsberry, 103 Richmond street west, Toronto,

Ont., states:

"My daughter, who sews in a white goods manufactory, got completely run down by the steady confinement and close attention required at her work. Her nerves were so exhausted, and she was so weak and debil-stated that she had to give up work entirely, and was al-most a victim of nervous prostration.

"Hearing of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food she began to use it and was benefited from the very first. It proved the excellent remedy in restoring her to health and strength. After having used four boxes, she is now at work again, healthy and happy, and attributes her recovery to the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."



### Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Is prepared in condensed pill form, from the favorite prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe book author. The above cut of box is shown in order that you may not be deceived by imitations. Imitators do not dare to reproduce the doctor's portrait and signature, which appear on every box of the genuine. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is different from any medicine you ever used. Instead of tearing down the tissues and deadening the nerves, this great restorative cures by building up the system and reconstructing the feeble, wasted nerve cells. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

PARL

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OTTAWA, Mar (lib., Hants) res the house today. ceived by the go He attacked Clar ing election speed government polic ferential trade e and he held out ernment would secure concession in Great Britain ties as being venue tariff. Dr. Russell j Bell (Pictou) in ment that tha

Fielding, he said,

minister that eve

ed the failure of reduce the debt oreases under con Dr. Russell cla was made in the treaty so far as cerned. The adm its course with o out all right in Mr. Kemp (con followed. He con had not treated t squarely. The was such that Ca ily have a prot had regretted th had not changed premier hope to change at every ers had been refe bers, yet heelers open arms. Milli warm welcome, built up the coul. He insisted on m given to the ta ments. He state half that amount spective values of imported from t England. Mr. such goods made ada, and it should government to co means of bringin hoped to see Ca dumping ground factured goods. ed Laurier's sta adian trade cons any encourage preferential trade been asked for he war, and th show that Cana

The government defence of Cana manner. Kemp fence. No adeque made for the lib suming her sha condemned the German policy, adian commerce appeal for new Mr. Guthrie s said he was in 1 sure of reciproci Mr. Bennett many inconsiste ment policy.

had stood for 25 economy if the Canadians. anadians. Heyd (lib., of (con., of Marque ceedings for the tacked the gov policy. Marcill ( journment of the petition today on John council asi ship of the fore Power to erect to construct brid

OTTAWA, M Bennett moved

