

PARLIAMENT.

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

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

OTTAWA, March 18.—In the house today, Mr. Hughes drew attention to the treatment of the Canadian provincial battalion doing garrison duty at Halifax. He referred to the disgraceful treatment accorded the men who were sent home in clothing which was utterly unsuited to the climate conditions now existing.

The minister of militia explained that the Halifax garrison were better treated than imperial troops in similar cases. He promised to investigate. Mr. Spruille attempted to call the attention of the government to the action in the post office department, which had arranged to have all conservative employees 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, moved his amendment to the budget speech and was greeted with prolonged cheers. He made a speech that commended the attention of the house. Not only did he answer the challenges thrown out by the government, but in turn challenged the government to come out fairly and squarely on the questions of protection and free trade. He occupied the attention of the house for over two hours. Mr. Borden commenced by showing the different tactics 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 his 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 seeking 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 depression visits Canada. No heed has been paid to the warning and the government were like a man on thin ice, who persisted in his venturesome conduct until he found himself in the water. Instead of saving money now it was being squandered. Were the government to allow a period of depression to come. He was much surprised if they were, as Canada had been assured by the administration that they could control prosperity.

Cartwright had contrasted the trade of Canada during the past four years with that of the former years. However, he did not deal with the period of 1893-96. During those years, under the conservative government, the imports from England amounted to \$146,000,000, 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 \$3,214,000. On the other hand the imports from the United States from 1893-96 were \$224,000,000, while under the four years of liberal rule it was \$119,000,000. Today 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 favor with England in 1896 was \$34,000,000, it is now \$63,000,000 and while

it was \$14,000,000 against us in United States in 1896 it was \$41,000,000 against us in 1900. In 1897 Cartwright stated that fact, 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 \$14,085,094 in four years. For the current year the surplus was estimated at \$6,350,000, and in addition to those enormous sums \$3,796,873 had been added to the debt of the country.

In 1882 and 1883 Mr. Fielding in the Halifax Chronicle spoke in this way of Sir Leonard Tilley's surpluses: "If these surpluses were created by the government in some magic way there may be in them some cause for thankfulness 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 congratulations extended 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 future time in a debate he would explain 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 absolute necessity is a cardinal principle of the finance minister, to which his best friends do not assent."

Mr. Borden thought that perhaps Fielding's best friends did not assent to the present propositions. Fielding continued at that time: "They," 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 dominion stand the drain? Certainly not many years longer." The leader of the opposition desired to know how long the country would stand this latest drain.

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 and upwards, and at the same time explains that there is no need to do in the case of British goods flooding our markets and closing Canadian industries? Borden did not believe that the sentiment of the British wasing man carried him so far, that he deserted his governing smoke to look for the cause of the trouble. He said that Canada's claims could be recognized without imposing any additional burden on the British people.

Here Borden was interrupted frequently by laughter and remarks from the government benches, but the Canadian claims 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 really wanted to relieve the people, let them remove the duties on these articles. Last year duties to the amount of \$37,000 and \$1,309,000 were collected on breadstuffs and coal respectively. The duties were maintained by conservatives on the principle that whether it was in Nova Scotia or Ontario, people were bound to submit to duties which might benefit the whole dominion. But the grists were in power now and perhaps they would be good enough to explain why their good principles of 1882 and 1886 were not good principles now. Mr. Borden said that a revenue tariff was not levied for the purpose of raising surpluses. It was designed to produce sufficient money to conduct the affairs of the country and not provide for a surplus of six millions. Coming to his amendment, Mr. Borden explained that it was based on

those principles which had been the basis of the government policy since 1873. Since that time the liberals had not had any one uniform trade policy. Sometimes it was free trade, sometimes revenue tariff, and again a restricted reciprocity. Mr. Borden had yet to hear any authoritative statement from the treasury benches as to whether or not free trade is still adhered to or whether the government have become absolute protectionists. Conservatives had been challenged to put a policy before the house. "Well, sir," continued the conservative leader, "we are putting our policy before the house, and we shall be very glad to hear what the ministers of trade and commerce has to say about it."

Mr. Borden showed how as late as 1897 the grists had talked free trade. If this was their intention, the industry of the country are not to know from day to day whether they have protection or not, and working men are not to know if the industries are to be fostered or closed, and whether they and their families shall be driven into the water. Mr. Borden said that Fielding could not agree. On Thursday or Friday last these gentlemen told on one hand how Chamberlain had asked them to give up their protective tariffs and on the other hand Canada had such a thing as a protective tariff. What is the country to believe?

Laurier had said at Winnipeg: "I come before you tonight to preach to you this new gospel of free trade. I am in the case of the minister of trade and commerce, such as is practiced in Great Britain." Mr. Borden asked 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 of their policy.

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 Canadian workers with employment, and to protect them against outside competition. The government has asked 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. Borden outlined the conservative policy as being favorable to an adjustment which would never rest until Canada had secured advantages in British markets. So far as he was concerned he would ever support any movement which tended to preserve the integrity of the empire. Fielding had asked the opposition to state their policy in regard to the preferential trade, 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 wasing man carried him so far, that he deserted his governing smoke to look for the cause of the trouble. He said that Canada's claims could be recognized without imposing any additional burden on the British people.

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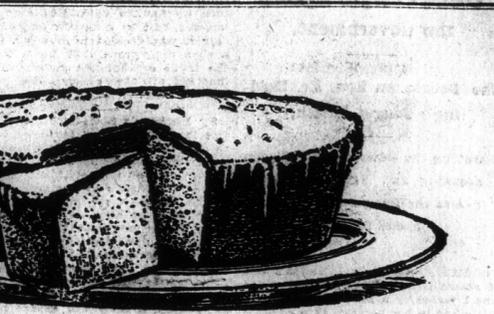
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SOUTH AFRICA.

Three Boers Shot for Treason and Murder—The Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, March 19.—4.07 p. m.—Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, has just informed the house of commons that General Botha has rejected the peace terms offered.

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

LONDON, March 20.—The issuance of parliamentary orders 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.

LONDON, March 21.—A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria, March 20, says: "Philip Botha, a brother of the Boer commandant-general, was killed on the Doornburg. His two sons, who were with him, were also killed. The Boer of the Orange River Colony have disbanded and scattered. Dewet is in the neighborhood of Heilbron. The Boer army is now in the hands of the British."

LONDON, March 22.—The Daily Chronicle, professing to be able to give an outline of the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and General Botha, says: "The chief obstacle to a settlement was Lord Kitchener's refusal to grant complete amnesty to the leaders of the rebels in Cape Colony. He offered self-government on the lines of Jamaica, immediately upon the cessation of hostilities, with legislative bodies elected by the burgiers."

"The government agreed to provide £1,000,000 in compensation for the property destroyed and articles commandeered by the Boers on commando, provided the signature of the officers who commanded the goods were forthcoming. He also offered to grant loans on easy terms for rebuilding and restocking farms."

"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 of hospitals or other funds, or upon private investments."

"No burgier 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 disagreed strongly from a proposal to give the full privilege of citizenship to property owners of the Transvaal. He was also greatly concerned about the position Jewish capitalists would occupy in the country, and was told that

TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

expected to stay here three months.

LONDON, March 21.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says he learns on good authority that the British government will almost certainly adopt the dual language system in the new colonies, a decision which, he adds, will cause disappointment in Cape Town.

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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 relative to an exhibition for St. John county to be held at Moosepass next fall. He asked for a grant of £700 in aid 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 yearly. Bishop Kinegold and Judge Barker spoke at considerable length in opposition to the bill, and Judge Hainington replied. The committee will 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 Puady 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 few days.

About two years ago a man named Moses Jewett died at Beauséjour, York Co. He was unmarried, had lived a sort of miserly 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 Nellie McNally, daughter of Michael McNally. She had gone to Newton to study nursing, and was about twenty years old.

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Children Cry for STORIA.

BRITISH COMMONS.

LONDON, March 21.—In the house of commons today, Mr. Balfour, the well known leader, replying to a question, said a special ambassador had not been sent to the Pope in regard to preferential trade so long as Canada is a protection country. He also defended the trade policy with Germany as being unavoidable.

Lord Cranborne, the foreign secretary, today assured Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett that the government considered the statements of the Russian foreign minister, Count Lamsdorff, Feb. 8 and Feb. 17, as applicable to every arrangement in regard to Manchuria between Russia and China.

Lord Cranborne also informed a questioner that the government had several times endeavored unsuccessfully 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 1888, 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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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 cup 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 into itself the title of the most corrupt in the world. Under liberal rule the national pride of the dominion seems to be falling into the background. With all the advantages that have been hers throughout the way of her progress, she has sunk to a level which is deplorable in the eyes of all self-respecting citizens. But this is not the worst feature. Scandals have arisen on every hand, and the government holds the reins of power as firmly refused to pass 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 face, during the past few years.

Just now, the capital is busily engaged in discussing the senate's proposal 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 mind of the public. It will be remembered that Mr. Cook made a 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 the other. Systematic effort was made to ruin him and the grifts agents have not yet ceased their work in that respect.

Since Sir Mackenzie Bowell gave notice that he would move for a committee of the senate to investigate the charges, 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, who would take in order to frustrate the efforts of the conservatives to do justice 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 Mackenzie Bowell's motion on straight party lines.

When compared with the policy of the conservative party when charges were preferred against the members of the government or the commons, the action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers must be strongly condemned. Under Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir John S. D. Thompson and Sir John Abbott, members of the conservative party were brought 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 imprisoned. It was felt by the conservative leaders that such actions could not be tolerated in any self-respecting party or by any self-respecting country. Not so with the liberal administration. When Mr. Borden, the leader of the opposition, moved for an investigation into the West Furco and Brooks election scandal, the government after being prodded for weeks and months, decided to investigate, but they adopted a course which not only protected the criminals, but resulted in their reward. The outcome of the inquiry was the selling of the whole transaction, and Canada will probably never be much the wiser as to 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 grift feeders 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 liberal government, but when it cannot be used the artists have recourse to interest. In either case 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 commonsense was quite willing to grant Mr. Borden's request for an investigation into this 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 positively that Mr. Cook was justified in making his charges in connection with the senatorship and that the commonsense 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 trial. But a vote was pumped, 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 against them.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell's principal object in demanding an investigation is to clear the senate from the disgrace which has fallen upon it. Senator Frowse 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 senatorships should not have been expected to pay up also. That feature of the case will suggest itself to many of the electors who have been watching it with such intense interest. The conservative opinion is that no self-respecting body will endure being placed under suspicion for any length of time. The liberals, on the other hand, do not seem to mind this in the least. They are evidently afraid to offer the money, and would protect the government at any cost. The committee 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 doubt a just one.

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 England's enemies. After Sir John Bourne had announced that Mr. Bourassa had been snuffed 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 manner that must have carried conviction to the hearts of Messrs. Bourassa, Anger, Monet, and Ebb, all of whom remained seated while the volume of song filled every portion of the chamber. True, there was an opinion among those who were present that 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 position which had caused them so much anxiety a year ago.

On June 7th, 1900, it will be remembered, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in moving an address to Her Majesty the Queen, was answered by Mr. Bourassa in language which was met with cries of "shame" and "shame." The member for Label 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 with the exception of Mr. Fielding, Ardie 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 and some others were reproached with their conduct they excused themselves by saying that Dr. Montague had 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 vindictive 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 whenever it is thought proper.

OTTAWA, March 15.—The minister of finance, in his budget speech yesterday, 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 rubbish; 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 government as existing under conservative rule. He left much information that would have been desired by the people buried in his departmental documents and although he was quite willing to quote trade statistics where he thought he might make a point, 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 governor 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 mere juggling with accounts. In 1900 he estimated his surplus for the

current year at \$7,250,000. But at the end of the year he finds that it was \$3,054,714, the largest ever in the history of the country. He also finds that his total revenue was \$51,023,994. Mr. Fielding provided for expenditures amounting to \$52,717,468 and discovers that the above mentioned surplus was 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 the law 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 \$3,054,714. If it is borne in mind that this alleged surplus contains capital accounts, expenditures including over \$1,000,000 spent by Mr. Blair for maintenance account on the I. C. R., it will be seen that figures have been called upon to lie. However, they are truthful sort of things and even Mr. Fielding's eloquence and persuasive ways cannot lead intelligent men astray.

Mr. Fielding says to the farmer, the business man, the mechanic, "here is a way to get rich. You receive so much 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 Ottawa. I take my living expenses, put them in the bank, mortgage my property and with the money so raised pay my living expenses. The money, fellow countrymen, I have raised by mortgage, is my income, and the amount of my actual earnings, which I have safely placed away, is my surplus. Just how I top 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, rather than 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 method of doing business? He will laugh at it as something absurd, and would treat it as a suggestion from a lunatic, but that is what Mr. Fielding proposes to him in his (Fielding's) position as finance minister. He is proposing to the people, 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 exacting the money so raised pay themselves and such of their friends as may be in error that this \$3,054,714 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; an matter of fact it sounded well when delivered on the floor 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 he 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 1897. But it is impossible to look upon the waste of money that has been expended by the government with the members of the government with the 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, but has been carried up in the interests of the party heeler 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 taxes upon 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 compelled 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, he is ready to admit that he cannot hope to control, he is willing to become as other men.

Mr. Fielding hopes that the future will be as prosperous 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 \$2,750,000 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 which has reigned 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 means of a new demand 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 necessitate that the government 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 reacting upon the man who hoped to profit by it, and before another five years roll around they may find that they

must give an account of their stewardship.

Glancing back over the past five years it will be found that although some thirty millions of dollars have been 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 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 period he will be called upon to meet a total of \$1,000,000 in iron counties, 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 anticipates to meet from by other 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 doing so nothing was added to the national debt, but 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. Fielding's own story he will then have his hands full to meet his obligations. He will be fighting with a monster of his own creation, and must use the weapons now in his hands. No reinforcements 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 late 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 department.

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 protection, 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 formerly 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 in regard to whom he had so many hard things to say for so many years. He did not 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 spirit 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-

But let us consider Sir Richard in 1896. 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 capitalists and protected manufacturers 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 than that, if you do not stamp it 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."

And what a sad spectacle Sir Richard Cartwright presented between 1896 and 1898. This was the period when the first minister says more particularly of him "he bore the brunt of all the obloquy and never whispered a word." What a picture that was. Imagined a man who was compelled by his own colleagues to bear everything in silence and was prevented from acting 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 hon. minister of trade and commerce? Mr. Clancy says they have not, but 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 some 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 years 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 he should be made to sit at the feet of the member for South Oxford, the premier should give him a back seat. Somebody has been prevaricating in

venue tariff, and asks the house to be decided when 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 will agree when in some instances, 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 how 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 were raised the country would be saved by the necessities of the revenue, and that it would be a valuable policy for the country to have. 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 prevailed at that time this policy would have been adopted.

After saying that Sir Richard was ever willing to be an out and out protectionist, 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 such abnegation of self-interest. He has done more for the country than I can say. I not only repeat it to you, my colleagues, but wish 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. Osler on Thursday night, endeavored to interpret the meaning of all this, for the benefit of the house. It means that Sir Richard was ever willing to be an out and out protectionist, but a supporter 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 of the day, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, did not do the thing that he said he would do. He did the thing that he said he would do, but he did it in a way that was a gross injustice. Sir Richard has said one thing and Sir Wilfrid another, and Mr. Clancy says they will have to settle the question as to whether the term as applied to the present government's policy, shall be revenue or protection.

But let us consider Sir Richard in 1896. 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 capitalists and protected manufacturers 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 than that, if you do not stamp it 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 1874 policy. This "deliberate legalized and organized robbery" which Sir Richard described so vigorously in 1896, yielded to the present government about \$2,000,000 last year. Never in the history of the conservative party were the robbers so expert that they secured more than \$2,000,000. Sir Richard Cartwright and his fellow conspirators (as we use this term in the same sense that Sir Richard himself did some ten years ago) have evidently come from a good school. Last year they gathered some \$3,000,000 over and above their actual needs and they intend, if anything, to commit more of this "deliberate legalized and organized robbery" during the current year.

And what a sad spectacle Sir Richard Cartwright presented between 1896 and 1898. This was the period when the first minister says more particularly of him "he bore the brunt of all the obloquy and never whispered a word." What a picture that was. Imagined a man who was compelled by his own colleagues to bear everything in silence and was prevented from acting 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 hon. minister of trade and commerce? Mr. Clancy says they have not, but 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 some 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 years 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 he should be made to sit at the feet of the member for South Oxford, the premier should give him a back seat. Somebody has been prevaricating in



Ask the girl who has tested it. Ask any one who has used Surprise Soap if it is not a pure, hard soap; the most satisfactory soap and most economical. Those who try Surprise always continue to use it. SURPRISE is 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 expenditure 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 bold 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.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

MUST WEAR UNIFORM OR COURT DRESS

LONDON, March 20.—At St. James palace, this afternoon, King Edward, wearing a field marshal's uniform, received between forty and fifty deputations from various parts of the kingdom, bearing addresses of condolence and congratulations. His Majesty made an acknowledgment to the general body, but made separate replies to the deputation from Trinity College, Dublin. The Duke of Connaught presented the Freeman's address. The King expressed his great regret at relinquishing the grand master and more exacting concerning the formalities on these occasions. A few hours later, on the evening of a recent deputation, his Majesty asked the lord chamberlain what dress they would wear.

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

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TWEEDIE'S

And the Estlin Presenting

The Government of the Ordinary ing

And Also About On Sum Received Extension

FREDERICTON, house met at 3 o'clock. Mr. Lawson presided. The municipal clerk, Mr. Allen, presented the Diocesan Synod against the bill and School Act. Mr. Purdy gave a summary of the bill, and stated that the bill would authorize the city to take the railroads, and Mr. Copp introduced a resolution to the effect that the bill should be referred to a committee. The bill amending the Municipal Act and the Moncton Act, was passed.

The bill providing for the extension of the term of the commission of the crown committee with amendments, these provides a number of officers who do official taking the oath of office. The House separated at 8:30 p. m., when laid on the table the year, as follows:

Table with columns: RECEIPT, Dominion subsidies, Interest on loan, etc.

Table with columns: EXPENDITURE, Administration of Justice, Agriculture, etc.

THE BUDGET

Hon. Mr. Tweedie made his budget last year. I stated that he had exceeded the allowance for all this year's statement. This year if we were to break in Budget, we would have exceeded the allowance for all this year's statement. The principal was \$2,000,000. Early in 1900, the government had the smallpox here. The board of health was most energetic, but the cost to the province was \$24,000. The government was responsible for \$25,000 for the smallpox here. There was another outbreak. I do not know if anyone in New Brunswick has been afflicted with smallpox. The board of health was most energetic, but the cost to the province was \$24,000. The government was responsible for \$25,000 for the smallpox here. There was another outbreak. I do not know if anyone in New Brunswick has been afflicted with smallpox. The board of health was most energetic, but the cost to the province was \$24,000. The government was responsible for \$25,000 for the smallpox here. There was another outbreak. 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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 Rothersey forger. Like the Rothersey forger, they have meanwhile every encouragement to repeat the offence in behalf of the government, which falls to discover them. In spite of the machine, Mr. Martin got a majority of votes last November. Yet Mr. McKinnon was declared elected. This 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 reported to be a pure one, and this should be the same. In the general election the vote was declared to be a tie. This is a by-election with the government confirmed in power, and the strongest kind of appeal has been made to local self-interest on behalf of the government. The former conservative candidate and member, Mr. McNell, must have been by far the strongest 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 repentance on the part of the people.

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 grain 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 \$1.35, \$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 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

grain. He is really only making a pretence of doing a winter port business. Even without this grain traffic the Intercolonial would not have sufficient west bound freight for return traffic, so that the grain cars for that equivalent are added to the empty cars 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 cars to send to Montreal, than he has now. But he would have escaped a losing business, and the Canadian Pacific 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 increased by a large tonnage of traffic now handled at Portland and Boston, the minister might have waited for some of the rolling stock and it could have been made in this country, shippers east and west could have taken their choice of routes, and laboring men in this city now without work could have had more steady employment.

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 depreciation in the value of provincial bonds. If an offence has been committed, the culprit is the secretary himself. It was he who told the house and the country that New Brunswick bonds, which sold at 95 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 province. Declaring that a government guarantee of four per cent interest on gold storage bonds only gave these securities a selling value of seventy cents on the dollar, or \$2,000 for the whole \$60,000, he brought in a new bill to guarantee both principal and interest. Then came Attorney General Pugsley with the announcement that the interest on the bonds was five per cent, with both principal and interest guaranteed by the province, would have to be sold at such a sacrifice that \$60,000 of debentures would bring only \$50,400. After making all these statements and advancing these reasons for increasing the liability and guaranteeing our provincial ministers have the politeness to complain that other people have been disparaging provincial credit.

The provincial credit is not as good as it ought to be. It will never be so good while the Hon. Mr. Pugsley controls the finances as it would be under a management in which business men could have more confidence. But it remained for the ministers themselves to disclose the disagreeable condition of affairs. If there is any harm in this, it is the wrong of theirs. Yet it is a much greater wrong to favor the continuance of the depreciation by denying the province prudent and best management.

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 minister added that he was obliged to send some of them home. If Mr. Tarte and 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 appointments have no reason to suppose that they were expected to earn their pay, any more than Mr. Tarte was expected to give value for the \$3,000 allowed him for the Paris trip.

Hon. H. A. McKewen is the victim of a gay deceiver. He told reporters for all the Quebec newspapers that the provincial secretary of New Brunswick would in his budget speech the next day announce a surplus of \$34,000. Mr. Tweedie announced a deficit somewhat larger than that.

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 deserves another.

A Nova Scotia contemporary says that the St. John exhibition by not taking place may greatly aid the Halifax fair. The child who wrote that pine had saved the lives of many people, by not sticking in them, has found employment.

Mr. A. C. Campbell, of the Hanesand 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 library.

It appears that Attorney General Pugsley was paid \$50 a day by the province to go abroad and find evidence in defence of the government on the bridge charges. How much would he take to seek evidence against the Rothersey forgers?

Dr. Pugsley and his friends are still insisting that the Rothersey conspirators were too stupid for anything. They do not appear to be too stupid to escape prosecution.

Mr. Tarte's Patrie throws doubt on the statement that Mr. Emmerson is to succeed Sir Louis Davies in the cabinet.

TWO HORRIBLE TRAGEDIES.

A Mother Kills Her Six Children and Then Cuts Her Throat.

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 enacted in the remote village of Oakham some time about noon today, when Mrs. Lizzie Naramore, in a wild frenzy, slew with axe and club her brood of six little children, the eldest not quite ten and the youngest a babe of ten months. She used a hatchet to cut her way through the door, and the bloody work by taking her own life, but was unsuccessful, although she inflicted a gash in her throat. Her happy family lived on the Babcock farm, so-called, a short distance from the village of Oakham. Mrs. Naramore has been known to go to work this morning to go to her work in a saw-mill at Oakham and at that time his wife could not attract his attention by acting strangely. It is supposed the crime was committed shortly after noon, the discovery being made by a neighbor, an employe at Parker's grocery store in Oakham village. Mr. Thresher visited the Naramore house about 2.45 o'clock, on the purpose of delivering groceries that had previously been ordered by Mrs. Naramore. He usually enters in a back door, but on this occasion an examination showed him that the door was barred with a bolt. He was unable to rouse anyone about the premises. He then looked in a window and noted blood on the floor. When Mrs. Naramore was lying on a bed. He returned to the village and told of what he had seen and what he had done. He and a lady visited the Naramore house and an entrance effected without delay. Mrs. Naramore was alive, but very weak from loss of blood. She was stretched across the bed in which were four bodies. Mrs. Naramore was taken to the village hospital, where an attempt is being made to save her life. At a late hour tonight the attending physician here advised that she would survive.

At the time the party of villagers found Mrs. Naramore she was asked how she did the deed and she said that she took the lives in four different rooms, and that she had placed in a bed. The children were three boys and three girls, Ethel, ten years of age, being the oldest, while the ages of Walter, Charles, Jessie and Bessie, were eight, seven and six years, respectively. Mrs. Naramore said that she first killed Ethel and then turned to the other children, one by one, until she had killed them all. She said she fully expected that gash in her throat would cause her death, and that she returned to the village at night he would find all of the bodies in the two beds. She appeared rational this morning, but she said she had committed the deed she had committed, although she is unable to give any reason why she killed the children. Each of the children had evidently received several blows, as their heads were severely bruised. She had evidently made preparations for the deed, as a small box containing a hatchet and a knife was found in the room. She has not been sick of late and had been in the best of health. She had been told by her husband that she should not enter any suspicious that she would do any harm, and that she should not be afraid of the state from Templeton about four years ago. Mr. Naramore and his wife had been in Oakham for some time, and their six children have been admitted by the school. Mrs. Naramore experienced a sudden change for the worse and she was taken to the hospital at night. At a late hour she was just alive and no hopes were entertained for her recovery.

It was learned tonight that Mrs. Naramore cut a gash in the calf of both of her legs and then attempted to cut her throat, but succeeding in bleeding to death, she decided to cut her throat.

On March 21—the entire town is in a great state of excitement tonight over what proves to be the most horrible murder ever committed in central Maine, if not in the whole country. It was late afternoon when many Morrison, who had been in the house of Mrs. Naramore, was summoned to the scene of the crime. He found the body of Mrs. Naramore in a room, and the bodies of her six children in other rooms. He found the bodies of the children in a room, and the bodies of Mrs. Naramore in another room. He found the bodies of the children in a room, and the bodies of Mrs. Naramore in another room. He found the bodies of the children in a room, and the bodies of Mrs. Naramore in another room.

Shortly after dinner today, Dearborn Marr, as he is called, was in the kitchen and secured an axe. With this weapon he stepped into the kitchen and without word or warning, he delivered a blow on the head, felling her to the floor. The skull was crushed and the child died. The next minute he turned to the second floor, where the two other children were at play. The sounds which came from the floor led him to believe that her husband was murdering her. He went to the kitchen and saw his wife at the sink washing his hands and face. He saw her in the arms of Alice lay, and the grandfather, bending over her saw that life was nearly gone and that she could be saved. Putting the question to his son, the old man asked: "My God, Dearborn, what has happened here?" "I don't know," was the answer, and to the murderer was struck with a hatchet. A bill which sought to impose an arbitrary restriction on a great industry like shipping could only be justified if a strong case was made out in its favor. The light load line bill was defeated by a majority of two to one.

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

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the kidneys, clears the air passages, cures the bladder, and restores the system. It is a safe and permanent cure. Sold by all druggists, or by Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo, N. Y.

BRITAIN TURNS DOWN SHIPPING LEGISLATION.

In the old country they are at last 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 Muskery introduced a "light load bill" to provide a minimum load to which a vessel might be immersed in the water in ballast, or partly loaded. Earl Dudley, parliamentary secretary to the board of trade, said that at present there was no necessity for legislation of the 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 made out in its favor. The light load line bill was defeated by a majority of two to one.

NORTH BRUCE CONSERVATIVE.

WILKINSON, Ont., March 20.—The North Bruce by-election is in doubt. Returns from all except three polls give Halliday (conservative) one majority.

OTTAWA, March 20.—Halliday (conservative) has been elected in North Bruce. He has about 30 majority.

WILKINSON, March 20.—The dominant party in North Bruce today was very closely contested and the result is in doubt. Returns received up to midnight give Halliday (conservative) one majority, with three places to hear from. These went conservative last election. The country roads are blank with snow and final returns are not obtainable tonight.

WILKINSON, Ont., March 21.—Complete returns in the North Bruce by-election held yesterday, show the election of Halliday (conservative) by fourteen majority. TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

THEORIES ABOUT FOOD.

Also a Few Facts on the Same Subject.

We hear much nowadays about health foods and hygienic living, about vegetarianism and many other fads along the same lines. Restaurants may be found in the large cities where no meat, pastry or coffee is served and the food is made of fruits, vegetables and arguments and theories galore advanced to prove that meat was never intended for human stomachs and never make us believe that our sturdy ancestors who lived four score years in robust health on coast 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 of bacon, no matter how fat, and a healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and supply the proper fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best.

As compared with grains and vegetables, most furnish the most nutriment in a highly concentrated form and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables and fruits. Dr. Julius Remmonson on this subject says: Nervous persons, people run down in health 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 dishes of food in three hours, and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced in the nature of indigestion, or the head of nervous dyspepsics should eat plenty of meat and insure its proper digestion by the daily use of Stuart's 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 purgatives, are useless for indigestion, as they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Lord Lansdowne Stated in the House of Commons Yesterday That the Trouble Between England and Russia was Apparently Less Than 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 territory at Tien Tsin and reserve the question of title and proprietary rights for subsequent examination. 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 was informed that China and Russia had reached an agreement placing the area under British occupation. The area, however, comprised plots belonging to the Northern Chinese railroad, and therefore was part of the security of the British bondholders. The line was part of the railroad treaty, a concession by the Russians to Field Marshal Von Waldersee, who transferred it to the British. The necessities of the allies required the construction 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 circumstances the government, March 16, telegraphed to its representatives in China that it thought the rights of the British in the disputed territory should be treated as a trespass on Russian territory. The disputed points should be best settled by Field Marshal Von Waldersee, as the commander-in-chief, and General 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. Gaselee was also instructed to refrain from using force, except to repel aggression.

On March 20 the alleged removal of the Russian boundary pillar occurred, and the government instructed the British minister at Peking, 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 apologize 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 governments, and that in the meanwhile orders be forthwith sent for the withdrawal of the troops of both sides from the disputed points.

Lord Lansdowne added that since the receipt of Count Lamsdorff's proposal the government had ordered the withdrawal of the troops to the satisfaction of Field Marshal Von Waldersee, so that there might be no room for a renewed 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. Messrs. Smith's saw mill at Berwick 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 The Danahay, brother of the same lady, have enlisted for the South African war. They are now at Halifax with the rest of Baden Powell's police.

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What is it?

Vapo-Cresolene is the vapor of Cresolene. You put the 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 disease and heals inflamed membranes. It's the perfect cure for whooping-cough. Nothing equals it for asthma, catarrh, hay fever, colds, &c.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, \$1.00; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrations of the physician's testimonials free upon request. VAPOR-CRESCOLENE, 29 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

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SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTABULARY.

From a large number of applicants the following men have been carefully selected by Lieut. McLellan as suitable recruits for the South African constabulary: Wm. Proffitt, 61 St. David street; John F. Wade, Dock street; Calvin H. Purdy, Upper James; Thos. E. Day, 23 Sheriff street; Robt. 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 Hammond, Fairville; William Ryan, 103 Gilbert's line; Byron L. Brownell, Fairville; Robert Comber, 22 Clarence street; John McKinnell, Brussels street; Frederick Turner, 170 Adelaide street; Allan Killen, 13 Sydney street; Geo. A. Brit, Clark's hotel, King square; Wm. J. Bradley, 31 Carleton street; W. L. Hunter, 25 Hanover street; W. Downing, 60 Stanley street; James Briggs, 22 White street; John G. Golding, Wickham, Queens Co.; Alex. J. Hughes, Albert street, St. John.

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 Mrs. E. D. Booth, her husband, D. J. Booth; Maggie; her husband, J. P. Cowan; George W. Carlisle and his wife, Bessie M.; Annie E. and her husband, H. G. Gilchrist; Sarah E. and her husband, J. C. Ogilvie; Ella M. and her husband, W. G. Gilchrist; Fred A. and his wife, Miss Flora Folkins were present, as well as nine of Mr. C.'s grandchildren. As soon as the guests had all assembled they sat down to a table groaning under a weight of delicacies. After the table was 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 speech was made by D. J. Booth for the family to live in still closer union. 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 Gilchris are brothers who have been in business for many years. 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 days.

MAUGERVILLE NEWS.

MAUGERVILLE, March 17.—Several buoy piers are being put down at the Mitchell burn. W. C. Burt of the Fredericton cycle repair shop and his bride called upon their friends at Maugerville. C. A. Harrison and Murray Gilbert are rejoicing over domestic events, the former a boy, the latter a girl. Sergt. Major Cox's philanthropic spirit is evinced by the great number of lectures he gives for the benefit of the poor. The Rev. Mr. Gilmour 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 Sheffield, 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 prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous 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, constipation and the accompanying pains and aches. "Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act promptly, pleasantly and naturally. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box."





# 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.

### OBJECT OF THE COMPANY.

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 Experimental Farms at Carleton Place, Ontario, and at Bonaventure, 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 demand.

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 the 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 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 raise chickens. The people who raise and fatten chickens in England are to be found south of London, between London and the English Channel, on about the richest part of the island with the finest situation, close to the 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 soil of any in the British Isles. Then across the Channel, in the North of France also, chicken raising is carried on; so that in the two parts of the European countries which are the richest we find chicken-fattening. The business is not for the out-of-way farmer of Canada alone. I LEARN ALSO THAT THERE IS MONEY IN THE BUSINESS, 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 Colchester, 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. HE HAD BEGUN LIFE AS A FARM LABORER WITHOUT CAPITAL. When I visited him he had a fine farm-stead 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."

### SMALL CAPITAL REQUIRED.

The amount of capital required by a farmer will be very small as he can begin raising them in as small a way as he likes, and as his profits grow he can increase the number, making this a grand investment for either farmers or their wives, and those who either cannot afford to keep up a large farm or who through some infirmity or poor health are not able to attend to the heavy duties of heavy farming. It is not necessary to employ much labor as can be seen from the following description of the "cramping machine" and the directions how to use it, it is one of the most approved methods of feeding chickens; the machine is simply a hopper or reservoir 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. That 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 cramping 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 in the practice.

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

	Per Pair.
Original cost of chickens.....	54 cents
Cost of food.....	23 "
Cost of shipping cases.....	3 "
Freight, commission, etc.....	18 "
	\$1.08 "

These figures show the total cost of some chickens per pair which were shipped to Mr. James Riddell, St. John's market, Liverpool, England, and which met with a ready sale at eight pence (eight cents) per pound. As they weighed eleven pounds per pair they were actually sold for one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair—just what 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. Riddell 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 opened the best find out how long it would retain its bright appearance, and found that it became milky white in color as soon 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 WEEK AT GOOD PRICES.

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

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

### HAMPTON.

Orangemen Paid a Fraternal Visit to Kingston.

Justices Tempered With Mercy—Curling Notes—Going to Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAMPTON, Kings Co., March 19.—R. LeBert Tweedie, K. C., took the oath of allegiance to His Majesty King Edward VII, this afternoon, at the Court House, before Judge Wedderburn.

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. Laverton was sent to jail. Today he pleaded guilty and shed tears of penitence over his condition and impending fate. He is an English boy, his father dead and his mother in the old country. That he is not naturally vicious was apparent in his face and manner, and a petition signed by a great many persons of the neighborhood in which he has lived testified to his good conduct and pleaded for leniency. John Huggard, one of the signers, was heard on the boy's behalf, and in view of all the circumstances, the judge suspended sentence. He, however, brought home to the prisoner the enormity of the offense and the direful consequences if the law were duly executed upon him. He expressed his regret to find so intelligent and well recommended a youth imperiling his prospects at such a very threshold of life, and counselled him to avoid all vicious companions and especially those who, apparently, 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 court with clear eye and bright face. Andrew Sherwood will take charge of him and teach him the blacksmith's trade. Harry Humphrey held a tobogganing party on his grounds last Saturday evening. He has a fine slide, and the run extends quite across the creek to pointed to succeed Bev. Stevens in charge of the Western Union office here, is giving excellent satisfaction to the patrons of the office.

Miss M. A. Wescott died at her home at Oak Bay on Sunday.

J. E. Moore & Co.'s portable mill has completed its work at Bonny River for this season, having cut about 1,200,000 feet.

Captain Thomas Calder, who has been quite ill at his home in Calais, is improving. His father, Captain Alonzo Calder of Deer Island, spent last week with him.

Rev. W. H. Harding, who went to West Virginia some weeks ago intending to remain, has returned to his former charge on Deer Island.

Ray Lambert and Miss Cassie Conley were principals in an interesting event solemnisized at Cunnam'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 same evening.

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 commissioner for this county, was in town on Monday. 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 promises. It is reported that a dismissal or superannuation will precede one of the appointments.

A herd of cattle owned by Mr. Lawler of Ballyville, near Calais, has been found to be affected with tuberculosis.

Mary Trainor, daughter of Mr. Trainor, died at her home at Deer Island last week after a lingering illness.

Donald 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 has been confined to his home for some weeks by a severe illness. Mrs. John P. Grant, who has been critically ill and underwent an operation by Dr. Atherton of Fredericton last week, is steadily improving.

### 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 presence in Montreal has given rise to a 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' promotion to the supreme court bench, but at the eleventh hour Mr. Costigan's boomers came along, and created difficulties.

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, however, make a big fight for the position, and, being a Baptist and an Orangeman, he will have those two powerful organizations in New Brunswick behind him. The ex-premier's friends declare that he was promised a portfolio before he would consent to vacate the local leadership and contest Westminster.

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

To the Editor of the Sun:—My attention has just been called to a letter which appeared some time ago in your paper, during my absence from the province, referring to W. E. 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 namesake 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. W. W. HUBBARD, Cor. Sec'y F. and D. Association, Sussex, N. B.

The Daily and Weekly Sun are distributed in all parts of Canada.

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men are in for a supper eighbor fellow members, e duly honored when it

now open for the rest of a skating rink, a small being changed.

arvel, president of the eral Conservative Club, a position similar to that the Ossekeek Stamping h a concern at Pitts- ryania, at a remuner- He will be much missed and his friends generally e regretted that Mrs. th is in anything but a ondition.

OLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Liver Pills.

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