

OTTAWA LETTER.

Ventilating Sir Louis Davies and the Government's Trade Policy.

W. F. Maclean of East York Wants Canada to Meet the United States With a Prohibitive Tariff.

The Far Western Members Demand State Ownership or Control by Commission of Canada's Railways—What Mr. Blair Says—The Paris Exhibition was a Great Picnic.

OTTAWA, March 4.—A few days ago a well known English commercial agent of Sir Louis Davies, that he was the most incompetent person who ever filled the office of minister of marine and fisheries. This remark taken in a general way, is hardly correct. In his capacity as a business man Sir Louis is doubtless all that has been said of him, but when it comes to looking after the interests of his party and the heeler who support that party, the minister of marine and fisheries is a howling success. When under fire before the house in supply, Sir Louis promised on all occasions to vindicate his business in such a way that the interests of grubs and not those of the country would be best served. It was therefore not surprising when he opposed a motion by the Hon. E. G. Prior of Victoria, B. C., asking for copies of all specifications and plans issued by the department of marine and fisheries, and calling for the tenders for the construction of two government vessels in British Columbia. Also, copies of all tenders received for the construction of same, together with a statement showing the amount of the deposits made by the several tenders, etc., and calling for the same to be made available to all correspondents and papers connected with the same.

Mr. Prior's reason for calling upon the government for this information was that the government is at present about to enter into a contract for two steamers, the cost of which will be in the vicinity of \$125,000. Out on the coast it is a common street rumor that the department of marine and fisheries have not acted as they should and that some underhand, crooked work is being carried on in connection with the contract. It is noticeable on all occasions that a man with a clear conscience is only too willing to refute any charges or allegations made against him, and Sir Louis is no exception. He has remained silent and under suspicion. His excuse for not bringing down information asked for is that the contract has not yet been awarded, and any publicity given to the figures submitted by those who have tendered would be deemed necessary to call for new tenders. The opposition, however, contended that only state papers could be preserved by the cabinet. All public documents, particularly when the house is in session, must be forth-coming on demand of any member, particularly if such member has reasons for believing that the bringing down of the aforesaid information would be to the interests of the country. But Sir Louis is not prepared to meet this argument in a fair way, but had recourse to the old excuse that he was simply following the example of the old government. Some one suggested that such a progressive government might introduce a new system, but it is quite apparent that Sir Louis is in the old ways that the present administration is able to improve on.

Some of the facts brought out in the discussion show that the minister of marine and fisheries has just as much version towards tenders in items of large expenditure as in small ones. The several offers received for the two steamers can hardly be termed more than bids. There was nothing binding on any of the contractors. They were allowed to come in without making deposits, and the result was that the lowest man, who Sir Louis says is a conservative, was pushed out or induced to withdraw and allow the next highest tender, who is a grub, to take over the work. This is a fair way, but had recourse to the old excuse that he was simply following the example of the old government. Some one suggested that such a progressive government might introduce a new system, but it is quite apparent that Sir Louis is in the old ways that the present administration is able to improve on.

The government's trade policy was ventilated last week, and the references made to it during the debate show that the charges made against the preferential trade arrangements with the old country have considerable foundation. The opposition has for several years pointed out the weakness of this tariff. Early in the session it was referred to as a one-sided preference, and a one-sided preference it seems to be. Mr. Monk, the first lieutenant of the conservative ranks, moved an address "for copies of all correspondence between the Italian consul for Canada and the prime minister and the minister of trade and commerce, respecting the proposed improvement of the trade relations between Great Britain and Italy, and all correspondence leading up to the placing of Canadian goods by Italy upon its general tariff." In Italy, as in the majority of the continental countries, two tariffs are in force; one is a general tariff and the other a preferential tariff. Countries whose duties are calculated to prohibit free trade intercourse between Italy and that country are compelled to do business under the general or higher tariff, while nations favorably disposed are given the benefit of the

lower tariff. Up to the time that the Laurier government adopted preferential trade with Great Britain, Italy allowed Canadian goods to come in under her lower tariff. Under such conditions Montreal and other ports worked up a considerable and ever increasing trade with the Mediterranean ports of that sunny land. But now a reaction has set in and the trade is being rapidly taken away by others; the reason is that Italy, following her custom, has raised her highest tariff walls against this country, and trade between the two countries is being greatly hampered. Such a condition of affairs is very displeasing to C. H. Catteller and Mr. Cressy, two Montreal business men who spent some years in working up a connection between the two nations. Their zeal was eventually crowned with success, but to see the good fruit borne away by others is not at all to their liking, and their experience has been enjoyed by others who have similar dealings with other countries.

It was pointed out by members of the opposition that the government had made a great mistake the day they gave to the British manufacturers and British workmen a preference in our market without getting anything for ourselves. The only objection the conservative party ever offered to the preferential trade policy of the Laurier administration was that while it gave everything to the Britisher it reserved nothing for the Canadian. Even this proved to be a matter of no great importance, for the fact, inasmuch as today it is conclusively established that the government did not give everything to Great Britain but distributed most of the plums in the United States and unfortunately it is impossible to make a correction in the reference to Canada. What the government should do, in the opinion of the opposition, is to arrange a tariff which on an sliding scale would give preference to all nations willing to favor Canada. W. F. Maclean, East York, considers that the time has arrived when Canada should meet the United States with a prohibitive tariff. He submitted a motion that the government should raise very time the republic to the south raised theirs, that Uncle Sam would ere long have a respect for Canada which he has never yet condescended to give expression to. A mutually preferential tariff would be fair to Canada and the manufacturers and Canadian workmen would contain in a nutshell the preferential policy of the thinking members of the opposition. With the birth of the Australasia confederation, the prospective growth of the great nation in South Africa, and the feeling of unity which characterizes all parts of the British Empire during the past year, it is felt that the time to move in the direction of inter-empire preference has arrived. Such a policy would do even more to cement the units of our great commonwealth than has the South African war.

Mr. Sifton, in the course of some remarks which were not listened to with any degree of interest, informed the house that it was the policy of the liberal party in Canada to reduce the duties and to remove to some extent the burdens of the excessive tariff which was imposed on imported goods by the late conservative government, an observation which resulted in a chain of "G's" on the part of the opposition. Mr. Sifton took advantage of the opportunity to ask the hon. minister of the interior if that was the opinion he had expressed during the last election in regard to the tariff on agricultural implements. But Mr. Sifton did not like to be called down in that way, and undertook to turn the discussion in a new direction. He wanted to talk about Hugh John Macdonald, but the opposition insisted on an answer, and he was compelled to announce that although he had a few years ago strongly condemned the conservative government for imposing a duty of 20 per cent. on agricultural implements, that he was now prepared to defend that policy. He had gone to the people of Manitoba and declared that he "would never rest until the duty on agricultural implements was totally abolished." This Mr. Sifton declared to be wholly incorrect, but Clarke Wallace, who had him in hand just at that moment, had the minister's speeches in which he bitterly attacked the duty on agricultural implements and when he pledged himself to do what he could to remove the duty. Mr. Wallace asked the minister of the interior if he justified the duty on agricultural implements as it is today, and the Napoleon of the west could only answer: "I was before my constituents and I justified this tariff as it stands today upon agricultural implements." A voice from the opposition benches asked how much it cost the minister to justify the tariff, but Mr. Sifton has probably troubled himself little with the cost now that he is back in the government. He was told that the "justification of his action" in regard to the tariff consisted of the desertion of his colleagues and the concentration of the grit forces in the constituency. This was all that saved Mr. Sifton, and that is all he cares for the farmer of the farmer's wants. How uncomfortable Mr. Sifton and his following felt on the agricultural implement discussion being carried on was made manifest when Mr. Bourassa rose to a question of order. The speaker ruled that the discussion was not in order. The government does not like to hear its elastic trade policy talked of, and so any excuse served to thrust it into the background.

Mr. Emmerson is a much talked of man these days. It is a generally accepted axiom in and about the parliament buildings that a man's abilities will show themselves quicker in the house of commons than in almost any other sphere of life. It is wonderful how quickly a man stands up when he rises to make his maiden speech, and Mr. Emmerson has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. His liberal friends in particular are greatly disappointed with his address on the corporation bill amendment, and say that he is one provincial ex-premier who will never attain any prominence in federal affairs. It is almost pitiful to see a man with such excellent advance notices thrown down in this unceremonious way. It is generally conceded that Mr. Emmerson's tide has touched high water mark.

OTTAWA, March 5.—The men of the west who occupy seats in the house formed a sewing circle yesterday. It looked that way for the several hours during which the house sat the representatives of the constituencies of Manitoba and the Northwest took the lead in the talking. They rallied at the railway convention and if all they say is a true life in the Northwest must be a burden for business men who have any considerable quantity of freight to move or are put to the necessity of travelling extensively. Mr. Davis of Saskatchewan started the ball rolling; he moved that this house is in opposition to the public interest in demand that the railway companies of Canada should at the earliest moment be brought under the control of a board of railway commissioners, clothed with full power to enforce the provision of the railway act, and to prescribe and enforce the observance of such regulations as may be necessary in the public interest. The discussion, which at first was sectional in character, broadened out as it proceeded, and before adjournment it had resolved itself into a consideration of the question of state ownership of railways. On many occasions on which Mr. Blair has been asked to receive very little sympathy, but yesterday had been in his seat he would have heard member after member in the government benches not only favor a railway commission but state control by government of all of the principal railways of the country.

Considering that a week ago most of these favorably disposed persons expressed views quite opposite in tone, one is almost led to believe that the change in front is the leading platform in the government policy. The present session abounds in right about faces, and Mr. Blair will find some trouble in turning this one aside. Mr. Davis favors ownership or control by a commission. His reasons are: "The government has been practicing throughout the Northwest by the many railway companies on whom the farmer is dependent for the forwarding of his grain to the seaboard. One of the strongest arguments he advances in favor of this scheme is that the government owned lines have been prepared to bring in a bill for the establishment of the railway commission during the present session, but he hoped that next year the consideration of the question would be sufficiently advanced to enable a definite programme to be laid out. He promised to bring the matter to the attention of his colleagues at an early date, and he thought that the suggestion had at least one strong virtue, which was that the experiment was worth trying.

Dr. Kendall struck a different line of argument in the few remarks he made. He sympathizes with the people of the west inasmuch as he has the advantages of government ownership on the intercolonial, and he would like to see the general nationalization of our commercial highways. He asked the minister of railways to consider the possibility and danger of the amalgamation of the railway, coal and iron interests of the country, and suggested that if there was any danger in this direction the government might take steps to meet it.

Mr. Bo. Cen, the leader of the opposition, was of the opinion that Mr. Davis had not made himself clear as to what he wanted and as to how he proposed to regulate the business of the railways or remove the present responsibility from the neglect in connection with the present railway act. He would like to know whether the commission was to be an advisory board, as in Massachusetts, or whether it was to administer the present railway act in a better way than it was administered by the railway committee of the privy council. Personally Mr. Borden favored some amendments to the railway act which he considered necessary. He also expressed his interest in considering Dr. Kendall's suggestion in regard to consolidation of large interests of the country. Mr. Borden sympathizes with the people of the west. After Mr. Davis had expressed himself strongly on a question of watching the interests of the country and had pointed out the advantages arising from the establishment of railway commissions in the United States he made an earnest appeal for better rates in the Northwest. His motion was adopted, and the government will take the matter under consideration. Just what that means the years to come will determine.

Mr. Blair, who spoke at considerable length, has evidently been made to feel that he has reason to change his opinion

in regard to state control. On February 19, Mr. Blair was not in a humor to consider any state interference with the railway companies of the dominion, but yesterday he was very much interested in the scheme, and he said things which would indicate that the intimacy which is supposed to exist between the Grand Trunk and the government for the past few years has been dissolved. He did not believe that a state commission could cure many of the evils complained of. Many persons were disposed to continue to look at the Imperial building, where Canada also made a display. This Imperial space cost \$10,600, which was subsequently refunded by the Imperial committee, who found that they had no authority to charge Canada for the amount. The explanation caused Mr. Wallace to observe that he was very glad that the government, having paid \$7,500 for nothing, were able to get \$10,600 of it back.

The first item that engaged the attention of the committee was one of \$7,500, under the head of general expenditures, for payments to the colonial committee of account of space, etc. This money was devoted to the erection of the Canadian building and the defraying of expenses in connection with space on the ground of the Imperial building, where Canada also made a display. This Imperial space cost \$10,600, which was subsequently refunded by the Imperial committee, who found that they had no authority to charge Canada for the amount. The explanation caused Mr. Wallace to observe that he was very glad that the government, having paid \$7,500 for nothing, were able to get \$10,600 of it back.

Mr. Borden of Halifax listened with great attention and greater amusement to the minister of agriculture and the minister of public works endeavoring to explain why over \$7,000 had been spent in the erection of the Canadian pavilion when it was worth in the estimation of the Toronto expert only ten thousand dollars, and in Mr. Tarte's opinion not more than \$40,000. Then the hon. leader of the opposition demanded an explanation as to the parties who were responsible for the neglect which resulted in such wasteful extravagance. Mr. Tarte explained that the Canadian government had no control over the erection of the building. It was a matter for which the Imperial commission was alone responsible. All that Mr. Fisher seemed to have done was to have paid over the contract price and asked no questions.

Mr. Tarte went to Paris and found a building which in his opinion was entirely unsuited to the requirements of the Canadian exhibit. It was then that he discovered that only two colonies were taking part in the fair, West Australia and Canada. When Canada had been invited to participate, the government was given to understand that all the colonies intended to send exhibits, and as a consequence the space for the display of the Canadian articles was exceedingly limited. Subsequently it was discovered that Canada would have to take about four-fifths of the colonial space, and it was the energy of the people of this country that saved the British colonial display from disaster. Mr. Tarte also found that the building had not been finished according to specifications, although the architect had taken it over and given his certificate that the building was satisfactory.

Mr. Fisher was quite willing to accept this as a plausible explanation, and was apparently ready to proceed on some other business when Mr. Borden insisted on an attempt being made to excuse the lack of business on the part of the government. Mr. Borden explained this building item as a business proposition. But Hon. Sydney Fisher had endeavored to explain it by talking about the Empire, its progress and the growth of trade of this country, which as everybody knows, was to be explained by the success of the national policy introduced into this country some years ago by the conservative party. It was quite unnecessary to talk of these matters, as the majority of the electors were conversant with them, but Mr. Borden considered the people of Canada will no doubt be interested in a satisfactory solution of some of the items which the Paris exhibition commission had under its care. Mr. Borden asked that the government had sought to bring responsibility for the neglect in connection with the present railway act. He would like to know whether the commission was to be an advisory board, as in Massachusetts, or whether it was to administer the present railway act in a better way than it was administered by the railway committee of the privy council. Personally Mr. Borden favored some amendments to the railway act which he considered necessary.

He also expressed his interest in considering Dr. Kendall's suggestion in regard to consolidation of large interests of the country. Mr. Borden sympathizes with the people of the west. After Mr. Davis had expressed himself strongly on a question of watching the interests of the country and had pointed out the advantages arising from the establishment of railway commissions in the United States he made an earnest appeal for better rates in the Northwest. His motion was adopted, and the government will take the matter under consideration. Just what that means the years to come will determine.

OTTAWA, March 6.—The department of agriculture was the recipient of a good deal of attention yesterday. Hon. Sydney Fisher was the artillery; Mr. Tarte might be compared to a mounted corps, while the foot, which was held in reserve, appeared in the person of Mr. Jardine, Paris Exposition commissioner, who, before the evening for much undesirable attention, came in to supply, and the item placed before it for consideration was an appropriation of \$30,000 to defray the Canadian expenses of the Paris Exposition. It was brought down as a supplementary estimate, and before it was approved the opposition demanded a full explanation of the many obscure portions of the expense account of the Paris Exposition as given in the auditor general's report. It was thought necessary that the minister of agriculture should explain why the government had asked for \$175,000 when they spent \$135,000, or rather, why they had spent the latter amount when they only had permission to make an outlay of the former.

From the evidence submitted the trip to Paris seems to have been a great picnic. The living expenses placed at the disposal of the commissioner and their assistants averaged about \$6 per day, and this may be considered quite equal to the wants of any person of ordinary tastes. Mr. Fisher in trying to explain these mat-

ters had to call upon Mr. Tarte for assistance and the both ministers had to refer in turn to Mr. Jardine, who was one of the chief commissioners.

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Songs of Praise. Ottawa, Jan. 20, 1900. I have used SURPRISE SOAP since I started house and find that it lasts longer and is better than other soaps. J. Johnston. Frederickton, N.B., Dec. 14th, 1900. Having used SURPRISE SOAP for the past ten years, I find it the best soap that I have ever had in my house and would not use any other. Mrs. T. Henry Troop. St. Thomas, Ont. I have to wash for my family and I find that SURPRISE SOAP is the only soap to use. We tried every other kind of soap, but I don't know why our overalls have such a good color. Maudie Logan. Can't get wife to use any other soap. Says SURPRISE is the best. C. Hughes. SURPRISE is a pure hard SOAP.

etc., of the most expensive materials played a prominent part. Mr. Fabre is still in possession of the rooms and is likely to be there some time to come. Even as an immigration commissioner he is intended to shine, and Mr. Tarte thinks that considerable more money should be devoted to the Paris agency. The minister of public works is strongly of the opinion that if a generous grant were made to defray the expenses of this office considerable trade from Belgium and France may be brought in this way. All that is needed he says is energy and of course money. The government may be expected to heed Mr. Tarte's advice, and before long it would not be surprising if the Paris office blooms forth resplendently.

The opposition also insisted on knowing all about certain gentlemen who received money from the government as commissioners, secretaries, typewriters, etc. Some of these were paid handsomely for the few months they devoted to exhibition duties. Mr. James G. Jardine, the hon. minister's reserve force, was one of these. Mr. Jardine received \$1,199.42, which was for salary at \$2,500 a year, living allowance at \$5 per day, travelling expenses, etc. He was seated last night on the floor of the house near Mr. Fisher, and was required from time to time to prompt the minister of agriculture when the latter was in the midst of confusion. Mr. Jardine occupied a rather modest position up to the time his name was mentioned. It was Mr. Bennett who brought him into prominence. Mr. Jardine it seems was up in Mr. Bennett's riding at various times and made himself generally obnoxious as a supporter of the Ontario and dominion governments. He was for a long time in the employ of the Ontario government, but subsequently Mr. Mulock pitched him down and thrust him on Mr. Fisher's hands, much the same as Mr. Sifton's hands. Mr. Jardine resembles Mr. Preston in other respects, inasmuch as he has quite as unenviable a reputation for funny things in connection with elections. When Mr. Jardine left Toronto Mr. Bennett says he was across between a page and a messenger in the local buildings at Toronto. When he reached Ottawa the minister of agriculture was compelled by the postmaster general to discover inherent commercial ability in Mr. Jardine, which recommended him very strongly for the position of chief commissioner at Paris. The result was the adoption of Mr. Jardine and his installation as one of the Paris picnic party.

But this short history might have been untold had not Mr. Fisher been indiscreet enough to taunt Mr. Bennett with Mr. Jardine's opposition. Then the facts were trotted out. Mr. Bennett showed the Paris commissioner no mercy. He scored him and scored the men who were responsible for bringing him there, until the ministry was glad to leave Mr. Jardine to his fate and change the subject. A funny incident happened, however, before the situation was closed. Dr. Macdonald, chairman of the committee, finding that the situation was getting too warm, electrified the house by stating that the discussion was out of order, giving as his reason that the gentleman would not be allowed to refer to any person who had no connection with the Paris Exposition accounts. He claimed that somebody had alleged that Cap. Sullivan, the notorious grit machine worker, had been in company with Mr. Jardine. It was found that the only suggestion that could have been made in that direction was by the chairman's own conscience. Certainly nobody in the house mentioned Cap Sullivan, and it seems funny that he should have been brought in side by side with Mr. Jardine. Clarke Wallace thought that association of this Mr. Sullivan (who might be an evangelist) with Mr. Jardine would have a good effect upon the latter, and he saw no reason for refraining from coupling their names together, beyond the fact that Cap Sullivan might suffer as a result. It may be added that Mr. Jardine was the Paris exhibition commissioner for \$2,500 a year. Just what his duties are nobody seems to know. Probably his hardest work at the present time is drawing his pay, an employment which seems to be in favor just now about the offices of the different departments of the government.

J. D. McKENNA.

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LOCAL LEGISLATION

Attorney General P. List Bill P.

Interesting Debate in the House of St. John.

FREDERICTON, house met at 3 o'clock. Bill No. 1 relating to Bail Associations was taken up.

Hon. Mr. Labloll Hazen's enquiry with Kingston bridge was only one contract metal superstructure. Kingston, Kent Co. terial, freight, on painting, etc. The structure ready for 41.48. The superstructure by A. E. P. The superstructure of Kingston, Kent Co. spans: first, longest metal, \$1,753 lbs.; 803 feet, with mated weight of 293 lbs.; third, length with sidewalk; estimated, 49,331 lbs. was paid of Moncton. Tenders the bridge concerns printed notices in the cost of erection of between the piers, was staying upon the structure was erected contractor, A. E. Pe included in the contract the specification did to maintain common expense during construction of the bridge by the contractor.

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LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Attorney General Pugsley's Rothersey List Bill Passed.

Interesting Debate on the Cold Storage Bill - Number of St. John Bills Introduced.

FREDERICTON, March 7.—The house met at 3 o'clock.

Bill No. 1 relating to the fishermen's Bait Associations was read a third time.

Hon. Mr. Labllois answered Mr. Hazen's enquiry with reference to the Kingston bridge as follows: There was only one contract for erecting the metal superstructure of the bridge at Kingston, Kent Co. This included material, freight, erection, flooring, painting, etc. The cost for the superstructure ready for traffic was \$30,411.43.

The superstructure was constructed by A. E. Peters of Moncton. The superstructure of the bridge at Kingston, Kent Co., consists of three spans: first, length, 139 feet with sidewalk; estimated weight of metal, 81,753 lbs.; second, length, 203 feet, with sidewalk; estimated weight of metal, 281,293 lbs.; third, length, 122 feet, 4 inches with sidewalk; estimated weight of metal, 49,331 pounds. The amount above stated was paid to A. E. Peters of Moncton. Tenders were asked from the bridge concerns in the province by printed notices in the usual way.

The cost of erection of the temporary bridge between the piers, which the steel superstructure was erected was borne by the contractor, A. E. Peters, and was included in the contract. The terms of the specification did require contractor to maintain communication at his own expense during construction, and the expense of this communication was borne by the contractor.

Hon. Mr. Labllois answered Mr. Hazen's inquiry with regard to the Maysville bridge as follows: There was only one contract for erecting the metal superstructure of the bridge at Maysville, York Co., which included furnishing of material, freight, expenses of erecting, flooring, sidewalk, etc., and the amount paid for the above work was \$21,799. This amount was paid to J. M. Ruddock of Chatham, who constructed the bridge superstructure. The superstructure of the bridge at Maysville, York Co., consists of five spans as follows: first, length, 45 feet six inches; estimated weight, 24,364 pounds; second, length, 112 feet; estimated weight, 73,771 pounds; third, length, 112 feet; estimated weight, 73,771 pounds; fourth, length, 112 feet; estimated weight, 73,771 pounds; fifth, length, 112 feet; estimated weight, 73,771 pounds.

A further sum of three hundred dollars is due to J. M. Ruddock of Chatham, who constructed the bridge superstructure, which was agreed upon to be done during the coming summer. Tenders were asked from the bridge concerns in the province by printed notices in the usual way.

Hon. Mr. Labllois answered the inquiry of Mr. Hazen with reference to the Oromocto bridge as follows: The department of public works is aware of the present condition of the bridge at the mouth of the Oromocto river. In the spring of 1900 repairs to the extent of \$25,700 were placed on said bridge, and in November, 1900, Alfred Hains made a small expenditure on it and reported the bridge safe for a couple of years. It may be assumed that the government is aware of the localities where steel bridges have been built, and while it is not the intention of the government to build a stone and steel bridge at Oromocto during the coming summer, yet the government is considering the advisability of building a permanent structure there in the near future, as the site is one chosen for that purpose.

In answer to the inquiry of Hon. Mr. Burchill, Hon. Mr. Labllois stated the question of erecting a bridge across Cains river, Northumberland Co., is under consideration, and an engineer will be sent to examine the site during the coming summer and make a report.

Hon. Mr. McKeown presented the petition of the city of St. John praying that a bill entitled "an act respecting the city of St. John" may become law.

Hon. Mr. McKeown presented the petition of the city of St. John praying that a bill entitled "an act giving certain power to the supreme court relating to assessments for rates and taxes in the city of St. John removed by the court under writ of certiorari" may become law.

Mr. McKeown presented the petition of the city of St. John praying that a bill entitled "an act to authorize the city of St. John to supply water to certain of the inhabitants of the parish of Lancaster in the county of St. John" may become law.

Hon. Mr. McKeown presented the petition of the city of St. John praying that a bill entitled "an act to amend the Act 11, Victoria, chapter 12" may become law.

Mr. Shaw presented the petition of the city of St. John in favor of a bill to enable the city of St. John to appropriate land with a view of exchanging the same with His Majesty for other lands.

Mr. Shaw presented the petition of the city of St. John praying that a bill to authorize an assessment in aid of the Free Public Library.

Mr. Shaw presented the petition of the city of St. John praying that a bill to dedicate certain streets in the northern portion of the city of St. John may become law.

Mr. Young presented a petition for an act to authorize the municipality of Gloucester to issue debentures to the amount of \$12,000 to complete the new county buildings.

Mr. Ryan presented a petition against the incorporation of the village of Albert for fire and water purposes.

The Hon. Mr. Dunn presented the petition of the council of the municipality of St. John praying for the passing of a bill relating to hard labor sentences in the jail of the city and county of St. John.

Mr. Osman gave notice of a motion to suspend the rules so that the bill

to incorporate the village of Albert for fire and water purposes may be introduced without notice or the payment of fees.

Mr. Shaw introduced a bill to authorize the common council of the city of St. John to confer the freedom of that city.

On the order of the day, Mr. Hazen said that owing to the absence of Messrs. Flemming and Melanson, who wished to speak on the budget debate, he should ask the provincial secretary to let the debate stand over.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that the government would allow the motion to stand.

Mr. Osman gave the following notice of motion: Resolved, that it is the opinion of the house that the province of New Brunswick will be materially benefited in a commercial sense if the present dominion tariff law be so amended that the preferential clause now applying to British goods imported into Canada shall apply only when such imports are made through a Canadian port.

The bill relating to the Rothersey lists was considered in committee.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said an examination of the bill would convince the committee that the government had taken the only proper way of making up the list. A certain St. John paper had suggested that they might have declared the list handed by Mr. Gilbert to the county secretary to be the legal list. But this list had not been signed by any of the revisors, nor was it in such a form as to entitle it to such recognition.

Mr. Hazen understood that the objection of the attorney general against legalizing the list now in the hands of the county clerk was a duplicate of the objection because he does not know where the genuine list is. That statement looks plausible, but a little examination shows that there is nothing in it. The affidavits prove that Henry Gilbert, one of the revisors, gave it to the county clerk, and that he has a duplicate copy of the list that was signed by the revisors. This being the case and the county clerk having this duplicate copy in his possession, he failed to see any difficulty in the way of the legislature legalizing that list.

Mr. Hazen said that the county clerk had a duplicate copy of the list that was signed by the revisors. This being the case and the county clerk having this duplicate copy in his possession, he failed to see any difficulty in the way of the legislature legalizing that list.

Mr. Hazen—It does not require to be sworn to.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—After this we intend that it shall be sworn to. The leader of the opposition proposes to declare that the paper shall be regarded as the genuine list, although it is so declared to be not on the affidavits of the revisors, but of a third party. Yet this list has itself been shown to contain at least one error. The surname of one party was substituted for that of another. One of the revisors pointed out this error to the county secretary, and it was corrected. This will serve to show the danger which the course suggested by the leader of the opposition would involve. After the list had been declared correct it would have to go to the secretary and sheriff, and he would have to go to work and make up a list from it. Now all the revisors have to do is to make a copy of that list if it is correct, and sign it. Although twenty days are allowed them to do this, they may do it in one day, and then it can go immediately to the sheriff and the county secretary.

Mr. Hazen was surprised at the lofty tone of the indignation adopted by the attorney general. Are you certain that whenever he introduced a bill, it cannot be criticized? If he should lecture members of this legislature who have the temerity to differ from him. Yet he knows right well that many government bills which come before this house are changed and that without exciting any indignation. He doubted whether in any other case than this one, he would attempt to lecture the house. Surely it was a most improper thing to say that there must be no criticism of this bill. The hon. gentleman would not be a wise course. Yet, the letter of Henry Gilbert to that paper states that the list he gave the county secretary was a fac-simile copy of the genuine list, and that it was in the hands of the county secretary at the time of the meeting of the revisors.

Mr. Hazen agreed with Mr. Shaw upon that view of the section.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that the revisors already had a list of names to go by, viz.: the list prepared last November, and doubtless the revisors will closely follow it. Mr. Shaw said that he was not willing to trust the revisors to make a fair and proper list if they are given the discretionary powers allowed in the section under discussion. Those revisors have lived long in the parish of St. John, and they know the men who reside in it, and who have the right to vote there, and yet he (Shaw) had known of names being omitted from the lists prepared by those revisors, which ought to have been upon it, and many names put on which ought not to have been there.

Mr. Hazen argued that if the revisors were to go by the list made up last November, as suggested by the attorney general, then let the legislature legalize that list. If on the other hand a new list is to be prepared, then it should be prepared in the presence of the revisors, and they should be given an opportunity of seeing whose names are on the list.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that a safeguard by the bill under discussion thrown about the revisors in the preparation of this new list that is not in the present election law. Under the act now before the house each of the three revisors must make affidavit that no names have intentionally been added to or omitted from the revised list; and no member of the house will think for a moment that each of the revisors, or any of them, will perjure themselves in this respect.

This and the remaining sections of the bill were agreed to, and the bill

House adjourned at 5:20 o'clock.

FREDERICTON, March 8.—The house met at three o'clock. The Rothersey list bill was read a third time and passed. The chief commissioner of works, answering Mr. Hazen's enquiry with regard to the bridge, said this bridge was seriously damaged in November by having one of the spans removed in order to enable one of the dominion government dredges to pass up the Oromocto river. No doubt certain inconvenience has been made to the department. Steps are being taken to have the bridge repaired. A claim will be made against the dominion government, or against the owners of the tug Storm King. In 1899 \$1,376 was expended in repairs on this bridge; in 1894, \$18,778; in 1885, \$132; and during 1900 \$1,272 was expended in repairs.

In reply to Mr. Hazen, the attorney general said that Hon. Mr. White and Hon. Mr. Richard had been appointed commissioners to consolidate the statutes of this province on the first of June, 1900. No amounts had been paid these gentlemen. Mr. Richard has since resigned. No definite amount has been fixed for the cost of the revision, but it cannot exceed \$12,000.

Mr. Purdy introduced a bill to amend the act authorizing the city of St. John to enter upon private property for public purposes; also a bill to amend the St. John union act.

Mr. Russell presented the petition of the pastor, etc., of Greenock church, St. Andrews, praying that an act to incorporate such church may become law.

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Tired and Depressed

Hundreds of young girls and women have to depend upon their own efforts to gain a livelihood, and there is no class more widely admired for their independence and pluck. But whether it be behind the counter, in the office, the factory, or in the home, work means close confinement—often in badly ventilated rooms. There is a strain on the nerves; the blood becomes impoverished; the cheeks pale or sallow; frequent headaches; a constant tiredness; a rapid palpitation of the heart on slight exertion; perhaps wrinkles and a prematurely aged appearance. If the first symptoms are neglected it may lead to a complete breakdown and perhaps that most dreaded of all diseases—Consumption. A tonic is needed and for this purpose

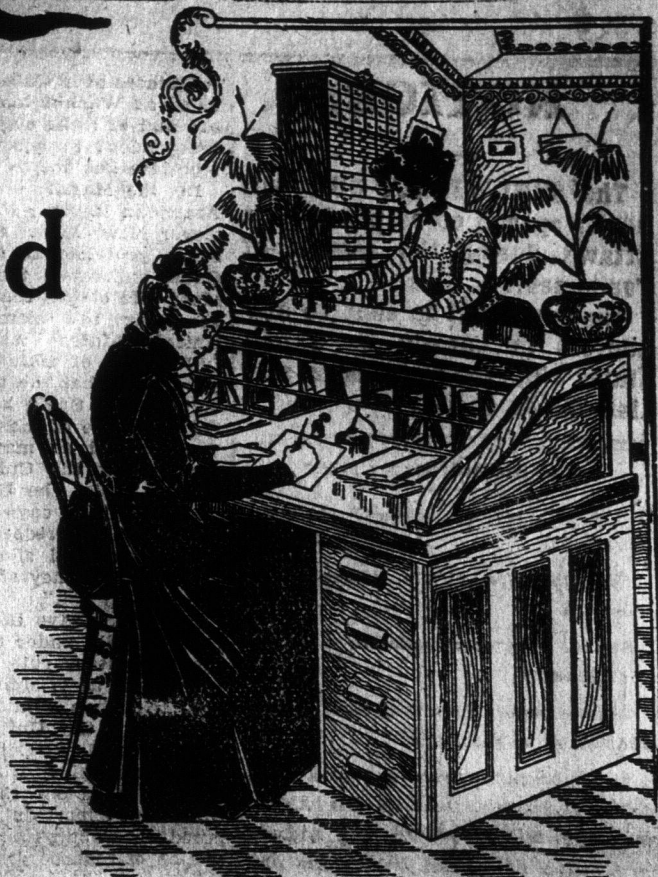
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

are without an equal. Their wonderful record of cures place them at the head of all medicines throughout the world. The use of these pills has made thousands of weak, ailing, despondent women and girls bright, happy and strong.

PROOF OF CURE.

Miss Emma Chaput, Lake Talon, Ont., writes:—"I cannot thank you enough for the good I have derived through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I honestly believe that but for them I would now be in my grave. My health was completely broken down. My face was as white as chalk, and if I made the least effort to do any housework I would almost faint from the exertion, and my heart would beat violently so that I feared I would drop where I stood. I was a great sufferer from headaches, and dizziness as well, and my appetite was so poor that I scarcely ate at all. I tried several medicines, but they did not help me, and then I decided to send for some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got six boxes, and before I used them all I was as well as I had ever been, with a good healthy color, a good appetite and an entire freedom from the ailments that had made me so miserable. You may be sure I will always have a warm regard for your invaluable medicine."

But you must get the genuine, and only the genuine have the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



was reported to the house and ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

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Keown introduced a bill to amend the act 11, Victoria, chap. 12, reducing the penalty for drunkenness in St. John to 12 or seven days' imprisonment.

Mr. Humphrey introduced a bill relating to the city of Moncton.

The cold storage bill was considered in committee of the whole. Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that the rights of the province had been guarded, and the outcome of the bill would be of great benefit to the people of New Brunswick, especially to fishermen and farmers. Refrigerator cars would be placed on the I. C. E., which would convey goods intended for cold storage directly to St. John, where they would be stored until required.

Mr. Hazen agreed with the premier in regard to the benefit of cold storage, but thought that this bill went further than it ought. Last session the legislature passed an act guaranteeing interest on the bonds of the company at four per cent to the extent of \$60,000, to provide a \$75,000 cold storage warehouse at St. John. The government must have thought that guaranteeing the rights of the province was sufficient. If this company are going into this as a business venture he thought that this guarantee was sufficient, but as they have come again to the legislature for further assistance it must be because they are unable to float their bonds, and if so, that their value which it ought to have. Now they ask us not only to guarantee the interest but the bonds themselves. That is asking for aid far greater than was ever given to any company before. All this company will have to spend will be \$12,000. It is true that in one sense the interest of the province seemed to be safeguarded, but he thought it would be better for the government to build the cold storage warehouse, if it was needed, so that the people could enjoy any profits arising from it. Now the province will practically have to pay all the cost of the warehouse, while the stockholders may sell out at any time and put the money in their pockets.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said it was evident that Mr. Hazen had not carefully considered this bill. The property remained in the name of His Majesty until the bonds are paid. The profits of the enterprise have to be paid over for interest on the bonds, and any surplus goes to a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds. The province

will own the property until the bonds and all the interest are paid. As to the commercial value, new enterprises require more assistance than enterprises that are better understood. With regard to the failure of the company to sell their bonds, it should be remembered that bonds are not selling as they were a year or two ago. In 1896 the province sold its 3 per cent bonds at 98, but in 1901 we can only get an offer of 84 for them. The company were only able to obtain an offer of \$42,000 for the \$60,000 of bonds guaranteed, so that the government guaranteed did not prove so much value as it would have done under other conditions. But there need be no fear of the province losing by the transaction, as the rights of the province are safeguarded there can be very little difference between guaranteeing the principal than the interest.

Mr. Purdy thought that this bill was establishing a precedent that should not be established. It would be a good thing to have a cold storage warehouse in St. John, but to guarantee both principal and interest was going too far, and would cause others to make similar claims on the government. It would be better for the government to build the warehouse out and out.

Mr. Hazen thought that the difference in the value of bonds was not so great as to make further assistance to this company necessary. He agreed with Mr. Purdy that the bill was establishing a dangerous precedent. The men who formed the company, among whom were George McAvity, Willard Kitchen and others, should be prepared to put their own money in it.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that the company had found it impossible to float their bonds under the guarantee of interest. If they had accepted the offer of \$42,000 for \$60,000 worth of bonds they would have been paying nearly six per cent for their money. Such a cold storage warehouse as the government required the company to build would cost \$51,500. The government required a warehouse with a capacity of 900,000 cubic feet. There was no use in building a small warehouse, because it was expected that the business to be done would be large. The company

(Continued on Page Six.)

raise Ottawa, Jan. 20, 1899. PRINCE SOAP since I find that it lathers longer than any other soap I have used. J. Johnston. N.B., Dec. 18th, 1899. PRINCE SOAP for the find it the best soap had in my house and other soap I can get. St. Henry Troup. St. Thomas, Ont. for three brothers the road, and SUPRINCE soap to use. We tried it, and it lathered longer than any other soap we had. Maudie Logan. Use any other soap. The best is PRINCE SOAP. A pure hard SOAP.

expensive materials sent part Mr. Fabre on of the rooms and are for some time to in immigration contemplated to shine, and that considerable is devoted to the minister of public of the opinion that it is made to defray his office considerable and France may is way. All that is energy and of course gramment may be ex- Tarte's advice, and not be surprising blooms forth re-

also insisted on know- tant gentlemen who from the government secretaries, typewriters, and the few months they fulfil duties. Mr. the hon. minister's one of these. Mr. \$4,199.42, which was 800 a year, living al- day, travelling ex- was seated last night the house near Mr. required from time at the minister of ag- the latter was in the on. Mr. Jardine occu- sion position. He was he was mentioned. It who brought him Mr. Jardine it seems Bennett's riding at and made himself gen- a supporter of the min- government. During time in the employ government, but sub- lock pitchedforked him on Mr. Fisher's the same as Mr. Preston found in Mr. Jardine's arline resembles Mr. respects, inasmuch as unenviable a reputa- things in connection When Mr. Jardine left net says he was a and a number of build- ings at Toronto. ed Ottawa the minister was compelled by the eral to discover inher- ability in Mr. Jardine, ended him very strong- of chief minister. The result was the in- gine of the Paris plon-

history might have not Mr. Fisher been to favor Mr. Ben- Jardine's opposition, were trotted out. Mr. of the Paris commis- He scored him and who were responsible him there, until the to leave Mr. Jar- and change the sub- ject incident happened, the situation was adonald, chairman of finding that the situa- too warm, discuss- ing the subject in or- der, giving as his a gentleman would not refer to any person who ion with the Paris Ex- tance. He claimed that alleged that Cap. Sulli- vane's grit machine been in company with It was found that the a that could have been direction was by the in conscience. Certain- the house mentioned and it seems funny that been brought in side Mr. Jardine. Clarke that that association of ran (who might be an th- Mr. Jardine would effect upon the latter, to reason for referring their names together, act that Cap Sullivan a result. It may be, Jardine is still a Paris missioner for \$2,500 a at his duties are nobody r. Probably his busi- ness time in drawing employment which seems or just now about the different departments of

J. D. McKENNA. en Cry for TORIA.

NOTICE.

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

The paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States while the house is in session, for 25 CENTS.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, but if 75 cents is sent in ADVANCE the paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for one year.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARCEAU, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B. MARCH 13, 1901.

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

The people of Cuba may say bitter and sarcastic things, but in the end they must accept a United States protectorate.

Less than three years ago the United States government intervened in the struggle between the Cubans and Spain.

That the people of the island of Cuba are and by right ought to be free and independent.

In the March issue of the North American Review, Frank D. Pavey, a clever New York lawyer, who has some professional connection with Cuba, expresses the Cuban point of view.

Mr. Pavey says that Cuba has suffered heavily under the recent United States military rule.

It strikes the people of Cuba that since they were and ought to be free and independent, and since the United States was pledged to leave the island to the control of the people.

The delegates proceeded on the assumption that Cubans are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and the constitution contained no reference to the relation of the proposed republic to the United States or any other country.

have before them as many perils and as large opportunities for heroic deeds as those who went before them.

THE TWO PRICE BRIDGES.

(Daily Sun March 3.)

We have to thank the premier for a correction in our statement of the cost of the Kingston bridge.

These bridges are much larger and heavier jobs than the Tobique bridge.

While accepting Mr. Tweedie's statement as to the weight of the Kingston bridge, the Sun calls the premier's attention to the fact that he seems to have misquoted this paper's figures.

Table with 3 columns: Weight, Pounds, Cost. Rows for Kingston, Marysville, Total, Value at 4.27 cents.

Cost over market price.....\$20,723

Yesterday the Sun concluded that the government had paid \$15,000 to \$17,000 too much for \$27,000 worth of work.

THE CITY AND STEEL SHIPS.

The policy of offering a municipal bonus for the establishment of a steel ship building enterprise is one which cannot be considered as an abstract proposition.

It is stated that the proposed works would be capable of producing 25,000 tons of shipping a year.

Probably not many taxpayers would object to a conditional grant of the extent of \$200,000 in land or in annual subsidies.

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BADEN-POWELL'S CONTINGENT.

(Daily Sun, March 11.)

The company which leaves this province today for service in Africa is of about the same numerical strength as the New Brunswick portion of the first or second contingent.

The movement begun by Mr Allison friends of the late Mrs. Archibald to found a memorial fund for the benefit of worthy and ambitious young lady

students is, we believe, the first attempt made in this part of Canada to establish college scholarships for girls.

THE CREDIT OF THE PROVINCE.

A statement, made on Friday by the provincial secretary, Mr. Tweedie, reported to have said that the provincial government could get no offer higher than 84 to three per cent. bonds of the province, whereas five years ago they were sold at 96.

Mr. Bradlock begins his career as head of the war department with an almost startling scheme of army increase and reform.

A GREAT ARMY BILL.

Mr. Bradlock begins his career as head of the war department with an almost startling scheme of army increase and reform.

THE GLOBE AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Sun has remarked that the statements and pretensions of Attorney General Pugsley in regard to the Rothesay lists would not be taken seriously.

The passage by the legislature of Attorney General Pugsley's bill making provision for a new system of judicial appointments, which has been held to be unconstitutional, has been a severe blow to the government.

The Canadian prima donna has every reason to be pleased with her enthusiastic reception last evening.

RECORDER INSTRUCTED TO PREPARE A BILL GIVING THE CITY POWER TO GRANT A SITE, OR ASSIST IN THE PURCHASE OF A SITE, AND TO MAKE A GRANT, NOT EXCEEDING \$100,000 TO FURTHER ASSIST THE PROPOSED SCHEME.

A joint meeting of the committee on the establishment of steel ship building and the bills and by-laws committees of the common council, was held at the City Hall on Saturday to confer with the local representatives of the proposed company.

Mr. Thomson, addressing the meeting, pointed out that many steamers were now built for this port which could as well be built here.

Mr. Peters got 48 cents per hundred pounds more for his bridge than Mr. Ruddle got for that at Marysville.

SHUBENACADIE AFFRAY.

David Emick, One of the Participants, Died Yesterday.

Ettinger Claimed that the Lantz Boys Fired Without Provocation—No Arrests Yet Made.

SHUBENACADIE, N. S., March 11.—David Emick, one of the participants in yesterday's battle near here, died at noon today.

Mr. Emick was shot in the chest and died a few minutes later.

Mr. Ettinger, who was also present, claimed that the Lantz boys fired without provocation.

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JUST CURES ASTHMA.

"The Gold Cure." If you suffer with it once for free sample and treatise to Hayes & Co., Simcoe, Ont.

DEATH OF MISS BESSIE GREEN.

The Sun's Memorandum correspondent writes under yesterday's date: "Deep gloom was this morning cast over the inmates of the convent of the Sacred Heart by the death of Miss Bessie Green, the daughter of Louis Green of St. John, who, with her younger sister, was completing her first year at the convent. Inflammation of the bowels was the cause, after six days' sickness. Doctors Ferguson of Moncton and Doherty of Dorchester were in attendance. Miss Green was very popular with her schoolmates and gave promise of a bright future. Her parents, who came from St. John on Saturday evening, and a young brother who attends St. Joseph's University, were in the city at the time of her death. The death of Miss Green is the first that has taken place within the convent walls. Universal sympathy is felt for the stricken parents, sisters and brothers. The body was taken to St. John this afternoon by the 2:30 express. The funeral will take place today (Tuesday) at 3 p. m. from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. S. H. Hart, 109 German street.

IN MEMORY

Of Elizabeth Victoria Green, Died at Sacred Heart Convent, St. Joseph, N. B., Aged Thirteen.

Once in a royal garden, all aglow With wealth of color through its ample space, And forms the fairest Nature's set/can trace, The blue's pale white with halting step and slow, His task to choose from out this dazzling show.

Of Elizabeth Victoria Green, Died at Sacred Heart Convent, St. Joseph, N. B., Aged Thirteen.

NURSING IN ALASKA.

Need of Proper Food and Care for the Miners.

The character of the food used in the mining camps is such that many strong men break down under it.

I had one patient almost gone from scurvy. He could not retain any food, but lived on Postum until strong enough to take other food and got well. I am going to take up a large supply of Postum next trip."

CITY

Recent Events Around

Together With from Correspondents Exchange

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to the NAME of the person to whom the paper is to be sent.

To cure headache, Kumfort Headache

Dr. F. W. Barbo formerly of St. John tract for the erect at Fredericton to \$4,000.

Messrs. J. A. B. and Inwair dealer in financial difficulties to compromise dollar. They own their assets are about \$100,000.

The town of Truro non-spitting law, have been charged with expounding in the public parks, etc.

Referring to the sale of the Shore Banquet Commercial, independent revives the Washington Co. Railroad Grand Trunk and C. I., and thinks one it by private purchase postponed till March.

The annual meeting of the Queen Hotel, Tuesday, April 2nd, the driving on up will be let for one term has expired.

D. P. Kent, completed the well for their Padwick bridge, he never bored a well, the flow being maintained in a steady state will be removed to start on Ruel's summer home.

Henry Whalen, evening after an month's gangrene, Mr. Whalen was coclism, and has been in St. John Previous to establish stage order and Fredericton, visited by his wife.

We are for our customers quality, value when Our about com

New Dr. Wrapp Skirts, Prints, Gingham

Wool cash price SHARP &

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PROVINCIAL NEWS

MILLTOWN, March 1.—Robert Leaman of Mohegan has sold his farm and stock to a man named Simont. It was sold for the exceeding low figure of \$1,500 with stock, about 15 head old and young.

A California paper states that Rev. Dr. A. A. McKenna, late of the Presbyterian church, St. Stephen, and formerly of Brookfield, P. E. I., has gone over to the Episcopal church and is a candidate for holy orders.

Death seems to be reaping another harvest from the seniors in Charlotte county. Georgina Barry, widow of the late Stephen Barry of Milltown, died a few days ago, aged 75 years and four months. The wife of Wm. Barbour of Calais died on the 25th of Feb., aged 78 years 11 months. William McLaughlin of Bay side died the same date, aged 75 years 5 months, and Sarah Nesbitt of St. Stephen died on the same date, aged 77 years 10 months.

The engagement of Miss Ida McKenna, daughter of James McKenna, mechanical superintendent of the St. Croix sugar mill, and John M. Stephens, barrister at Edmunston, and son of Judge Stephens of St. Stephen, is announced.

Rev. C. T. Coombs of Eastport, pastor of the M. E. church, preached in the Methodist church on Sunday, discussing pulpits with Rev. W. J. Kirby, who preached in Eastport. Mr. Coombs was a preacher for the Free Baptists in this province before he united with the M. E. church, and labored around 300 miles in the vicinity of this province. Mr. Coombs delivered a masterly lecture in the Methodist vestry on Monday night on the theme "The Paradise of Fools."

A singing school has been opened in the Methodist vestry conducted by Went Fox. It organized for work on Tuesday night. Mr. Flewelling of Hampton is here in the interests of the new match factory about to be operated in this place. He is staying at the home of Dr. Deacon. Mr. Flewelling is negotiating with the prospect of purchasing the old Eaton distillery on Water street to be made convenient for a factory.

Captain Heiton is at his home on Bay street and will not go away again till spring opens, when he will sail in his own coasting schooner.

Mrs. Martha Pike Downes, widow of the late Judge Downes, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Percy L. Lord, Calais, on Saturday last. One sister, Miss Alice Pike, and her daughter, Mrs. Lord, are her only survivors. Mrs. Downes was an active member of Union church, and a member of the Y. W. C. A.

A gentleman from Montreal, named F. E. Carre, is buying out a stock farm at Chamcook, near St. Andrews, for the purpose of raising thoroughbred cattle and horses. It will be conducted on lines similar to those in force on the St. William Van Hook farm.

A boy named Frost of Knight's Corner, Calais, Milltown, fractured one of the bones of his arm by tripping over a rope while engaged cleaning machinery in the St. Croix cotton mill.

GAZPERRAUX, Queens Co., March 5.—The steam mill of F. Barre, near Clarendon, station, is running night and day, a credit to the mill.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Anderson of Patterson was recently made happy by the advent of a young son.

Miss Jennie M. Kirkpatrick is slowly recovering from a severe attack of typhoid.

A number of young men have arrived home from the Maine lumber woods. Geo. Kirkpatrick and crew are cutting a large quantity of cordwood near Three Bridge brook.

RICHIGOUT, March 7.—The death of Robert Farrell occurred at his home last evening, after an illness of several months from consumption. The deceased was aged between thirty and thirty-five and unmarried. He commanded the schooner Ella Masd for the past few years, running from this port to P. E. Island.

The ratepayers will vote on incorporation on Tuesday, the 26th inst. Large quantities of ice are being stored this week from Peter's pond.

Miss Eliza McDougall arrived today from Boston on account of the poor condition of her father, James McDougall.

Mrs. Cochrane, str., and Miss Agnes Cochrane returned on Tuesday from Salem, Mass., where they have been visiting for the past six months. Robert Phinney left yesterday to visit Sackville.

Dr. Fred W. Toser, who has been in Montreal for the last two months, returned to Kingston yesterday, much improved in health.

Mrs. Geo. W. Robertson went to Boston this week to visit friends. E. O'Leary was called to Chamcook by the illness of his eldest daughter, Mamie, who is attending the convalescent there.

The Kent Northern railway management expect to have their new snow plow completed by the end of this week, and the work of opening the road will be commenced the first of next week.

GRAND MANAN, March 5.—At the regular meeting of Southern Cross lodge, No. 16, Knights of Pythias, on the 28th ult., the rank of page was conferred on four candidates, and the rank of equite on two pages, and the rank of knight on two equites. Rev. Dr. Wm. Hunter, rector of this parish, was made an equite and Rev. R. G. Fulton, Methodist, was made a page. Southern Cross is increasing in membership.

Good line fishing is reported whenever fishermen can get out. The St. John fishermen and fish dealers have taken up the crusade against dynamite as a mode of killing fish.

L. C. Gault has returned from a trip to Bay Vert, where he is securing a fish curing establishment. Capt. J. L. Gault has gone to Point du Chene to build a large fishing establishment. He took Willard Ingalls as superintendent of construction. C. P. Newton will send a gang of his men to Georgetown, P. E. I., to finish putting his extensive fish plant there in operation for the April run of herrings. There will be forty or more Grand Manan fishermen at work at different points on the Straits and P. E. Island.

Albert Wooster and men are going to Port Blain the first of April. The scho. Ella and Jule is loading with lobster bait for the Burnham Morrill Packing Co. of Portland, Me.

It is reported that P. E. Russell has chartered the scho. Genesta for the Magdalen Islands.

WHITE'S COVE, Queens Co., March 4.—A very pretty wedding took place on the 11th ult. at the residence of Mrs. Frank Strout, sister of the groom, Willard, Maine, U. S., when Miss Annie Molasky, second daughter of J. A. Molasky of White's Point, N. B., was united in marriage to Benjamin Hannaford of Cape Elizabeth, Maine. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Newcomb in the presence of a number of intimate friends. The bride was handsomely attired in a suit of pale blue cashmere, trimmed with chiffon and lace, and carried a wreath of orange blossoms. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple took the steamer St. Croix for St. John, en route to Grand Lake, where they will reside. The presents to the bride were as follows: Mrs. Frederick Walker of Portland, Maine, three silver table spoons, sugar shell and butter knife; Robert Burnshelm of Willard, Maine, white bedspread; Miss Katie Coar of Portland, Me., silver cake basket; Miss Abbie Greely, a hand-painted salad dish; Mrs. Frank Willard, sister of the groom, table cloth and half dozen napkins; Mrs. Howard Thompson, a pin tray; Mrs. Charles Hannaford, a Warren E. Molasky, brother of the bride, a handsome parlor lamp; Mrs. Edward Stone, cash; William Verrell of Portland, Me., cash; Mrs. J. E. Austin, White's Cove, two picture frames and rug; Charles H. Molasky, White's Point, place on butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Molasky, parents of the bride, chamber set, dozen preserve dishes and sugar bowl; Mrs. George H. Alward, White's Point, a handsome rug.

The death of Mrs. Edward Wiggins of Pickett's Cove, Queens Co., took place on Saturday after a short illness of heart trouble. Mrs. Wiggins, who was twenty-three years of age, was a daughter of Arch. Worden of Washademoak. She leaves a husband and three small children, the youngest being only three weeks old. Her remains will be interred at Thornetown tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard G. P. Reese of Central Cambridge are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son. Alex. Reese and his sister Rebecca have moved from their farm at California Settlement to McDonald's Corner, where they will reside.

N. C. Scott of St. John was here visiting friends on Sunday. Walter Feris of Portland, Maine, is here spending a few days with friends. Truitt's practical shoemaker, Mr. ANDOVER, N. B., March 8.—The March term of the supreme court has just closed. Judge Gregory presided. As this was the first time he had attended court here in the capacity of judge, the grand jury, of which C. LeBaron, Milton, E. B., was foreman, presented him with congratulatory address. The judge replied in a graceful and elegant manner.

Donald Innes, crifer of the court, has just returned from visiting old friends in Scotland. Mr. Innes, who is now at Blanchard Murphy, while recently at work on the Grand Falls, shipped and fell thirty-three feet. In the descent he hit on a projecting plank, which broke the fall and do doubt saved him from being killed. As it was he was badly shaken up and bruised. He was brought to his home here, and is now doing well under the care of Dr. Wiley.

Word has been received of the death on St. John of Mrs. E. H. Hoyt, wife of Postmaster Hoyt at this place. Mr. Hoyt and family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

David Curry, one of the enterprising farmers on the Tobique River, has gone to Guelph, Ont., to attend the government sale of stock.

Miss Maggie Curry and Miss Beattie Curry, while driving from Four Falls, where Miss Beattie teaches school, on Friday afternoon, were upset at Belle's crossing by the horse spring. Fortunately neither of the young ladies was hurt.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Murphy of Lower Perth spent a few days with their son, Blanchard Murphy.

GUSSEBEE, March 9.—The Electric Light Company has changed hands. Senator G. H. King having sold out to Geo. H. and S. H. White, who will remove the present power house to the site of the old tannery on Court street and build a wood-working factory. The factory will be run by electricity.

Geo. Chapman of the first contingent, who returned from South Africa in June last, left this morning for St. John to join the mounted police.

The manganese mines have ceased operations. The pipes are being moved and the mines allowed to fill for a time at least.

Mrs. (Dr.) White left for St. Stephen on Friday, where she was called to the bedside of her mother, who is not expected to live.

WHITE'S COVE, March 5.—A paragraph appeared in the Semi-Weekly Sun of March the 2nd, stating a young lad by the name of Harry Alcorn of Barker's Point, near Gibson, had mysteriously disappeared from his home and that no trace of his whereabouts could be found. A lad about eleven years of age, giving his name as Harry Alcorn, passed through this place on Monday, the 28th ult., and when last heard from was at Lonsdale R. Ferris', Mill Cove.

During the last few months Samuel J. Austin of White's Point has been very fortunate in the way of finding honey. In October, while going through some woods, he noticed bees flying into a hollow tree. He got his axe and cut down the tree, from which he took about fifty pounds of pure honey. Again last week, while cutting cordwood, he cut a hollow tree which contained another bees' nest, from which Mr. Austin took about twenty pounds of honey.

Mr. and Mrs. Lonsdale R. Ferris are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter.

SALMON ORECK, March 6.—The death of Miss Christina Porter took place recently at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. R. Grant, at Mal-

Mother and Doctor Too. Until the doctor comes, and for minor ailments, the mother must doctor her family. Tens of thousands of mothers have relied upon JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, and have found it always reliable. It is used both externally and internally, and it is the remedy for inflammation from any cause. Used continually for 50 years as a household remedy, its sustained popularity and increasing use every year are the best possible testimonials to its curative power.

WOODSTOCK. The Cost of Entertaining South African Heroes. Ex-Mayor Murphy Submitted a Full and Satisfactory Report to the Town Council.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., March 8.—A comparatively brief but none the less interesting meeting of the town council was held this evening. Couns. R. B. Jones and Carr were absent. The first matter of importance was a statement from ex-Mayor Murphy regarding the disposal of the money voted by the town and county to entertain the returned South Africa soldiers. He stated that the town had granted \$250, the county \$350, and \$83 had been derived from the sale of banquet tickets. The following sums were paid out: A. W. Fields, decorating town, \$17.75; C. J. Tabor, do, do, 183.05; Gallagher Bros, do, do, 6.25; Press Pub Co., do, do, 3.75; Dalling & Gibson (watches), 80.45; Carr and Gibson, tel. expenses, 3.55; Wm. L. Dalling, do, do, 3.48; Wm. P. Glidden, do, do, 3.00; W. R. Murphy, do, do, 6.90; Wm. Black (for board), 25.00; A. W. Fields, (de Opera House), 4.30; A. W. Fields, for Glidden's, 4.00; F. L. Moores, do, do, 2.50; George Lee, do, do, 2.00; R. J. Harvey, do, do, 3.00; John Hughes, do, do, 10.00; C. D. Johnson, do, do, 2.00; C. D. Johnson, do, do, 3.20. \$638.48

HOPEWELL HILL, March 5.—Clare Robinson has bought the property at Hopewell Hill, formerly owned by the late W. A. Brewster. Mrs. W. J. McAlmon is ill with erysipelas. Dr. S. C. Murray is in attendance.

THE MARY MELLISH ARCHBOLD MEMORIAL. The proposal for the establishment of a memorial fund in honor of Mrs. Archbold, late vice-principal of the Anson Ladies' College, has taken definite form, as will be seen by the following circular letter: The Alumnae Society of Mt. Allison feeling assured of the reverence and esteem in which the name of Mrs. Archbold is held in many hearts and homes throughout these provinces and far beyond, have determined to raise a substantial and lasting memorial in her name. This memorial is to take the form of a fund to assist worthy and ambitious young ladies in obtaining higher education, and is to be called the Mary Mellish Archbold Memorial Fund. An earnest appeal is made to all students who have come under the influence of this noble woman, and would like to help worthy students for her sake.

To the friends of the Ladies' College generally, who recognize the merits of the school and who desire to aid deserving students to secure the advantages it offers. As at least \$5,000 will be needed to carry out this noble scheme, it is hoped that a prompt and generous response to this appeal. Kindly forward contributions to Miss E. C. Borden, Sackville, N. B., to the "Wesleyan," Halifax, N. S., and to the "Halifax Herald," Halifax, N. S., and be acknowledged in the above papers. LAURA S. WOOD, ANNE L. HUNTON, ALICE S. BORDEN, Committees.

The Sun will be glad to receive from Mrs. Borden any contributions which may be sent to this office. The following subscriptions have already been received by the committee: Mrs. J. Wood, Sackville, \$10; Miss Acres, Sackville, \$2; Dr. Sangster, Sackville, \$5; Mrs. D. G. Dickson, \$2; Wm. Dennis, Halifax, \$10; Miss Emily Roch, Nappan, \$1; Miss Robert Murdoch, St. Stephen, \$1; Mrs. Brecken, Sackville, \$25; Miss Katie Stewart, Sackville, \$10; Miss Hattie Stewart, Sackville, \$1; Miss Annie McArthur, Windsor, \$1; Miss Ella White, St. John, \$2; Miss Dorothy Hickman, Amherst, \$1; Dr. and Mrs. Borden, Sackville, \$100.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. When the chronic bore doesn't feel well it is apt to be a lingering illness.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. When the chronic bore doesn't feel well it is apt to be a lingering illness. TRADE MARK. WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE FOR COUGHS, COLIC, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. IS THE BEST. E. W. GILLET, TORONTO, ONT.

THE ST. JOHN Semi-Weekly Sun. Mailed to Your Post Office Every Wednesday and Saturday.

The Sun will have special correspondents at Ottawa and Fredericton during the sessions of Parliament and Assembly. The Sun has also a paid correspondent in almost every town, village and hamlet in New Brunswick, with several in P. E. I. and Nova Scotia also a weekly letter on Provincial matters from Boston, Mass. Thus the paper is made interesting to every section of the Maritime Provinces. The regular subscription price is \$1.00 a year, but SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS sent to the SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN by a new subscriber will ensure the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN to any address in Canada or the United States twelve months, for together with a splendid portrait—18 x 24 inches, in fifteen colors, of FIELD MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS, or GENERAL BULLER, GENERAL FRENCH, COLONEL OTTER or of LIEUT.-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL, in khaki, and a map of the seat of war in South Africa.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from Page Three.)

has a most valuable site, for which they pay a rental to the Intercolonial authorities of only \$500 a year, although it was estimated to be worth \$1,500 a year. In addition to this the Intercolonial authorities have agreed to put in a siding, which is now being built. The tariff is under the control of the government. At the present rate for 3 per cent. bonds the company will only realize \$60,000 from the \$60,000 of bonds. The warehouse will cost \$37,500, so that the company will have to put up \$37,000 of their own money in hard cash. Then they will require some working capital.

Mr. Hazen said that the hon. gentleman now tells us that the total cost of the coal storage warehouse will be \$37,500. He (Hazen) would suggest that that amount be put in the bill, in section 1, in place of \$60,000. As the bill now stands there is nothing in it to compel the company to expend more than \$60,000, whereas if the intended spending \$37,500, as stated by the honorable member (Pugsley), it will be better to have that in the bill. Mr. Hazen contended that the company should be compelled by the bill to spend \$37,500. He thought that under the present bill the province was no better safeguarded regarding the control of rates than it was last year, when it was proposed only to guarantee the interest at 4 per cent. over the cost of a cold storage warehouse.

After further discussion by Mr. Hazen and Hon. Mr. Pugsley, the bill was taken up for consideration section by section and was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie moved that the committee enter into consideration of coal areas.

Mr. Hazen asked if the leader did not think it advisable to defer consideration until next week. Some of the sections are far-reaching and of great interest, which doubtless would like to be heard; for instance, the railway companies, upon the proposed tax of 3 per cent. upon their earnings in this province.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie replied that the bill had been fully discussed, and that if there were any special interests which wished to be heard, he had not learned of such. Consideration of the bill was taken up and all were agreed to except sections 11, 17 and 19, which were allowed to stand.

Mr. Tweedie replied to Mr. Mott that government has not concluded an agreement with the government of Canada respecting the control of the fisheries of New Brunswick, but negotiations have been going on for a settlement of the matter. In the event of the failure of these negotiations, the government cannot now say what course it will take with regard to issuing licenses for salmon fishing in the county of Restigouche.

Mr. Lablanc rose to a question of privileges. He said the St. John Sun in an editorial this morning stated that the weight of the Kingston bridge is 315,217 pounds, and figures out the cost at 9.64 cents per pound. In the official report of yesterday's proceedings in the house, and published also in today's Sun, the weight of the bridge is stated to be 415,317 pounds. The editor of the Sun has made a mistake in his addition, and instead of the bridge costing 9.64 cents a pound, as stated in the Sun, the cost is a little over 7 cents a pound.

Mr. Ryan gave notice of the following enquiry for Tuesday next: Is it the intention of the government to sid the running of a steamer on the Petitcodiac river during the season of 1901 between Moncton and Hopewell Cape and other points, by a subsidy, as was done in 1897?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie moved that when the house adjourns it stand adjourned until Monday. Carried, and the house adjourned at 5:15 o'clock.

WINNIPEG, March 7.—Applications were made today on behalf of the temperance houses, and petitioners of the recent judgment of the Manitoba courts on the legality of the liquor law passed last session to the privy council. The application will come up before the full court next Saturday.

ISLAND EXHIBITIONS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., March 8.—The directors of the Exhibition Association and a number of representative farmers met here today and discussed matters pertaining to exhibitions. The outcome of the discussion was the unanimous passing of a resolution favoring the holding of an exhibition at Charlottetown each year, that would be open to the maritime provinces, and urging upon the government the necessity of assisting the project by an annual grant.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1901, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock in the afternoon, at Chamberlain's, in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, all the estate, right, title and interest of John B. Fitzgerald and to all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land and premises situated in the City of Saint John aforesaid, and known as the "McIntyre Farm," bounded on the east by the Public Road, passing through the water works dam, the said lot being bounded on the east by a dividing line running through the centre of said farm, and bearing south twenty-three degrees thirty minutes east by the magnet of 1871, bounded on the west by the western line of the said McIntyre farm, bounded on the north by the corner of Lake Lattimer, and on the east by the Public Road, passing through the water works dam, and containing an area of fifty-five acres, more or less, situate in the Parish of St. John, County of St. John, and being the same as described in the deed bearing date August the fifteenth, 1881.

The same having been levied on and seized by me, the undersigned Sheriff, under and in virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Frank E. Leonard and Charles W. Leonard against the said John B. Fitzgerald, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1900.

H. LAWRENCE STURDIE, Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Co-partnership heretofore existing between Erb & Sharp, Commission Merchants, was dissolved by mutual consent on November 11th, 1900.

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

GEO. N. ERB, Stall A, City Market.

EPSS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold in 14 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPSS & CO., LTD., Homespateh Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPSS'S COCOA

STRATHCONA'S

Arrived at Halifax Morning After a Day's Passage Liverpool

Less Than Three Hours turn - Col. Steel E. Appreciation of the come Received - Off

(Special to the HALIFAX, March 8.—until daybreak this morning fourteen days' voyage. Home on board came to the rocky shores of Scotia. By 7 o'clock the entering the harbor, and she dropped anchor at Intercolonial pier, and all North Atlantic shipping few weeks had been trapped. When she passed Cape south of Ireland, a ga the teeth by the steam tined with violence d causing heavy seas and for afternoon of February daily runs in the thirte after were as follows: F miles; February 25, 248 210; February 27, 232; 28 March 1, 182; March 2, 165; March 4, 172; March 6, 280; March 7, 252; Ma

It was a pleasant ho all on board except of Robinson of C squad with pneumonia.

By no means are all who sailed a year ago the thirty-one officers eighteen return, and o 262 were on the Nun Strathcona's Horse left they had 516 sold thre 145 remain in Enlough waiting discharge man has lost 26 men, sailing from Halifax, and 811 and 114 from 8 eight of the Strathcon South Africa. In the

men had havin' reciev 26 more stay their private business. Tw died of enteric fever in

The Sun correspond stances of which was a commander indignantly reported criticism of s their treatment of th stories were utterly fr Colonel Steel expre in contempt of the King ordered the regiment expressed his satisfacti the men had conducted with the way their se appreciated by super said by correspond in g

The officers of the St who returned on the 2 Lieutenant Col. Steel, Major Jarvis, Major Cameron, Capt. M MacDonald, Captain K E. T. MacKie, Lieut Lieut. Leckie, Lieut Lieut. Laidlaw, Lieut Parker, Lieut. Stevens on the western side of the were some fourteen of on the Numidian, who the campaign. They Col. T. Lyons Biggar, officer; Captain H. J. A.; Captain Boyd, R. F. H. Dixon of Toront 5th Dragoons. He left years ago, and when A. F. H. Dixon was sent to the Transvaal.

One of the great brief stay of Strathco witnessed the middle o at the Intercolonial where the Numidian ship's side was a gus pick of the regiment, great-coats and with The band of the regi by, discarding a vari national and some th alre. The Strathcon sent by transferring t from the Numidian to and thence to the tra for the western long was caused over, g on the lower level of a bird's-eye view of geeks and making th to and fro between firm a little easier i would have been. Co many figure was fu great growth that, i sets of the guard, m soldiers of the guard the colonel, and ti equally anxious. An sent itself for the is what Colonel Stee "I thank you, Col and men of the Thir Regiment, for the boe Strathcona's Horse i this way on this oc congratuates you on and discipline o Col. Steel turning to squarely face the of honor, his face g riveting every eye, straining their ear word said: "I hope never forget Canadians, and the country has no supe world. Always be arms to defend the the occasion calls. T welcomed home toda patriotic Canadian, I have endeavored to preserve the respect troops in South Afr and attention to out

