SIME WEEKLY SON. . ST. MONTH. - N. MARCH . 24, '1000 ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ABOUT MAFEKING. Persistent Rumor in London That the in the presence of many of the towns-people, addressed the men, thanking them for the excellent work they had Town Has at Last Been Relieved.

Transport Milwaukee With Canadian Mounted Rifles, Has Arrived at Cape Town.

# Pretoria is Being Prepared to Stand a Siege of Two Years Nothing Has Developed as to Buller's Plans.

GIVES ALL CREDIT TO BULLER. , the Daily Mail from Donkersport, dat-LONDON, March 21. - Winston ed Monday, March 19, says: Ohurchill, in a desnatch dated Pietermaritzburg, warmly resists the contention that the relief of Ladysmith arose out of Llord Roberts's opera-

VOL. 23.

"On the contrary," he says, "the operations of Lord Roberts were assisted by the fact that Gen. Buller kepit 16.000 Boers occupied. It would be a cruel and unworthy thing to deprive the Natal army of their hard won laurels; and inone would more vigorously repudiate such a suggestion than Lord Roberts himself."

Spenser Wilkinson, writing in the Morning Post, justifies Winston Churchill's argument respecting the relief of Ladysmith. He thinks that Sir Alfred Milner has gone to Bloemfontein to arrunge for the permanent administration of the province, and, perhaps, to decide about the captured or surrendered mibels

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#### FROM LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, Manch 20 .- The war office has received the following idespatch from, Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Tuesday, March 20:

"Kitchener occupied Prieska yesterday unopposed. The rebels surrendered their arms. The Transvaalers escaped across the river.

'Mr. Steyn is circulating a notice, by means of despatch riders, in reply to my proclamation, to the effect that any burgher who signs a declaration that he will not fight against us again will be treated as a traitor and shot. "The Bloemfontein people are af

fording us every assistance in the

"A reconnaissance toward Philipsolis, 25 miles west of Springfontein, found the farms all flying white flags The British troops were cordially re ceived.

"It is reported that Mr. Steyn is trying to rally the Boers, but the latter sey they have had enough."

WHAT NEW ZEALAND WILL DO.

WHAT NEW ZEALAND WILL DO. WELLINGTON, N. Z., March 20.-In bid-ding farewell doday to the fourth contingent of New Zealand troops, leaving for service in South Africa, the premier, Hon. R. J. Sodden, emphasized the determination of Australasia to uphold the imperial prestige. The country, he said, had 400,000 male adults, mostify drilled, prepared to defeid the colonies, and, if an emergency arose, to send men enough to South Africa to re-lease the imperial troops to deal with any to send men enough to South Africa to re-lease the imperial troops to deal with any unfriendly power daring to meddle with the settlement. Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer presidents and the friendly note of the president of the United States and the an-councement that Great Britain would not essent to the independence of the Republic were all endorsed by New Zealand, who, the premier added, would maintain that position at any cost. at any cost.

TO THE VERY LAST.

TO THE VERY LAST. LONDON, March 21.--Mr. Chambeslain has received the following telegram from the governor and commander-in-chief of New Zealand, the Earl of Hanfarty: "The people of New Zealand wish to ex-press their endorsement of the position taken by the imperial government in declin-ing to allow the intervention of any foreign power in the settlement with the Transvaal and the Free State, and in declining to as-sent to either state heing independent. "My government assures Her Majesty's government that New Zealand will support to the last the mother country, so far as it lies in her power, in maintaining finit posi-tion, which has been taken up irrespective of consequences.

done in the course of the campaign. He wished good luck to those who were about to rejoin ship, and expressed the hope that the others would be present at the entry into Pretoria.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900.

#### STANDING TOGETHER.

BERLUN, March 21.-The Katez Zeitung in a remarkable article dealing with the South African war says: "The war has demonstrated the unanimity of feeling among the English. They are all standing together though good or evil portend, and command the admiration of the world. It has also shown in a most amazing way the strength of the imperialistic idea, having done so much in welding the colonies into a veritable empire."

The article, however, disapproves the plan of Lord Roberts to treat the Boers as rebels, and it censures Rudward Kipling for encouraging the British to deal with them still harshly, despite the fact more that England never fought a more gallant foe. It concludes with the declaration that Cecil Rhodes. after his arrival in London, will lecide

The question of damages for detaining and searching German vessels in South African waters is still pending between England and Germany. The precise amounts to be awarded to each ressel have not yet been settled excepting in the case of the Hans Wagner, whose owners will receive 150,000 marks, but the negotiations are being carried on in the best spirit by both sides and will soon come to a satisfac-

tory end. Dr. Krummacher and Dr. Schmid military surgeons, who have just returned from the British camps in South Africa, speak in commendation of the sanitary arrangements there. They deny that dum dum or other tor turing bullets are used by the British, and assent that they did not witness a single instance of actual treach of the rules of the Red Cross society They will make a report to the Ger-

ROBERTS' BOLD MOVE.

LONDON, March 22 .- A despatch to the Daily Mail from Pretoria, dated "President Kruger returned from Kroonstad yesterday. He says the

rn district of the Free State, dispersing or accepting the surrender of any reputing Boers, thus ensuring the safety of Lord Roberts' communication, before starting towards Pretoria. A coarespondent of the Daily News at Springfontein, describing these movements, says: "Gen. Gatacre is speeding through the country like a cyclone, with flying columns in El directions. His swiftness and strategy have proved of instimable value to Lord Roberts." The rebuilding of the reilway bridge at Norval's Pont will occupy two

months. The temporary bridge will be completed in about ten days. Mean-while supplies are transported by an aerial trannwsy across the gap. These works necessarily delay the providing of supplies for the advance.

Lord Methuen's movements worth of Kimberley are believed to be a prelude to the gathering of a column of 20,000 men with Kimberley as a base to strike costward from Fourteen nto the Transvaal. The long and anxiously awaited

news of the relief of Mafeking has not een received. Mr. Schreiner, the Cape premier, has manted the request of the mayor of

Cape Town that a public holiday be proclaimed throughout the colony the relief of Mateking. USED SOFT NOSED BULLETS. LADYSMITH, March 21.-It has

been ascertained that the accidental removal of stones covering some Boer graves, after the fight at Pieter's Hill, Feb. 28, revealed thousands of split and soft nosed buildes.

Princess Christian's hospital train arrived this morning. It was the first train over the new Colenso bridge. The railway is now open to klands-laughe, where a camp has been estab-Lished. Drakensberg and Biggarsdorf are

clearly watched by the British cavairy.

SWITZERLAND'S REPLY.

BERNE, Switzeriand, March 21.-The fol-tral council has answered the Boer appeal for mediation as follows: "The Swiss federal council' would have been pleased to co-operate in friendly medi-ation in order to end further bloodshed, but as the presidents of both South African re-publics have directly approached the Brit-ist government in order to conclude peace on a basis indicated, and the British gov-ernment has shown itself against the pro-petal, and as, furthermore, the British gov-ernment has declared to the cablent at Washington that it would not propose to accept the intervention of any power, the Swiss federal council, to its regret, must also renounce the idea of taking any steps on the lines of the South African republics. There remains for the federal council in the circumstances nothing but vio express its sincere wish that the belligerents will have succeeded at no too far ilistant date in fix-ing a basis for an understanding honorable to both parties." BERNE, Switzerland, March -21.-The fol-

LONDON, March 23. 4 a. m .-- A

PRETORIA, March 21, 5 p. m. via Lourenzo Manuez-The Rand Post cays it has been advised that there will be a general destruction of the mines before the British are allowed to occupy the gold fields. The Standard and Liggers' News of Johan, nesburg strongly oppases such a measure. It declares that the destruction of the mines would be an act of verdalism which would alienate the sympathy of friendly powers. This view is strongly endorsed. Johannesburg continues calm, and no breaches of order are reported from that town. Pretoria is lively and full of military activity.

AN ACT OF VANDALISM.

NEXT AT PRETORIA.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 21.-Lord Roterts gave a banquet last night to his commanding officers and the foreign relitivity attaches. In proposing the health of the foreign attaches, Lord Roberts complimented them on their soldierly bearing in enduring the privations of the arduous march to Bloemfontein. He edded that he hoped he would next entertain them at Pretoria.

The Russian attache, in reply, said that they were proud of the honor of sharing in such a magnificent march. Fifteen hundred Boers have taken the cath prescribed in Lord Roberts' proclamation, by which they agree to abjure war, to remain at their homes and to deliver up their arms, which are principally Martini-Henri rifles.

KRUGER AND STEYN DIFFER. LONDON. March 23 .- A despatch to the Morning Post from Bloemfontein, dated Wednesday, says:

"A deserter reports that the enemy after repeated dissensions, has with drawn from Brandfort northwards. He thinks it unlikely that the Boers will make a stand anywhere south of the Vaal. I cannot personally share such optimism."

The Cape fown correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Thursday, says that Sir Charles Warren's division is embarking at Durban for East London, Cape Colony. The Daily News has the following from Bloemfontein, dated Wednesday. "It is rumored that Mr. Kruger and Mr. Steyn will meet at Kroonstadt in the Orange Free State on April 4 to

discuss the future programme. The feeling between the Transvaal and the Free State is very bitter." A special correspondent of the Times at Bloemfontein, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"Yesterday Mr. Kruger issued a proclamation annexing the Free State to the Transvaal. Mr. Steyn immediately issued a counter proclamation de-

ntia at ?

with a huge convoy of wagons have been passing from Wepener toward Lady Brand during the last two days. It is supposed that the Boer forces have retired from Norval's Pont, Bethulle and Stormberg n their way north. Government officers are taking ob

NO. 24.

ervations at the present mom-Paramount chief Lerothodi arrived here with a large following and is conferring with the British agent. Sir Godfrey Lagden.

#### THE QUEEN'S MOVEMENTS.

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#### NO CHARGE AGAINST METHUEN.

LONDON, March 22.-Replying in the bouse of commons today to a series of ques-tions on the subject of Gen. Lord Methuen and his alleged disagreements with the offi-cers of his column, which have caused con-siderable scandal, the parliamentary secre-tary for the war office, Geo. Wyndham, de-clared no charge had been brought against Gen. Methuen by Col. Gough or any other officer. Col. Gough, he added, has been in-formed that an inquiry would ne held into his case.

formed that an inquiry would be been ordered his case. Col. Gough is alleged to have been ordered home by Gen. Methuen after declining to obly a command issued by the latter, and the colonel demanded a trial by court mar-

### NO PEACE OVERTURES.

LONDON, March 22 .- It has been learned LONDON, March 22.—It has been learned that no new peace overtures have been made to Lord Salisbury, nor are any ex-pected at present by Great Britain. The telegraphic correspondence has been con-fined to the treatment of prisoners. Lord Salisbury, 28 already cabled, is holding the presidents of the South African Republics responsible for the welfare of the British prisoners. The question of the safety of Johannesburg and the gold mines there has not been raised. The correspondence exchanged between Lord Salisbury and President Kruger will sbortly be given to parliament.

A LADY'S EXPERIENCES AT MOD-DER RIVER.

(Natal Mercury.)

A Grahenstown lady has received rom her sister at Modder River a letter containing the following: With the

Brers coming and going, I had a hard

the fate of the Borrs.

man war office.

Monday, March 19, says:

matter of hospital accommodations. We have consequently been able to arrange for 500 bads.

"Thirty-three prisoners were taken at Prieska, 200 stands of arms and some supplies and explosives.

"The Boers have begin to surrander on the Basutoland frontier."

THE JOHANNESBURG MINES. LONDON. March 21 -- The camespondent of the Daily News at Bloemfontein says he learns from a person who was recently in Johannesberg that the Transvaal government is working the Ferriera, Bonanza, Robinson, Pioneer, Rosa, Village, Landlaagte and Robinson deep mines. The French and German mines have been' pumped out with the assistance of the government. Special police are apting als caretakers of these mines and only the machinery is suffering from want of use. The report that the batteries have been undermined with dynamite is untrue. The alleged forcing of the stafe deposit for documents is also untrue. These stories were fabricated to autouse sympathy. A despatch to the Daily News from Pretoria, dated March 15, says that a deputation of burghers wasted on President Kruger to enquire regarding the situation. They received a reassuring reply. The president said the government intended to see the war through determinedly and that a council of war by the nation's leaders would be neld shortlyr. DEATHS AT LADYSMITH.

LONDON, March : 10.-Gen. Buller reports that 27 deaths from enterio fever occurred in Ladyemith from March 7 to March 19.

FLYING WHITE FLAGS. Baberts, while inspecting the naval LONDON, March 21.-A. despatch to brigade on the plain outside the town,

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or consequences. "I am desired to add that there are large numbers of men volunteering, who are good riders and shots, willing to go the South Africs for the relief of the imperful forces if the services of the latter will be required obscibers."

of consequences.

FRASER A NOVA SCOTIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 20.-John Fraser, mayor of I'leemfortein, who was one of the delegation that appeared before Lord Rob-erts and handed to him the keys of the city, is a Nova Scotian. His native place is McLellan's Brook, Pictou county, one hun-dred miles from this city. His father was a school teacher in that district, and lived on a farm row owned by Rev. William Stewart, Presbyterian minister.

FOR AND AGAINST ANNEXATION. CAPE. TOWN, March 19.-At a crecent meeting of the Afrikander Bund it was decided to invite signatures to a petition to the people of Great Britain, asking their support to prevent the Transvasi and the Orange Free State from being deprived of their independence. On the other hand, ex-Prime Minister Sir John Gorden Sprigg presided at a meeting of progressive members of the legislative council, at which it was decided to agitate in favor of the annexa-tion of the two colonies.

#### TO PREPARE FOR CRONJE.

LONDON. March 21.-Colonel Challice, of the Army Service Corps, sails for the Island of St. Helena tomorrow in order to make the necessary arrangements for the scoommodation there of Gen. Cronje and the other banished Loers. It is still doubtful whether all the prisoners will be send there, owing to the feuds between the Transvallers and the Free Staters. If call the Boers are sent to St. Helena, a considerable increase in the strength

of the garrison is projected.

LUMBERMAN'S

W. H. THORNE & CO. (Limited)

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Celebrated

Peavies.

Write for

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BLOEMFONTEIN, March 21.-Lord

Boot

fight in the Free State will perate. I am informed that the there is a persistent rumor that Mafe-Fransvaal government has taken no king has been relieved. It is even as resolution to destroy mines or prosorted that the war office has receiv ed a despatch positively announcing certy as a last resort."

hers.

prisoned at Pretoria.

British.

ment has declined to intervene.

kinson, 'reviewing the general

word on the east side of the railway.

Interest in Mafeking increases in

acuteress. Commandant Snyman evi-

dently writes highly colored despat-

ches, which seems a pity, for his tac-

tics are sound. Lord Roberts is not

and he is pausing so as to insure when

he next moves, the mobility and handi-

The Cape Town correspondent of the the relief, but that publication of it Daily Mail, telegraphing Tuesday, is witcheld because the form of the March 20, says: message admits the possibility of mis-

"I have just arrived from Bleomfontein, where I learned that no further movement is probable for three weeks, as negotiations are proceeding. on the subject is at hand. I fedled to ascertain the nature of the reguliations or whether .Sir Alfred Milner's deperture from Cape Town is connected with them, but I should not

be surprised if the war collapsed quickly." A despatch to the Standard from Electronicated Tuesday, says: "Four theusand Transvaalers from Colesterg trekked on Sunday to the northeast, going by way of the Basu-

toland border. They will probably be caught at cre of the passes. "A striking feature of the advance

on Eloemfontein was the abandonment of cur communications with Poplar Grove. Lord Roberts, confident in the ability of his transports to State continue most satisfactory. meet all the immediate needs of the army, deliberately left the enemy at Abraham's Kraal to do what they liked. The result fully justified him. barking Gen. Warren's division. The enemy to the south were paralyzed by the boldness and rapidity of the stroke, and Generals Clements and Gatacre were enabled to cross the Orange River almost without apposition."

A Daily Chronicle correspondent as Fleenfentein, telegraphing Tuesday, Merch 20. says:

"The civil government has been reorganized. J. A. Collins, under secrestry of the interior in Steyn's executive, has been appointed landdrest. Steyn is regarded as guilty of fatuity but not influenced by neotoism. ' He was always Kruger's tool. It has been rumored that he has reaped financia benefit from this connection, but the report is not substantiated. "Mr. Fischer played the part of

Steyn's mephistopheles." The Cape Town correspondent of the

Morning Post says: "On the best authority I learn that the real objective of the Fischer-Wolmarans deputation in Russia. I also hear that they have been taking away all the secret incriminating docu ments from Pretoria, thus making it difficult to implicate Stevn and the Bondites:"

GEN. WINTE GOING TO ENGLAND. CAPE TOWN, March 21.-The condition of Gen. Sir George White, who commanded the garrison at Ladysmith during the siege of that town, has inproved. He will sail hence for Eagland on March 28. All the members of his staff except two have joined Gen. Roberts' staff.

LONDON, March 22, 4.12 g. m.-Sev eral telegrams have passed between President Kruger and the Brillsh government, in addition to the Salis bury-Kruger correspondence already published. The foreign office received a despatch from Pretoria vesterday. The contents of these communications caunot yet be obtained.

So far as the military situation is ouncerned, there is practically no change. Lord Roberts is quietly making preparations for the next move. As recessary to a beginning, Generals Gatacre and Brabant are swiftly moving from point to point in the souththe Free State

FIGHTING NEAR WARRENTON. KIMBERLEY, Thursday, March 22. There was a smart antillery duel near Warrenton vesterday morning A battery under Major Blowitt, suptake. The war office, however, deponted by the Kimberley Light Horse, located the Boers, who employed four clares that there is no confirmation of guns, two of which used cordite, but the rumer and that no further news ineffectively. The British battery re-No attention is paid in any quarter plied with effect and silenced the Boer fire. The Boers sent two shells near to the wild Beer numors of Commanthe railway station, which was not dant Olivier's victory over Gen. Gatacre, which are only designed to redamaged.

A scouting party got too close to the vive the drocping spirits of the burgbank of the river and encountered a lers cume in matters were worse still, hot fire. The men were unable to get It seems certan that Mafeking's away, and it was impossible to relieve only chances lie in relief by the them without loss, the party being column supposed to be advancing from the south, or in the possibility that obliged to wait for darkness in order to escape. Col. Baden-Powell is still strong en-

cugh to attempt a scrtie with a view Major Blowitt retired with only one of capturing the Boer guns, at a time wounded. when Commandant Snyman has with-

drawn his men to oppose Col. Plum-This morning brisk firing was resumed with Warrenton about halfer's advance. All the reports regardpast six, but it has not slackened up. ing the British operations in the Free A detachment of Fusiliers has ar rived. Two Vryburg inhabitants, who Nothing has developed regarding thad been imprisoned by the Boers.

Gen. Buller's intentions, but it seems were sant in to Warranton under a hard to believe that he is again emwhite flag after being taken from laager to laager around the district. It is reported from Lourenzo Mar-They say that the big gun from Kimquez that Preteria is prepared to stand berley has been taken to Pretoria. a siege of two years and that the Boen Trains now run within eight miles women, frantic at the reverses to the of Warrenton. Beer arms, are entreating to be allow ed to shoot the British officers im-

FIGHTING NEAR WARRENTON

It is also announced from the Trans PRETORIA, March 19, 3 p. m., via vaal cirital that the Italian govern Cource 20 Marquez.-Sharp fighting continues in the vicinity of Warren-The Vaal river can only be crosse ton, murthword of Kimberley. The by swimming. The country this side Boers have successfully repulsed reof the river is well patrolled by the peated attacks by the British. The ailroad in the direction of Mafeking has been completely destroyed. SPENSER WILKINSON'S REVIEW

LONINN, March 22.-Spenser Wil ON THE ROAD TO MAFEKING. field operations in the Morning Post, says: LONDON, March 23 .- A despatch to "The rumors of Boer victories are the Times from Kimberley, dated not worth much; but they may serve Thursday, says:

to remind us that for a day or two "The date of the departure of the there has been no specific account of Mafeking column from here has not iCen. Gatacre's movements. It is proyet been fixed. bable that his force is moving north-

"The head of the railway has reached Content, about 36 miles north of Kimberley.

"The pont at Fourteen Streams is guarded by our troops. Skirmishing continues around Warrenton. The Boers are reported to have four guns. likely to let the Boer army escape him; but this is doubted."

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3,50)

- Seller

Address today

time of it. After the first week we had no food, and could not buy any, because the Ecers bought it all up, and would not sell me any, although they gave it by the bagful to Mrs. E. and Mrs. L. But then, I was British. The consequence was that we were starving for weeks. I sent to ask someone to sell me 2s, worth of meal. and they sent word back to the effect that they would see me lie rotting first. For 12 days I had only one egg a day, and the children had to go out and get "ainkies." When the Transvaal-

for they were more like savages than civilized men. Finally, when our troops arrived, at was simply awful! For thirteen hours they did not stop fighting for five minutes, and the Free The reccanelsssance succeeded, and, Staters like peas. I am quite sure

that 2,000 were killed, and lots of them thrown into the river. Others were huried, but some were not quite dead at the time, for our men subsequently found them with their arms and legs sticking up as if they had tried to get out upon regaining consciousness. The Boers put dynamite close to my house with the object of blowing it up. They also laid some all round the station and by the bridge, but the British were too quickly upon them. Now we are safe; the Beers are around us, but they cannot get to the line. I am confident that they cannot hold out much longer, for the only food they have is meat, and it will not be long before our troops have them surrounded. On the day of the battle the explosion of the shells over our heads were awful, as were likewise the showers of bullets arvuid us. At about 12.20, 200 Boers, with two cannons, came down from Forrieen Streams, and they had only

just sot into the drift when a shell fell ariongst them, killing some and wounoing 20 others. The latter came to me to hind up their wounds, which I aid. Just then one got shot in the knee, and no one would go out to help him, so I had to go and do my best. Up to 12 o'clock at night, the wounded kept coming in, and the first thing in the marning I went out, under fire three times to attend to others and Lock after them until our troops came over, when I handed them all-some 45 in number-to Lord Blackwood, who

took them prisoners and sent them to Cape Town in charge of four doctors.

WE TOLD YOU SO.

but this is doubted. BOERS MOVING NORTH. MAISERU, Basutoland, Thursday, March 22.—Several thousands of Boers March 22.—Several thousands of Boers



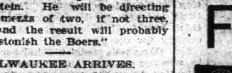
In order to introduce our assorted STEEL PENS we are giving away your choice of Rings, Bracelets, Books, Chains, Brocches, Purses, Jack Knives, Skates, Guard Chains and many other uschul premiums for selling 15 packages at 10c per package. For selling 25 packages we are giving away your choice of Boys' Watches and Chains, Cameras, Sleds, Chairs, Cloth Bound Books, Clocks, Games, Air Rifles and a variety of ether premiums. Ladies, boys and girls, send in your full name and address. We will forward you the number of packages wanted to sell among your neighbors and friends. When selected from our mammoth catalogue, which we mail with goods. STANDARD WATCH AND NOVELTY CC., Int. E., St. John, N. B.

ness of all his columns. By this time he has taken the measure of all the generals and troops, and there is not likely to be any such failure of exectition as occurred during the march on Electrontein. He will be directing the movements of two, if not three armies, and the result will probably greatly astonish the Boers" MILWAUKEE ARRIVES MONTREAL, March 22.-The Fider

Dempster egents have received a cable from Cape Town announcing the arrival of the transport Milwaukee at 11.10 last night, after a most success ful voyage. The cable reported that all were well.

OTTAWA, March 22 .- The following cable was received at the militia de partment today: CAPE TOWN, March 21, 1900.-Sransport Lilwaukee arrived at Cape

Town today. All well; 38 horses dead. (Signed), COLI GORDON.





SEMI-WEEKLY SON, ST JOHN, N. B., MARCH 24, 1900.

# PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

2

#### Passage of the Bill Regarding del Maritime Technical School.

Urbain Johnson of Kent County Warmly Exposes the Cause of the North Shore Farmers.

FREDERICTON, March 12 .- Answering Mr. Melanson's inquiry, Hon. Mr. Emmerson said an arrangement was made for the translation and publication of the debates in French with the Courier of Bathurst and the Evangeline.of Weymouth. The former paper was to be paid \$200 and the other would be paid in proportion to the amount of work done.

Answering Mr. Hazen's inquiry, Hon. Mr. Tweedle said compulsory vaccination was in force in Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland and Westmorland counties. With respect to the exact number of medical men engaged he could not give positive information at the moment. The local board of health had not yet furmished all the information they will be required to do on that subject and wding the names of the persons vaccinated. In Restigouche all the available medical men had been employed in the work of stamping out the disease, and the same remark would apply to Gloucester Co. In Westmorland and Northumberland active measures were also taken in the interest of the public health, including the placing of a medical man to meet the trains at Chatham Junction, six miles from Newcastle. It was thought recently that this latter officer would not be required, but he (Tweedie) had a communication today asking that the medical man meeting the trains at Ohatham Junction be continued at that work for some time longer. This request was in consequence of new cases of smallpox in Restigouche Co.

Answering Mr. Flemming's inquiry with respect to the riprapping of the piers of the Woodstook bridge, Hon. Mr. White said that tenders were asked Oct. 5th and received up to Nov. 6th of last year. The gentlemen tendering and the amounts of their tenders were: Jeremiah Bragdon, \$1.25; J. E. Simmons, \$1.60, and Albert Brewer, \$3.50 per cubic yard. The tender of Mr. Bragdon, being the lowest, was accepted, but he declined to enter upon the contract, giving as a reason that be had been misled by the specification and thought that the riprap had not to be placed in position by the contractor. Mr. Simmons; the next Icwest tender, was then communicated with, but he declined to accept, giving as a reason that during the delay there had been an increase in the cost to such an extent that he could not do the work at the figure named in his tender. The department did not feel like making a contract with Mr. Brewer, owing to what was considered a high figure named by him, namely, \$2.50 per cubic yard. Afterwards an offer ves received from J. S. Leighten to do the work at \$2.50 per cubic yard, and this offer was accepted. Tenders were asked for in the first instarce in the usual way-by notice sent to those whose names are on the list in the department of public works and by notices posted near the vicinity of the work and elsewhere in the province. Any one could be put upon the list and have notices sent him with respect to any of the public works. Mr. Hazen gave notice of motion. seconded by Mr. Laforest, for conjest of correspondence with the Right Honcrable Jos. Chamberlain relating to reciprecal registration of colonial barnisters throughout the empire. Mr. Leger committed the bill enab ling Kent municipality to issue debentures in lieu of other debentures. which was agreed to with amendments. Eails were introduced by Hon. Mr. Emmerson in addition to and in amendment of the supreme court act; by Hon. Mr. Tweedie, the appropriation. bills; by Hon. Mr. Emmerson, in aid of the establishment of an agricultural and technical school for the maritime provinces, all of which bills were read a first and second time. Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed the bill continuing the act incorporating the South West River Driving Co., which was agreed to. Hon. Mr. Lunn committed the bill relating to highways in St. John Co., on which progress was reported. with leave to sit again. Mr. Emmerson said the house was awere of the fact that his honor the lieutenant governor had been ill at his home at Riverside, in Albert Co., for some time past. A telegram from his honor on Friday last ennounced that he expected to be able to be here to day. He (Emmersch) was sorry to say that his honor was still quite ill: that he had just received a despatch from his henor announcing this continued illness and his regret that he had been prevented from attending to his public duties. Hon. Mr. White rose to a question of privilege. It was the first time since he was a member of the house that he thought fit to refer to a matter that had appeared in the public prints, and would not now do so if it affected only minself. He referred to an article in the Daily Sun of this morning. The article was not only wrong, but it seemed to him to be intentionally and wilfully wrong-so wrong, indeed, that he considered it of sufficient importance to call attention to it from his place in the legislature. Among other things the article said: "Mr. Hazen's motion for the appointmen of a committee to investigate his charges in connection with the two-price bridges in connection with the two-price bridges called forth an exhibition of government tactics that was far from creditable. Mr. Emmerson, Mr. Tweedie and Mr. White oc-cupied the time up to six o'clock and then sought to adjourn the house until Monday afternoon, so that the reply of the opposi-tion leader to their gross perversion of facts could not reach the country until some time after their remarks had been spread broadcast by the government press. Foreseeing some such line of treatment, Mr. Ha.en had previously obtained the consent of the speaker to keep the house in session for a few minutes so that he might reply. Erief as was Mr. Hazen's speech, it was a most effective answer," and so on. effective answer," and so on.



Speaker and the house would remember, it was nine or ten minutes to six o'clock when the provincial secretary finished his remarks. As he (White) began to speak, the Speaker intimated that it was nearly six o'clock, and suggested that recess should be taken till half-past seven o'clock, He (White) understanding from the leader of the reposition that the latter wanted to go to St. John by the evening train, and would require the attention of the house only a few minutes, spoke for loss than ten minutes, so that the leeder of the opposition might be able to address the house and be in time to go to St. John, as he desired to do. The leader of the opposition distinctly said he only acquired a few minutes to say all that he wished. After the hon. gentleman had spoken 23 minutes, the provincial secretary drew attention to the fact that the hon. member had would sceak.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-My observation was intended as a suggestion that we moneys for the purposes of the lunatic of by-roads in Westmortand county Mr. Wells committed the bill relating should take recess till half-past seven 'asylum, which was agreed to. o'clock, not knowing that the leader of the opposition wanted to go to St. John that night. Mr. White-Of course, and that is as the house understood your remarks. With all due respect to his honor, Mr. Speaker's position, the latter could not have kept the house in session beyond 6 o'clock if any hon. gentleman objected, and it was therefore idle to say that the government had attempted to have the house adjourned till Monday without the leader of the opposition having a chance to speak. If memters of the government had done as the Sun stated they would have been guilty of a sharp trick. The Sun has been guilty of questionable tactics itself. It was only the other day that Mr. Humpbrey had made a reflection. upon the government in connection with the installation of the electric plant in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. The Sun printed the whole of the official ceport of Mr. Humphrey's remarks, but did not contain a single word of the able and effective speech of the premier, whose conduct had been reflected upon in Mr. Humphrey's speech. That was not the only occasicn that the Sun had suppressed the remarks of members of the government or their supporters. He did not complain of its course with respect to the suppressing of these reports, but he did not hesitate to say that the Sun's article of today was wilfully false and intended to convey a false impression in the country. Mr. Hazen said it seemed to him the hon. gentleman was getting extremely sensitive as to what newspapers say, and it seemed to him that if mon. members were to rise in their places and find fault with papers not in sympathy with them whenever they think they have not done them justice, or have levelled improper criticism against them, a good deal of the valuable time of the house would be wasted. He thought it only fair to say, however, that the editorial in the Sun might lead people to the conclusion that the hon. chief commissioner had desired that the house should adjourn at six o'clock on Saturday, and that he (Hazen) should not be given an opportunity to speak. So far as that hon. gentleman was concerned he (Hazen) acquitted him of all blame. In view of the fact that the discussion was an important one. and that three members of the government had spoken, although practically repeating the same argument advanced by the hon. attorney general, and in view of the fact that when he (Hazen) was on his feet the provincial secretary had three different times called attention to the fact that It was after six o'clock, he thought a newspaper man might fairly come to the conclusion that the hon. gentlethe conclusion that the hon, gentle-man (Tweedle) did not want him to continue his remarks to the house. Hon. Mr. Tweedle-When you had been speaking over 20 minutes I drew attention to the fact that it was long eafter six o'clock. I was not aware that you were going to St. John, and had no idea of forcing you to wait until Monday to make your remarks. usual custom is to take recess from six until half-past seven. Mr. Hazen said the hon. provincial secretary had interrupted him on three different occasions, each time in the middle of a sentence, to say that it was after six o'clock, and this in spite of the fact that he (Hazen) had only of the Brucher road in Madawaska

25 minutes in all. Moreover, not the habit of this he it on Saturday evenings, and that was only done towards the close of sion, when there was a good deal of work to be finished. The hon. member had also complained because the Sun had printed the remarks of Mr. Humphrey in connection with the electric light and the asylum, and had not published the reply of the attor-rey general and chief commissioner. The papers were very severely taxed and found grant difficulty in publishing all the speeches sent to them by the official reporter. In the first place there is a large amount of war news: then the dominion parliament proceedings take up a large space, and the official reporter of this house has sent such very full and lengthy reports of the discussions in this legislature that it is impossible for any of the St. John newspapers to publish all the speeches. The result is that party papers like the Telegraph and Sun print the speeches made by their side in the house, and if anything has to be left out they leave out the speeches made by their opponents. He (Hazen) might fairly complain that the Telegraph this norning left out a very considerable portion of the remarks which he had made on Saturday night, but he did not make any plaint on that score. He recognized that they had an absolute night to publish what they pleased. He recognized the tremendous demands that were made upon them, and he thought they had given fair and lengthy reports of all that had occurred without any great injustice to

either side. FREDERICTON, March 12.-After recess Mr. Osman gave notice of inquiry: Is it the government's intention this session to introduce legislation which will enable the equity court to apply certain unclaimed moneys now held in trust by this court for original bondholders of the Albert Railway Co. to the payment of old claims against this company for wages of employes

unpaid. Mr. Speaker appointed Messrs. Carvell, Gibson, Shaw, Young, Hazen, Leger and Fish the committee to investigate the bridge charges.

Hon. Mr. Dunn recommitted the bill relating to highways in the county of St. John, which was agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Burchill introduced a bill relating to J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd.; also a bill authorizing the town of Chatham to purchase or expropriate the properties of certain companies and to issue debentures to pay for the same. Mr. Mott committed the bill respecting the water and lighting systems of the town of Campbellton and further relating to the said town, which was agreed to with amondments Adjourned shortly after midnight.

(For afternoon proceedings see page

FREDERICTON, March 13 .- Hon. Mr. Tweedle committed the bill in spoken much longer than he said he amendment of chapter 22 of Consolidated Statutes, and 56 Victoria. chapter 4, and in relation to the payment of

parish, including the bridge over the and amounts peid and were payable. Hon. Mr. White answered that he River, and to whom were was not able to find that any money had been paid on the road or bridge named since Nev. 1st of last year, and all information with respect to the expenditures last year was contained in the board of works report. It was difficult to give exact information with. ITELECT. to such a read as the Foucher road, unless the hon. gentleman would also give the name of the commis-signer. It might be that the road was also known by some other name, but under the name of the Boucher road no expenditures had been made since the close of the fiscal year. Mr. Laferest made his inquiry as to

the ar ount due by Madawaska Co. for overdrawal of by-road moneys, etc. Hon. Mr. White replied that the amount of overdrawal to date was \$15,523.58, after deducting this year's grant. All information with respect to the expenditures, including names of persens who received moneys, appeared on page 3? of the board of works report. He assumed from the hon, members inquiry that he referred to expenditures before the close of the fiscal ycar.

Mr. Lafcrest said he desired to get information with respect to all expenditures authorized since, then.

Hon. Mr. White said definite information with respect to expenditures could not be given until after the accounts came in. If the hon, member wanted to know what moneys were paid out and who received them since the close of the fiscal year, and would nave for such a return, he (White) would undertake to furnish the infor-

mation. Dr. Pugsley made his inquiry: Has the attention of the chief commiss of public works been called to the condition of the bridges over the great read in the village of Rothesay, Kings

Cc., etc.? Hon. Mr. White replied that the department of public works has been paying , close attention to the bridge for a period prior to last summer, and felt satisfied that a new bridge would have to be crected there in the near future. The character of the new structure had not been decided upon

but the department was impressed with the desirability of making it of a permanent character. with stone abutments and steel superstructure.

Dr. Pugsley made his inquiry as to the government's intention with respect to granting aid towards an exnibition at Sussex the present year. Hon. Mr. Labillois, in reply, referred to the two exhibitions held during the past two years at Sussex. They were very successful, the exhibits of agricultural products and live stock being most creditable. These exhibithat the subject matter of his inquiry would have the earnest and earliest attention of the government.

Mr. Melanson made his inquiry: For what purpose was the sum of \$30.43 house adjourned. paid T. McAvity & Sons on account

etc

Campbellton was called for a third reading, Mr. Carvell moved that the order for the third reading be discharged and the bill referred back to the committee of the whole house. He did so, he said, because the bill as passed contained two very dangerous principles. One was that a member of the town council was liable to expulsion by the other members for alleged improper conduct at a council meet-The promoter of this bill (Mr. Mott) had been able to show that that provision was already in the town's incorporation act. The present bill went further than this, and under it Surprise Soap does it in the members of a town council would-Has remarkah' and peculiar have power to expel the mayor or chairman from office when in their opinion he was guilty of any impropchairn qualities for ashing clothes. Good for all uses. er conduct at council meetings. No council should have any such power to interfere with the will of the people. SURPRISE is the name. He (Carvell) had a grievance against Woodstock council recently, but he would be sorry to have the provisions of this bill applied to that council in a useless way to have the bill furand thereby make a member of the ther considered, and he (Mr. Speaker) council liable for the loss of his seat suggested that the bill be with at the hands of his fellow councillors. drawn. This bill applied specially to the town Mr. Hazen said he had already stated of Campbellton, but later other counhis views with respect to his right to cils will be asking for similar powers. introduce such a bill, and had read to Supposing the St. John common counthe house the opinion of Sir John cil had such power when Mayor Sears Bourinot that he (Hazen) had resent his famous "peace with honor" ceived from that eminent authority on telegram, he would have been put out of his office by the members of the council. He called the attention of the matter. He would bow to the decision of Mr. Speaker, however, and withdraw the bill. the attorney general to such legisla-Mr. Carvell's motion, seconded by tion. Under this bill a mayor who Mr. Lawson, that the order for the might honestly decide a motion out of third reading of the Campbellton bill order, or consider a matter ultra vires be discharged and the bill referred of the council, was hable to lose his back to the committee of the whole, seat at the hands of the council. caused a lengthy discussion.

and lighting systems of the town

ing.

Mr. Lawson seconded the motion to refer the bill back to the committee of the whole house. Mr. Mott asked that the matter be

allowed 'to stand till tomorrow, to which Mr. Carvell agreed, and the bill stord over.

Mr. Fish committed the bill relating to the town of Newcastle.

Mr. Johnson said the legislature conferred great powers on some of the towns and cities of the province. In return for these powers the towns and cities frequently imposed heavy taxes on the farmers of the province. The farmers of Kent Co. suffered great bardships by reason of the taxes imresed upon them by the town of Chatham and city of Moncton. Owing to

the license fees that were imposed upon farmers of Kent. Co. who took produce to Chatham to sell, the farmors often returned home without a dellar as the proceeds of the sale of their produce. The country people built their own halls, and then had to pay taxes by way of license fees to assist in building public halls in towns tions had been held without any as- and cities. Legislation should be prosistance from the province. He could moted to make it in presible for cities assure the hon. member for Kings and towns to tax farmers for selling their produce. (Applause.) After recess the bill was further

considered, when progress was reported, with leave to sit again, and the

(Fhiladelphia Press.)

LATEST REMEDY FOR GRIP.

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5 cents a cake.

read the following cablegram:

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

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It was not true that the premier the provincial secretary or the chief commissioner (White) sought to have the house adjourned till Monday with-

Hon. Mr. Tweedle committed the bill in addition to the act to provide for the erection of permanent bridges. He explained that it gave authority for the issue of short term 4 per cent. bonds. They would be issued in preference to the 3 per cent. bonds autherized by the permanent bridge act until the money market assumed a more healthy tone. The 3 per cents. were for a period of from 25 to 50 years, and rather than issue any more of these bonds at present it was felt to be in the interest of the province to issue the proposed 4 per cent. bonds, which would run for a period not exoceding ten years .- Agreed to with Etgendments. Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed the bill in addition to the public health

act of 1898. He explained that the necessity of the bill was caused by the smallpox epidemic in Restigouche. Gloucester and Northumberland counties. The bill proposed to assist the counties to the extent of \$15,000. He regretted to say, notwithstanding the good work done by the medical men and beards of health, that there were still some new cases of smallpox reperted, and that the government had found it neccessry to continue and renew precautionary measures .-Agreed to.

The appropriation bills were agreed to in committee.

Falls were introduced: By Mr. Thompson, authorizing the school trustees of District No. 2, St. Mary's, Ycrk Co., to issue debentures; by Mr. White, authorizing Kings municipality to grant exemption for a period of ten years of the buildings, property and plant of Marshall, Price & Co.; by Mr. Dunn, authorizing the school trustees of District No. 20, Lancaster, St. John Co., to issue debentures. Mr. Thompson presented the petition

of the council of the Fredericton board of trade against Dr. Pugsley's bill relating to the assessment of rates and taxes throughout the province. Mr. Shaw committed the bill further amending the laws relating to the levying and assessing of taxes in the

city of St. John, which was agreed to with amendments. Mr. Cagnon committed the bill divide the parish of St. Francis, Madawaska Co., into two separate parishes -Progress was reported, with leave to

sit again Mr. Mott made his inquiry: Has the government concluded to transfer or lease to the dominion of Canada the rights of this province respecting the

control or management of the fisheres, and is it their intention to submit a bill for that purpose during the present session? Hon. Mr. Emmerson said that in the absence of the surveyor general he would simply answer that no conclusion had yet been reached. Negotiaticos are now pending. He did not

think any further legislation was necessary for the purpose. Mr. Campbell made his inquiry as lo whether it was the government's intention to grant aid to York Co. Agricultural Society No. 34, to enable

it to hold an exhibition in the city of Fredericton the present year. Hon. Mr. Labillois answered that the matter was now under the considera-

tion of the government. Mr. Laforest made his inquiry as to the amount of money expended up to date for the building and maintaining

Westmorland Co. With respect to the item for interest, it sometimes happened that after the usual appropriation for by-roads was expended that there was some work which it was found necessary to have done. Rather than have the work stand till the next year, the maney was raised and interest was paid upon it. It very frequently happened that money was saved to the province by having the

work done when it was performed, rather than delayed till the following year, and experience had shown that the small amount paid in interest was well expended. Mr. Laforest made his inquiry: What was the cost of the investiga-

tion held into the conduct of Samuel J. Raymond, and to whom were said costs paid, or, if not paid, to whom are they payable, and what amounts are payable to each person entitled to the same?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie replied that the cost of the investigation was \$195.95, morland county for that purpose just and that the amount was paid to J. as soon as the work upon which it was M. Stevens. Hon. Mr. Emmerson committed the

agricultural and technical school for the maritime provinces. He explained that under the proposed measure the lieut. governor in council is empower-

ed to enter into arrangements with the government of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, or either of them, for the establishment, at some point to be a school or institution affording educational advantages for furnishing instruction and a technical training in agriculture, mining and mechanical

necessary appurtenances thereto annexed, and to contribute for such purpose the proportionate share of the cost, not exceeding in the aggregate twenty-five thousand dollars, and upon such terms and condition as may be hereafter determined by the lieut governor in council. The bill further

provided that the cost of the annual maintenance of the institution shall be borne in such proportions as may be agreed upon by the governments of N. B., N. S. and P. E. I. respectively,

and the management of such institution shall be occording to regulations to be mutually agreed upon by such governments. Mr. Emmerson said it was not intended that the proposed institution shall be in competition with the technical school in connection with McGill University or with the Massachusetts School of Technology. It was proposed that the

earlier efforts of the institution would be in providing instructions of an intermediate character, something higher than ever before provided, yet not so high as furnished by such an institution as the technical school in conrection with McGill.

Mr. Hazen said that he had stated his views when the matter was before the house by resolution and did not intend taking up the time of the committee in opposition to the bill. He uggested that the government should move cautiously in this matter, particularly as they did not seem to have much definite information as to the cost of such an institution as the one proposed.

The bill was agreed to. When the bill respecting the water

to the application and distribution of Hon. Mr. White replied that the certain school moneys in the parish of \$30.43 was for material and repairs Botsford, which was agreed to with upon the road machines operating in amendments and an amended title. Mr. Melanson committed the bill providing for the erection of an alms house and workhouse for the French inhabitants of Shediac and the maintenance of their poor. Progress was reported with leave to sit again Mr. Burns committed the bill incorporating the Bathurst Boom Co.

Mr. Hazen asked if amendments made by the corporation committee were agreeable to the Summer Co., the Burns-Adams Co., and other interests. Mr. Burns said the amendments were satisfactory to all interests .-Agreed to, with amendments.

Mr. Robinson made his inquiry: Js it the intention of the public works department to reconstruct the road between Moncton and the hospital in the parish of Moncton during th summer, etc.?

Hon. Mr. White said it was the intention of the department to give the matter attention. The road plant at St. John would be removed to Westengaged be finished.

Mr. Osman gave notice of inquiry bill to aid in the establishment of an . Is it the government's intention to have the draw of the bridge across the Petitondiac River at Moncton opened for passage of vessels during the approaching season of navigation ?

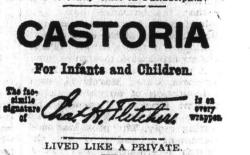
Mr. Flemming gave notice of inquiry: Was the flooring for the Woodstock bridge purchased by tender or private bargain ? If by tender, selected in the maritime provinces, of how many tenders were received; what was the amount of each tender, and to whom was the contract awarded ? Are the spikes and nails for laying the floor of the bridge purchased by arts, with a farm, workshops and the tender or private trade ? If by private purchase, from whom purchased and at what price per keg? Who is the overseer and is no hired by the day? If so, at what price per day? Has the overseer instructions from the chief commissioner to hire only liberals to work on the bridge ? not, what are his instructions ? I In the opinion of the chief commissioner is the overseer a practical man, suitable to take charge of a job of this character? What are the wages paid per day to each workman?

On the order of the day being reached to refer Mr. Hazen's bill relatting to the office of the solicitor general to the committee of the whole, Hon. Mr. Emmerson objected to further progress being made. The policy of the government had been stated and that policy had not changed. The experiment of doing without a solicitor general would be continued until the government would be warranted in a conclusion whether it could be abolished in the public interest. The bill now before the house would not receive assent of his honor the lieutenant governor while his honor is guided by his present advisers. Having made this statement, he (Emmerson) thought that under the rules the bill should be withdrawn.

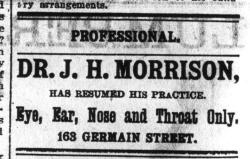
Mr. Speaker said the bill of the leader of the opposition clearly interfered with the patronage and prerogatives of the crown, and such being the cree, could not finally pass without the consent of the crown. In view of the statement of the leader of the government that the consent of the crown would not be given to this bill. it would be only taking up the time

(Fhiladelphia Press.) A Pbiladelphia physician said the other day that he had been visited by a patient who remarked that he had tried the "pigeon cure" for the grip to no purpose. He was too deep to ask the lady what this "cure" was, but he did ask some one olse, and that some one replied: "I know the theory had a certain vogue in Paris, but I didn't think it had reached here. The thing is a fake, of course, and a cruel one. The patient's head is shaved, the breast of a living pigeon is ripped open by the 'operator,' and the hot and bleedirg carcass at once arplied to the bared skull. It is imagined that the fever is all drawn out by the warm life-blood and quivering flesh of the bird."

blood and quivering flesh of the bird." In the French city, we may add, there is a shop in the Central Market where nothing is sold save live pigeons destined to this odd purpose. Indeed, the traile is so brisk that the late proprietor, Mme Michel, has retired after laying by a snug fortune. Her successor asserts that the pigeon cure is a sure remedy for meningitis and that in times of the grip she is unable to meet the demand for birds. They are also used, it appears, in cases of typhoid fever, when a pigeon is applied to each foot of the suf-ferer. Dr. Legue, a famous Parisian physi-cian, testifies to the extent of the craze. But does it really exist in Philadelphia?



(London Empire.) During their operations in Natal General Buller and his staff were virtually living the life of the private. There was not even a tent to cover the commanding generals. They ate from their knees with their shoul-ders against a rock: they slept where they could, and the field work was carried on under a transport wagon. Transport wagons are not built to keep out rain, and tiny streams of water poured down upon and blotted the official records. This statement disposes of the curious legend, made in America, that Buller had devoted considerable attention to his culin-sry arrangements. (London Empire.)





Sept. 26, 1295, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the erclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple allments forms its best recommendation."

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REMEMBERELY SUN, ST JOHN N. H. MARCH 84 SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 24. 1900

# OTTAWA LETTERS.

Mr. Russell of Halifax as a Jug-gler of Figures. Col. Dealson represents the militant side of life, Mr. Mulock wished to im-press the idea that the British flag

He Throws Facts to the Wind in Dealing With Alleged fariff Preference for England.

Mr. McMullen Headed Off by the Two Leaders-The Case of the Notorious Mr. Lemieux. Why He was Promoted and His Salary Increased.

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OTTAWA, March 15 .- We are all imperialists now. A few years ago a small room in the parliament buildings would contain all who cared to attend the Imperial Federation or British Empire League annual meeting. Now the largest room upstairs, where the one hundred and twenty members of the railway committee are accustomed to meet, is hardly large enough for this gathering. Time was when leaders of the liberal party steered clear of these meetings. Now we have half the Laurier cabinet in atterdance. The minister of justice, the minister of marine, the postmaster general, minister of public works, two ministers without office, the finance minister, the minister of custems, are all members of the league, whereas only a little while ago they used to get great amusement out of the "cranks" who were engeged, as est influence for the unity of the emthey said, in "saving the empire." pire in recent days was a gentleman who had been not sufficiently appre-One may see in the meetings now such commercial unionists as "John Charlton of Michigan," and there is a rumor that Erastus Wiman, Goldwin Smith, Ned Farrer and G. W. Glen are applying for membership. The continent to which we belong has been forgotten, and we hear only now of the empire to which we belong. Our commercial unionists have become imperial unionists, Our member for Michigan is the member for the British empire. These are great days paid a tribute to a former colleague, for Parkin, Denison, McNeill and the other "cranks" of former days. Cel. Derison came up to Ottawa a

few days before the meeting to talk matters over with Principal Grant, Sir Sendford Fleming, Sir Charles Tupper, and with the new converts such as Mr. Mulock and Sir Louis Davies. He was in the chair at the proper hour, with his printed report before him, and seemed highly delighted as he looked out on the assembly of new and old loyalists. His address was suited to the cccasion. He had told us last year that the nations were leaguing together and that the British colonies ought to unite their military strength with the mother country. No one then knew that a war was impending. We saw and was the spontaneous offering of signs of an imperial sentiment that the people of Caneda. In closing, the made us believe in the desire of the

whatever strife might prevail in of the house and the minister of cus-other parts of the building, here men toms seems to have agreed with him. this was done under instructions of of all policies and all races spoke with

But this is a game which can be played by more than one side, and those who saw last night the manu-script of the next order paper, will have observed that it contains a fine mind and one heart. While is the emblem of peace. The British list of questions, calling for state-ments of the expenses of the joint high comm ission, of the increase in debt, of the increase in taxes of oustoms and of excise, together with Manchester school ? Where is the little Englander ? The national creed a vast amount of adidtional informaof the country is the national unity of tion. There are great possibilities in the way of loading down the order the empire, and the Manchester frapaper and Hansard, and they are not ternity is as extinct as the Dodo. Mr. confined to the government party. Mulock believes that the failure of the Pacific cable scheme will be a

But while the ministers have no end national calamity. After Mr. Dobell of time to provide campaign material had given his usual sketch of the for their friends at the expense of the early days of the league, Sir Sandford Fleming moved his Pacific cable resocountry, they are not so free with information that cernot be obtained in This motion favored an imthe blue books. Motions for returns perial system of cable connecting all are by ordinary rules put in the same parts of the empire. It calls for the class with ordinary notices of motion construction first of the Pacific cable which are to be discussed. The order and demands ultimate ownership by paper today will contain perhaps fifty the state of all the trans-colonial notices, of which twenty or thirty are controversial, including such resolutions as Mr. Flint's on prchibition, Sir Charles Tupper, in seconding this and a great number dealing with govmotion, discussed some other matters, ernment policy. Mixed up with these, as the cable question had already been and coming after many of them, are clearly set forth. He paid a warm metitons for information, as to paytribute to George R. Parkin, to whom ments that have been made since the the imperial movement owed an enblue books were issued, as to dismiscrmous debt, and whose eloquent adsals and appointments, as to megodresses in England, in Australia and tiations with other countries, as to Limself shook his head Canada had given at a critical time a great impetus to the imperial movement. Sir Charles spoke also of Lord terest. Some of these are on the or-Resebery and the Duke of Devenshire, and then observed that he would supthought they were too long to answer ply an omission which he had noticed in the previous speeches. The great-

> ed yesterday. 沙漠 風路 the order paper, skipping the motions gested that he himself had not so low that require discussion and passing these asking for returns. But yesterday Sir Wilfrid did what has never been done in twenty years at least. He refused to extend what he called the "courtesy" of allowing this departure from the regular order. The reason of this was that the opposition members on a previous occasion found fault because he did not allow Mr Borden's motion for the continuation of the West Huron enquiry to go as an unopposed motion. For this reason he refuses to extend any further -"courtesies." It is a new idea that the minister who furnishes his infored in the public interest. The information is sought by many members, and several of them are on the premier's own side of the house. What they asked is a right which no British government has refused for a generation rast. When Sir Charles wanted to know what he or his friends had done that the country should be refused the information on public matters which rarliament was called togeither to obtain, Sir Wilfrid could only say that his courtesy had not been appreciated and that he would

the machine connected with this government and the government of Ontario. The exposure of this machine had driven one premier out of office in Ontario. His successor, while promising an investigation in one set of ballot frauds, concealed the fact which he knew when he made the promise that his own officers had burned every one of the ballots required to prove the crime.

These were the conditions under which our premier refused to allow the enquiry to go on which he himself had ordered to begin. And because complaint had been made of that the premier now declared that no information of any kind would be given to the country about public business. Thus he has given notice to the country and to his friends of the machine, informing the first that it had nothing to hope, and assuring the second that it had nothing to fear. Two members in this house were believed to have no right here; yet the prime minister would not allow their right to be investigated.

At this point Sir Louis Davies interrupted with the statement that the proceedings in the committee did not atttack the right of the members to sit. He was proceeding to expound a view which he said was entertained by Russell of Halifax when Russell in reilways and steamers, light houses contradiction. Sir. Louis conand mails, and other matters of in- tinued to put his foot in it when Mr. Blair from behind der paper because the ministers tried to set the unfortunate minister right. Sir Louis begged to be allowin the house, though they are much ed to proceed, but Mr. Foster relieved shorter than some that were answer. him by proposing that while the ministers consulted he would go on with his own speech. As to the right of The custom has been to go through the members to sit, Mr. Foster sug-

an opinion of Holmes and Comstock as to suppose that they would have the audacity to sit in the house after it was proved in committee that they were not elected. "What the premier welcomed last year he refuses this year," said Mr. Foster.

Still the premier was resolute and still he talked about his dignity and declined to go into a discussion of the investigation,

Borden of Halifax made a short and dignified discussion of the case relating to his enquiry. He reminded the mation to the country on public mat- premier that he bimself, last year. admitted that Borden had made out ters is doing a courtesy to the opposi-tion leaders. These questions are askgard to West Hurch. The premier had then declared, amid the cheers of his supporters, that such was the sanctity of the rights of electors that the government would offer no objection to the weaker case of Brockville going before the committee. Indeed. he considered it highly desirable that the enquiry should be made. "If any cne has contravened the law, it is right that it should be investigated." So spoke Sir Wilfrid last year. "I expected, that the premier himself

isfies himself with a quotation from a ed loyalty, but insisted upon having strong tend of connection between the liberal party before taking and after taking office. Sir Charles Tupper assisted the memory of Dr. Rusself by reminding him that Sir Louis Davies was the leader of the maritime province wing of the, party when he declared after the Ottawa convention and immediately before the election

that the contest was a strught one between free trade and protection. He also reminded the member for Hallfax that Sir Wilfrid himself had distinctly promised to a Montreal audience free coal and free iron. He reminded him that the manufacturers' association had gone out of business since the tariff was introduced, declaring that there was now no conflict between the two parties on the tariff issue, as both sides had accepted protection. He quoted to him a speech made within a fortnight by Mr. Sifton, who apologized to the electors of Manitoba because the tariff pledges made before the election have not been carried out.

A happy illustration of the opposisuppose, he said, that the premier of selfishness, and an advocate quid and I were competitors in a horse pro quo. It is true that for reasons race, he betting on the horse called that the premier never explained, he Freetrade and I on the horse called Protection. We put on our colors and get ready for the course, but when I jcckey mounted on my horse. I tell him to get off my horse and mount his the premier's devoted head. cwn spavined, ring-boned, brokenwinded enimal. Sir Wilfrid replies, 'You are quite wrong. It is true that this horse that I am riding has the

same head as your horse. The neck is the same. He has the same fine chest, the same good legs and the same body. But if you take a tape line and measure him from the nose to the end of the tail, you will find that he is seven-tenths of an inch shorter than your horse. The fact is we have rubbed off a part of the last joint of his tail."

Mr. Russell proceeded to the contention that the preference to England was the original and deliberate scheme of the ministry. It was true that the European treaties stood in the way, but Sir Louis Davies had argued with great subtlety that they did not apply to Canadis, and it was decided that if they did, they would have to be abrogated. Mr. Russell quoted the London Times to show that the abrogation was due to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's action. Mr. Russell vindicated his own acumen by stating that he never accepted the legal opinion of Sir Louis Davies when he gave it, and was not surprised when the law officers of England found Sir Louis to be wrong. He did not mention the fact that Sir Louis with his usual cock-sureness had declared in the house that nobody but a second or third-rate lawyer could disagree with him, nor would come and ask the house this did he mention the fact that year to renew the investigation," said bimself kept very silent when Sir Mr Borden. The other investigations Louis was proclaiming the doctrine that Mr. Russell now says that he then believed to be had law.

letter written by Sir Oliver Mowat, in a quid pro quo for every favor given which he declared that free trade was the motherland. To this Sir Charles an impossibility. This is not a very Tupper had only to say that the conservatives' programme of a mutual preference was not more selfish than any other commercial proposition, nor was it intended for the special benefit of Canada. It would be of still greater benefit to the mother country, opening up new fields for enterprise, developing new imperial resources, adding to the strength and symmetry of the empire, strengthening the national defences and offering homes to the homeles millions of the old country.

from a signation of the

And then the opposition leader put in a plea for mercy to the premier. Every word of denunciation and scorn and contempt which Mr. Russell had applied to the tories was equally an attack on his own leader. Sir Wilfrid had declared from the hustings before the election that his policy in regard to preferential trade was the same as Sir Charles Tupper's. He had informed the people of Ontario that the policy of the British government was favorable to that idea and it held out high hopes of enormous benefits from this mutual preference. tion leader was borrowed by him from Sir Wilfrid is therefore a trafficker, a one of his western speeches. Let us small-minded bargainer, a council

suddenly changed his base and denounced the policy which he promised to support, but in view of what he had come cut on the track I find the other said and what he had been, Sir Charles was grieved to find that one of his him there must be some terrible mis- warmest supporters should pour out take, that he is on my horse, and ask the vials of scorn and contumely upon

> As to the results of the alleged preference so far as it has gone, Mr. Russell showed astonishing ingenuity. It has been shown in previous letters that under the present tariff the imports from Great Britsin have increased less in proportion than those from any other country except China and Japan. They have increased 12 per cont., while those from the United States have gained 59 per cent., and the average from all countries 39 per cent., or more than three times as much as the increase in imports from Great Britain. This seems to be a hard set of facts to buck sigainst, because the result works out the same whether you compare 1899 with 1896. or whether you compare the three years since 1896 with the three years before that date, or any year under the prefrence with any previous year in Canadian history.

But Mr. Russell rose to the occasion. He grouped six or seven years before 1857 and compared them with the two years since. Even this would Lot have helped him much if he had taken the whole imports for consumption, because the returns would then have shown that the trade of the United States had far outstripped that of the mother country. Or if he had taken free goods it would have shown that under the present tariff our imports free of duty from the United

have proof of this determination, and Canada is among the countries which have soldiers fighting in Africa. In this Canada has made no mistake. She is fighting act for the Uitlanders. but for the empire and for herself. This year it is our fellow colonists in Natal and the Cape who are in peril from neighboring republics. Next year it may be cur turn to be attacked by a neighboring nation. Then we should see, as we see now, all the colonies rush to the defence of the one in peril.

motherland in the next war. Now we

he help

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Every year shows, says Col. Denison, that the rights of nations are only preserved by these who have strength to maintain them. The lesson of this war is that we must be equipped, not with obsolete arms, but with the very test. For we know now that even a small nation which has sense enough to arm itself properly can carry on a defensive war against great odds with some cope of success Canada might be called upon to defend herself and she ought to have the best arms known to civilization, and a sufficient supply for all reserves that might be called upon.

Great Britain has 200,000 troops in Africa. Almost every nation in Europe is in sympathy with her enemies. If the European navies had been equal to European hostility they would have been leagued against Great Britain at this time. This war has taught the British some severe lessons. They have found themselves outclassed in equipment in Africa. They have been met by siege guns used as field artillery. They have learned the weakness of some of the tactics and methods of former times. Suppose now that it should be found that the navy was also behind the requirements of the times. If some disaster should happen the British fleet by which the ships would be divided and their naval force scattered, as the military force has been in Africa, what would be the consequence? It was a temporary loss of command of the sea by Britain in 1781 withigh led to the surrender of Cornwallis and the loss of America.

We cannot, says Col. Denison, expect to be the only people who ever lived that did not pay for their safety. Our 35 cents per head is a trifle compared with the four or five dollars per head paid by Great Britain and other countries. Col. Denison thinks that the time has come to call a new imperial conference to discuss the question of an imperial defence fund and of a truty imperial navy. He proposes to raise the money by a tax levied in all parts of the empire on goods imported from foreign countries. He offers one other suggestion. At the end of the war the wounded will be pensioned and those who return will be honored. But when peace comes, he asks that a monoment shall be erected here at Ottawa on a scale commensurate with the events it records, and that there shall be engraved thereon in bronze, to be preserved for ell time, the name of every Canadian who gave up his fife for his country. So the Athenians honored those who fell at Marathon. So the Spartans preserved in their capital the names of those who died to save the state.

Postmaster General Mulock congrat-

cord Fleming as a man who had given gratuitously the later years of his life and had expended much of his wealth in promoting for imperial purposes the Pecific cable project. The government might have gone further and fared worse than to have sent him to the cable conference.

ciated. All other unionist efforts pal-

ed into insignificance compared with

the influence of President Kruger of

the Transvaal. It was to him we owed

the wonderful movement now going

on throughout the empire. The elo-

quent address of Sir Wilfrid Laurier,

which both parties heard with so

much pleasure yesterday, was one of

the results of Kruger's insolent mes-

soge to Great Britain. Sir Charles

Sir Mackenzle Bowell, who at a time

of danger to the empire assumed the

responsibility, without a vote of par-

liument, to place the best arms avail-

able in the hands of the Canadian

Today, Sir Charles said, the world

was ringing with the praise of Can-

ada. Nothing has given this country

such a status and such honor as the

presence of our 2,000 men on the bor-

ders of the Transvasl. The showers

of messages from the Queen, from the

ministers of the Empire, from the commander in chief in the field, and

the Governor of South Africa, came

to us because this tribute of ours had

been given uninvited and unasked,

opposition leader spoke of Sir Sand-

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An interesting episode in the meeting was the address of Mr. Jenkinscn. a legislator from Queensland, who with one of his colleagues, is about to promote in the imperial legislature the great measure for the federation of Australasia. When that great scheme is accomplished the empire will be strengthened by an additional bond. After that, the Australian said. we should have a federation of South Africa. He. shared Sir Charles Tupper's regard for the involuntary services of Paul Kruger, stating that in his colony it was proposed that Oom Paul should be canonized, though there was some suggestions that it should be spelled with two n's.

The motion in favor of the naval reserve was discussed by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Principal Grant and Sir Louis Davies. The idea is still somewhat vague, but Sir Mackenzie speaks of raining ships for boys and thinks we should at least have two school ships, one on each ocean. Principal Grant believes that the next great war will be fought on the sea, and in that case Canada cannot offer a ship or a trained man. These things, he says, cannot be extemporized. It requires years of preparation to produce them. We are building up in Sydney a great iron and steel works which will be the pride of the continent. There we shall yet build cruisers and battleships for the empire. But today any cruiser could come into Sydney harbor and smash the whole thing. "I do not want to imitate the Boers in their narrowness and their obstinacy," said Dr. Grant; "but I do admire their spirit of liberty and their prudence in naking preparation for war, and I wish we had one-tenth of it." Sir Louis Davies had some doubts about the Boer love of liberty, and as to the naval reserves, he had talked with Mr. Goschen about it and was still carrying on informal negotiations. Concerning these he had very little to disclose, but would be able to furnish some information at a later day.

The meeting up stairs dissolved and four hours later some of those who took part in it were in the height of a grave disagreement on matters pereveryone must be his own judge as to taining to this continent. "Questions" his methods of discussion. cocupied about an hour by reason of the fact that the government party is getting ready for an election. Davis is continuing to fill the order paper with extracts from Mr. Mulock's gleanings from the private correspondence found in the desk of his absentminded predecessor. Moreover: Fraser of Lumbton has employed the customs department to prepare a trade speech for him. Blue books containthe information that he wants, but it is easier to put a question on the paper and get Mr. Paterson to stand up for half an hour and read the returns of exports of wheat, butter. cheese and other articles for the last ten years, and thus get them all in a row in Hansard than it is to take the books and copy it out for himself. It might have cost Fraser a dollar or two to pay a clerk for doing the work, but he preferred to spend a had broken the law, and that one who

new stand upon his rights.

Thereupon Mr. Foster offered observations. He informed Sir Wilfrid that one of the objects of parliament was to make enquiry into the state of public business. Members had a right to minister could refuse to answer. It was no "countesy" to answer questions, but the duty of a servant to his mester. For convenience, some questions which required long answers were put as a motion, so that the ministers could have time to prepare the reglies, and they need not be read in the house. But while the opposition members have been asked to put their questions in the form of motions for return, the government supporters had been favored with long answers to questions which the blue books answered long ago. Mr. Mulock filled the order paper with extracts which he obtained by rummaging the private papers in the desks of his predecessor in office. While the minister of militia read four or five pages in answer to

one member, Mr. Foster had been four weeks trying to get an answer from him to a simple question, and that he was speaking as an indefor information that could not be obtained elsewhere. "Now," said Mr. Foster, "I give notice that if the ministers propose to adopt these tactics they will get enough of them. We are not going behind the bush and pretend to do anything else, but we year, showing how many hogus balwill do for our protection what they do for campaign purposes. We will ask such questions as will suit our purposes, and if the government refuses to answer it will find itself fighting at close quarters."

And then Mr. Foster, amid loud cheers from the opposition, gave his opinion of the "democrat to the hilt" who was leading the government, and who called it a courtesy to give public information, whose high mightiness was such that it was beneath his dignity to let the public know what their servants were doing. Mr. Foster soon had the ministers on their feet with appeals to the chair, and Speaker Bain informed Mr. Foster that his line of conduct must lead to acrimonious discussion. Mr. Foster did not dispute that in the least, but suggested that this was no concern of the Speaker's. Sir Charles Tupper stated bat it was the business of the Speaker to explain what rule was broken when he called a member to order. It ended in Mr. Foster declaring that so long as a member did not break the rules,

ALT.0.5. Coming to the bottom of the matter, Mr. Poster wanted to know how the alleged courtesy of the lordly premier had been abused. Mr. Borden wanted to continue an investigation which the premier himself had last year professed to welcome. Borden did not want to talk about it; he only wanted to get the committee to work. His motion was a fair test of the sincerity of the premier's boast that the goverament had nothing to conceal. The enquiry which Laurier courted or professed to court, was half donc. The premier said it was important last year. Nothing had happened since to make it less so. We knew now that ballots had been stolen; that ballots had been forged; that ballous had been switched, and that ballots had been burned; that returning officers lated the league on the fact that few hundred dollars' worth of the time was proved to have committed crime

had been continued from year to year without objection, and it was an astonishment when the premier in the first place insisted upon a formal motion and then refused to allow it to do that by asking questions and no rass unopposed. Why not treat it as an uncoposed meticn?" esked Mr. Borden.

> Mr. Britton, the ancient lawyer from Kingston, who conceals an immense amount of partizanship behind a grandmotherish manner, interposed, "because we intend to oppose it." No member of the house can empty a bag of cats quicker than Mr. Britton, unless it is Sir Louis Davies. When he let this one out, the cheers of the opposition side startled the old gentlemen almost into a fit. Borden replied gravely, "of course you are going to oppose it. Last year you were going to enquire into everything, but this year so much has been exposed that you are not going to let it go any further."

Mr. Britton, in confusion, arose to say that his "We" only meant "I." rendent member. But that did not dispel the impression that the "we" represented a decision of the caucus.

Mr. Borden then gave a statement of what was proved in the enquiry last lots were found in one poll, how many votes had been switched in another. relating the achievements of Returning Officer Farr, who himself confessed as to having put in twenty ballots for Helmes. These disclosures explained why the government refused

further enquiry but they were in fact strong reasons why the enquiry should be completed and punishment meted out to the offenders.

This letter is long enough now, and so the plea of McMullen that the Queen's county case justified everything the government was doing, the reply of Dr. Sproule, the sermon of Mr. Charlton, and the witty speech of Mr. Davin must be passed over for the present. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, March 16 .- It is not yet clear why Mr. Russell of Halifax stopped public business to ask an opinion of the house in favor of the alleged preferential trade policy of the government. The policy may suft Mr. Russell and his friends, but that is no reason why they should not allow Mr. Fielding to take up supply when he wants to. However, it is very certain that Mr. Fielding and Mr. Russell understand each other fully as well as Mr. Bourassa and the premier. Sir Wilfrid admires Mr. Bourassa more than ever after his motion of the other day, and Mr. Fielding cannot fail to be satisfied with the tribute of admiration which he has received from the junior member from Hallifax.

It would perhaps have given greater weight to Mr. Russell's views if he had made his endorsation of the government less comprehensive. When he began by declaring that the party had fulfilled all its tariff pledges, he attached a certain amount of discredit to all he should say afterwards. As Sir Charles Tupper said, there is a certain splendid audacity in any member who declared that this tariff is the one which was promised by Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues when they were in opposition. Mr. Russell sat-

On the question of the treaties Sir Charles pointed out that so far from intending to give Britain a preference over other countries, the premier had gone to England, declaring that he had given England no preference. He had received a Cobden club medal as a reward for not discriminating in favor of the mother country. England was about the only country that was not preferred while the treaties lasted, and it was only when the government found itself in a difficulty from which there was no other escape that Chamberlain was induced to help the minister out, which he did by abrogating the treaties. While Mr. Russell appealed to the Times to show that the abrogation of the treaties was due to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Charles preferred to take the statement of Mr. Chamberlain himself, who attributed it to quite other causes.

The member for Halifax used a fine corn when he charged the conservatives with advocating a mean, trafficing, bargaining, selfish spirit in asking a preference in exchange for preference. This was not the spirit in which the great liberal party had approached the motherland. Their preference was a free gift in recognition of benefits received and maternal care. With fine discrimination Mr. Russell collected a copious assortment of contemptuous terms to apply to the conservative party, which talk-

States had increased enormously more than those from Great Britain. But Mr. Russell hit upon the happy idea of taking dutiable goods alone, and by carefully selecting his years he was able to show that the increase in this closs of articles imported from Great Britain had been relatively more than the increase in these imported from the United States.

The absurdity of this comparison can easily be shown. This government has given special favors to the United States. It has thrown off the duty from corn, binder twine, barbed wire and other articles, thus increasing the free imports from that country. It has done nothing of the kind for the benefit of English producers. One would say that these changes were not in the way of preference to Gaeat Britain. Yet they serve to decrease the dutiable imports from the United States, and therefore help Mr. Russell to prove that on the basis of dutiable imports our trade with Great Britzin is gaining at the expense of the United States. In 1899 we import-

ed for use from the United States \$19,000,000 worth of free goods more than in 1896. The increase in free goods from England was less than a million. This seems to show that the Unted States has grined a good deal ty the charge. Mr. Russell makes it prove the exact opposite. Every dollar of American goods made free that was formerly taxed, and every dollar of English goods that is taxed and was formerly free, makes additional argument for Mr. Russell that England is benefited by our tariff changes.

(Continued on Page Six.)

# Spring Medicines Cause CHRONIC CONSTIPATION

The system of the average man or woman s constantly clogged with impurities. He requires special treatment for each case. Patent medicines will not do it.

The system of the average man or woman is constantly clogged with impurities. He becomes more conscious of it as warm weather comes on. He tries to cleanse it with Spring Medicines. These deal only with results and not with the cause. So the next year he has to take the medicine again. Then he has to do so oftener. In time he becomes a constant user of purgatives and a victim of Chronic Constipation.

a victim of Chronic Constipation. All this is wrong. A healthy body is not like a house to require a yearly upsetting called cleaning. A perfectly healthy body with all its organs in good order is SELF-CLEANSING. It NEVER GETS CLOGGED. It was not intended that man should once a year drench and scour the delicate mem-branes that line his body with crude pre-parations of still cruder drugs commonly called patent medicines. God has adapted Nature to the needs of His children. The changing seasons with their differences of temperature, food, etc., will give the system all the help it needs-IF THE ORGANS ARE HEALTHY. And the methods of Nature are so gentle that the min is not conscious of this cleansing. He simply knows that he FEELS WELL ALL THE TIME. But so-called "Spring Medicines" produce

But so-called 'Spring Medicines' produce a violent change which creates an inflamma-tion and tendency to disease. The system fores the power to cleans itself. CHRONIC CONSTIPATION results. and brings still further evils.

There is only one reascaable way to treat the body. Put it into such a condition that IT WILL KEEP ITSELF WELL. This is what Dr. Sproule does. His patients after finishing treatment continue to grow strong-er year by year. This is because he makes all the organs of the body work properly and in constant harmony. Is not that bet-ter than constant yearly dosing? But this

Are you constipated?

Are your spirits low at time is there bloating after eating? 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. Is there bloating after eating? Have you a gurgling in your bowels? Is there throbbing in stomach? Is there a general feeling of lassifude? Do these feelings affect your memory? Are you short of breath upon exercise? Is the circulation of the blood sluggish?

If you have some of the above symptoms, mark them and send them to the Doctor. He will tell you what to do to be PERMANENTLY CURED, and what the proper treat-ment would cost. He makes no charge for diagnosis or advice. Address DR. SPROULE. B. A., (English Catarrh Specialist, Graduate Dublin University, formerly Surgeon Royal British Naval Service) 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.

THE LIVER. Are you constipated? Is your complexion bal? Are you sleepy in the daytime? Are you irritable? Are you nervous? To you get dizzy? Have you no energy? Do you feel miserable? Do you feel miserable? Do you feel miserable? Do you set tired easily? Do you have hot fiashes? Is your eyesight blurred? Have you a pain in the back? Is your flesh soft and flabby? Are your spirits low at times?



SEMI-WEEKLY SON, ST JOHN, N. B., MARCH 24, 1900.

#### NOTICE.

Buring the Present Session of Parliament, Mr. Scott will represent the SUN at Ottawa, and will contribute daily letters as in the past three years The SEMI-WEEKLY SUN will be sent during the Session to any ad-aress in Canada or United States on receipt of TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

> Address : SUN PRINTING COMPANY, Sr. JOHN.

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transien advertising.

For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents insertion.

Special contracts ma vertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any

address on application. 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

SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM,

Manager

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 24, 1900.

THE BRIDGE CHARGES.

The enquiry into the bridge charges has already proceeded far enough to show how hollow was the pretence of the government that they desired a full investigation. Every possible pretext is seized upon to rule out evid-ence, and the chairman is handsomely sustained by the majority of the committee. But the effect of such evidence as that of Prof. Swalin of Boston cannot be overcome by points of order. His positive statement that the province has been paying more for its bridges that they should have cost is the statement of a man who knows what he is talking about. He says that 2 1-2 to 4 cents per pound would have been a fair price for the bridges built in New Brunswick. There is quite a difference between those figures and the prices actually paid. The taunts that have been hurled at. Mr. Hazen and the declaration that he would not press the charges have been abandoned by the government organs. They are now trying to make capital out of the fact that he is himself a member of the committee of enquiry.

ENGLAND AS A WAR POWER.

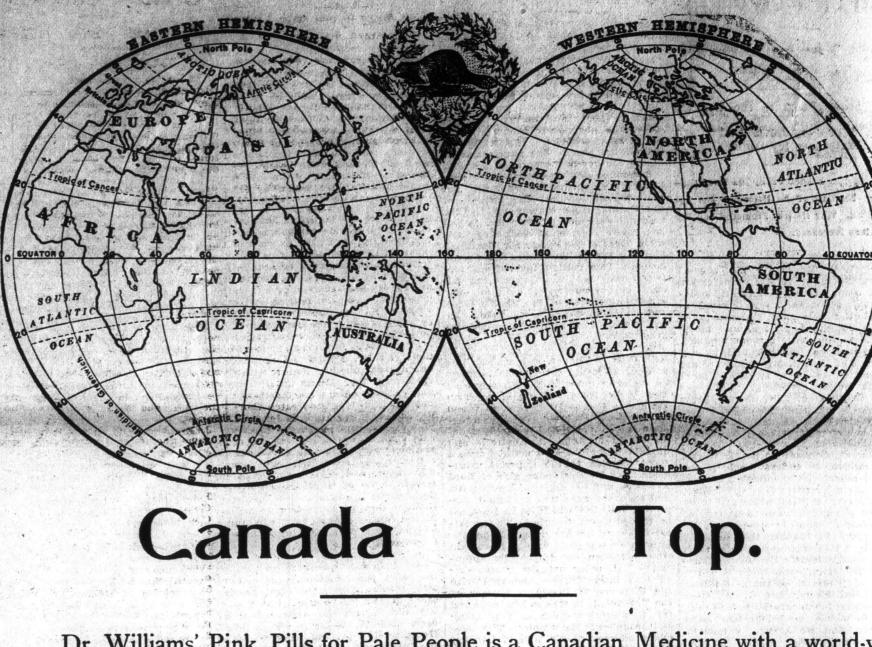
been sucking a new editor, and not long since effected a change. Dr. Han-nay was deposed and a young gentle-man imported from Montreal. The of the latter, though he wrote re-Bcer articles, appears to have ed Mr. Crisp quite as well as that of Dr. Hannay, for ro criticism is of-fered. But the management, whether through stupidity or other reasons, cischarged the new editor and have through stupinity if other reasons, discharged the new editor and have since been farming out the editorial space to deservate and others. Now that he origin her spoken, we pre-sume Dr. Hannay will be at once re-called, and his name placed once more in the familiar spot at the top of the editorial column.

#### SENATOR GILLMOR.

The Sun's Ottawa correspondent earns that Hon. A. H. Gillmor has een chosen to succeed Mr. Lewin in the senate. This will reduce the representation of St. John to one senstor, whereas it formarly had three. On the other hand it gives a seat to Charlotte, which has been unrepresented. Apart from local considerations, the Sun congratulates Mr. Gillmor on his good fortune, for though in imes past he may have been disposed to treat the senate with disrespect he will soon perceive that it is a meritorious body. He is himself a meri-torious public man, who has stood by the free trade platform whence all but he have fied. This journal has not shared Mir. Gillmor's views of public policy, but it has respected and shared his attitude toward the political vice of opportunism. It is refreshing to observe that the new liberalism is ready to pay this tribute to the old iberalism, and perhaps the old liberal will not forget the old doctrines even n his future surroundings.

STEAMSHIPS AND THE WAR.

The question of the effect on transatlantic trade of so many steamers being engaged in transport service is being discussed in Montreal. While the stean ship companies are of opinion that they will be able to provide the customary service, it is admitted that there will be no rush of steamers to the St. Lawrence at the opening of navigation. The Elder-Dempster Co. have mineteen steamers in the British transport service. the Thomson line seven, the Allan line four, the Johnston line nine, the Dominion line four, and the Manchester line three-a tota of forty-six steamers from lines which send vessels to the St. Lawrence in summer. Should there be a prospect of a prolonged struggle in South Africa, the British government might be able to release the transports, but if the war should seem likely to collapse within a short time they would no doubt retain the vessels for furthe service. There is no doubt, however whether the war cease soon or not that it will be a considerable time be fore normal conditions in ocean traffic are restored. When the war is over not culy will the government need transports, but the development of South African trade will divert a considerable tornage to that route.



Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is a Canadian Medicine with a world-wide reputation for merit. It is the only Canadian medicine that has met with unqualified success in all parts of the world. There is not a civilized country on the face of the Globe where these pills are not on sale, and in all countries they are looked upon as the standard, bloodbuilder and nerve-tonic.

Merit-and merit only-has given Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a greater sale than any other medicine in the world. It is proved that these pills have cured diseases which, before their introduction, medical science said were incurable. Wherever they have been used they have made people bright, active and strong,

In the Company's offices throughout the world there are on file upward of half a million (500,000) grateful letters frcm people who have been cured, and throughout the world millions of people now use no other medicine. The merit of this medicine has made for it an enduring reputation.

s Alice Lloy Co., were marrie 15th by Ven. Ar Joseph Thro Pcint, and Mrs. view, were mari John Wry, Sac by Rev. E. E. 1 W. S. Comea mouth Co., has her of the staff adian exhibits

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Under the above caption, the Boston Herald of Monday, editorially says :

"The British empire will come out of the war with the Boens greatly strengthened as a military power. In modern times England has always been extremely strong at sea, but her strength on land was undervalued until the pending conflict in South Africa. furnished sure proof that her whole colonies formed part and parcel of her martial force. Now it is recognized that in Canada and Australia she has a broad and fertile recruiting ground from which she can draw soldiers of the finest quality, equal in effectiveness to the best regiments in her ser-This practically adds onevice. fourth to the population from which the empire can raise British soldiers. Lifting it at a bound from 40,000,000 to 50.000.000. And it must be remembered that the Canadian and Australian contingents were offered at a time when the war wore an aspect very different from its present appearance. The col onists came forward to assist the mother country in a time of defeat and disaster when it looked as if enlistment in the British army would too probably mean death in a lost battle or imprisonment for an indefinite term at Pretoria. Yet, in spite of this gloomy prospect, the gallant colonists rallied to the flag, and the more the outlook darkened, the hotter they were for a chance to meet the enemy.

Another point which counts with equal force as a strengthening factor is the loyalty shown by the martial races of India. The British war office has not availed itself of the tenders of service from the dark-skinned subjects of the crown either in Alsia or in Africa, but there can be no question that if it had disregarded the color line, as we did in the United States during the civil war, the empire could have raised, literally by the hundred thousand, dusky soldiers who would have rejoiced to fight for the Queen, and would have met the burghers with a courage equal to their own."

#### DR. HANNAY MAY RETURN.

The valued Telegraph on Tuesday gave special prominence and an artistic border to the following testimonial: Publishers of Daily Telegraph:

I most heartily congratulate you on the improved and nearly perfect mechanical "get up" of your paper. Editorially it has loug been the first paper in the lower prov-inces. It is pleasing to note that the Rev.

Mr. Crisp has been able, in addition to his arduous labors as a clergyman, to read all the newspapers published in maritime provinces, and do so the with that critical care essential to such a sweeping statement as the one quoted. There are considerably more than a hundred newspapers in the lower provinces, and these include the Wesleyan, Presbyterian Witness, Messerger and Visitor, Religious Intelligencer and other journals of that cless, as well as the secular press. In the opinior of Mr. Crisp, as here expressed, none of them has for a long period equalled the Telegraph-editorially. This is of course a valuable testimental, and worthy of a corrugated border, position first page, next pure reading matter, e. o. d., t. f.

The following is from a report of the twelfth session of the Dominion Counch of Royal Templars of Temperance, held this week in Hamilton, Ont .: "The report of the dominion councillor for 1898-9 said the vote on the plebiscite showed a substantial majority for prohibition, yet, in the face of this, the government violated iss pledges and ignored the expressed will of the people. Regarding the programme of the Dominion Alliance in seeking to pledge 100,000 voters, the dominion councillor said their first duty was to oust the present government from power as a punishment."

Speaking of the action of the Queen in respect to the wearing of the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day, the Rev. Father M. Callaghan of Montreal, on Monday evening, in that city, said it was a happy thought of Queen Victeria, and she aid it admirably to add lustre to a nation by recognizing a symbol in which all Irishmen gloried.

# SHINGLE MEN

#### Of New Brunswick, Quebec and Maine, Meet at Riviere de Loup, Form an Association and Advance Prices.

RIVIERE DU LOUP, Que., March 20 .- At

RIVIERE DU LOUP, Que, March 20.-At a meeting held here today the shingle manu-facturers of New Brunswick, Quebec and Maine formed an association for the pur-pose of advancing their interests. Kilgour Shives was elected president and Frank E. Blackhall was chosen scorefary. Organization will be completed at a meet-ing to be held here on April 18th. The meeting today adopted the following sched-ule of prices, to go into effect April 1st: Extras, \$2.5; clears, \$2.85; second clears, \$2.35; clear whites, \$2.25; extra No. 1, \$1.85. These prices are at Boston rate of freight. Heretofore New England selling agents have charged commission on gross returns, tut now they will not be allowed to charge on anything over net receipts. These prices are a considerable advance over prevailing market prices, and it is possible that at the next meeting a further increase will be made. The question of standard grading next meeting a further increase will be made. The question of standard grading was also discussed. In a very great measure the credit for bringing about this organi-zation is due to F. E. Blackhall, manager of the estate of J. P. Mowatt, Campbellton, N. B.

#### DIED IN BOSTON.

A telegram from Boston to P. Fitz patrick, Waterloo street, reports the leath of his brother-in-law, Timothy J. Kone, a former resident of St. John. Mr. Kane was a printer, and some yeers "before the fire" was foreman in the St. John Globe office. He started in business for himself, publishing the Herald, a weekly paper, and doing job Irinting, but about 1880 remove to Boston, where he lived until the time of his death. Of late he had been employed in the Sacred Heart Review printing office, Cambridge, Mr. Kane's ssociates and old friends in St. John, of whom he had many, will regret to hear of his death, which was due to Bright's disease. A widow, daughter of the late David O'Keeffe, and five sons and two daughters survive him.

The testimonial is also timely, in-asmuch as the management of the Telegraph have long been of the opin-fion that editorially their paper was a rather tad second-or third, or fourth --the exact position being a matter of fourt. At all events, they have long

We give below testimonials from some of the most prominent countries in which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are on sale:

#### CANADA.

John McDonald, merchant, Cape North, N. S., says: "For years I was a suf-terer from spinal troubles, which eventually esulted in partial paralysis. I consulte tors, but with no good o less than six do but it was money wasted. I spent months in Victoria General Hospital, fax, under the best specialists, but left the hospital actually worse than when I entered it. My legs were as useless as two sticks of timber, and I could only drag them after me with the aid of crutches. Rev. Mr. McLeod urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After using them for some months new life and vigor returned to my legs, and I am able to attend to business without the aid of crutches, or even a cane. My restoration through the use of. Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills has caused a great sensa-tion in this section." ax, under the best specialists, but left the

#### UNITED STATES.

Mrs. M. M. Peabody, Haverhill, Mass., says: "When I experienced the change of life that comes to all women, it left me broken in health and utterly miserable. I suffered with palpitation of the heart, ex-treme nervousness, severe headaches, and general debility. I seemed to grow worse each year, notwithstanding the fact that I each year, notwithstanding the fact that I was almost constantly under the doctor's care. At last my husband brought home half a dozen toxes of Dr. Williams'. Pink Fills. My only regret now is that I did not learn the value of these pills sooner. They have restored me to good health and activ-ity, and I have gained over twenty pounds in weight since I began their use. These pills are a blessing to women at a critical time in life."

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Lilly Ledger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vm. Ledger, Doncaster, Eng., at the age of ix was afflicted with St. Vitus' dance to such an extent that she was utterly help-ess. She could neither move limbs or head less. She could neither move more of the an in-had to be carried about and fed like an infant. Neither parents nor friends of the family thought she could possibly recover. Her father read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Her father read of Dr. Williams Pink Pins and decided to give them to the child. They effect was wonderful. In a few weeks she began to recover, and in the course of a couple of months there was not a healthier, livelier or brighter child in the neighbor-hood. Her parents look upon her cure al-most in the light of a miracle.

#### FRANCE.

Dr. Thiery Migg, Paris, a member of the Legion of Honor, says:---"I frequently pre-scribe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my prac-tice, especially in cases of anaemia (pov-erty of the blood) and extreme nervousness, and always with the best of results. I have no hesitation in saying that these pills are an excellent tonic for people in a feeble state of health."

J. de Torok, Budapest, says:-"'I was a continuous sufferer from indigestion, which reduced me in fiesh; made me easily irrl-tated, and I felt life was a burden. I had years ago, and I can truthfully say that not only have their sales been wonderful, but they have worked some remarkable cures. From what I have seen and heard of these doctored for years with nothing more than temporary relief. Then I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in two months' time every sign of the trouble had van-ished, and I have been in perfect health they have worked some remarkable cures. From what I have seen and heard of these pills, I can understand the success they have met with throughout the world." since.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

#### ROUMANIA.

Mrs. M. Youell, Bucharest, says:--"Two of my daughters, aged 14 and 16, have used Dr. Williams' Fink Pills with grand results. They were weak, often dizzy, ate but little. and the elder especially suffered much from rains in the head, sometimes almost to blindness. I saw these pills advertised for such troubles, and got six boxes: then I such troubles, and got six boxes; then I got three more, and both daughters were made as well as ever they had been. I have recommended them to others with the same good results."

SPAIN

M. Garcia, Barcelona, says:--"Overwork made me nervous, irritable and weak in health. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills ad-vertised and decided to try them. I used culy four boxes, and am now in splendid health."

#### DENMARK.

T. Lose, Copenhagen, says:--"Since Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been introduced in this country I have sold more of them than any other medicine, and my customers all speak of them in words of great praise never hesitate recommending the those enfeebled.

# GREECE

J. D. Joannides, Piree, says:-"I was troubled with insomnia and general weak-ness, and a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I acted on his advice, and the medicine acted beyond my best ex-pectations. I am now free from these at-tacks and enjoy the best of health."

RUSSIA. M. Strohoski, Moscow, says: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for general debli-ity and have never found any other medi-cine to equal them. Since using them I feel like a new person: my blood is better, I eat and sleep better, and have gained con-siderably in weight."

PORTUGAL.

P. Gonzales, Oporto, says:-- "My wife was a great sufferer from ailments which affict a great sufferer from aliments which amict the sex, suffering in consequence from head-aches, weak heart and dizriness. She tried many medicines without benefit until we re-ceived a little book telling about Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pilks, Then she tried this medi-cine, and it has given her new health and "strength. We now always keep these pills in the house."

bled all over and ste but little. A book came into my possession recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pilis, and I got a box. These did bim good and I got two more, and be-fore he had taken them all he was running about with the other children as active and happy as any of them. I have proved these pills the best of medicines." MEXICO.

humanity.

EGYPT.

Max Fischer, Alexandria, says:-"I have bandled Dr. Williams' Pink Pills since they were introduced into this country a few

BELGIUM.

A. Dorneville, Brussels, says:--"I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism, which frequently kept me in the house for days at a time. All the medicines I took

gave me no more than a temporary resief, until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These scemed to have reached the root of the disease, as I have not had even a twinge of it for months. I cheerfully re-commend this medicine."

SWITZERLAND.

P. Doy, Geneva, says:—"I warmly recom-mend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to those who may not be well. I felt weak at all times, bad a poor appetite, and even slight exertion left me worn out. My chemist said, try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I took his advice. After taking four boxes I felt equal to any exertion, and in every way as well as ever I bad been."

HOLLAND

ITALY.

Antonio Meranda, Milan, says:--"My son, twelve years old, was weak and ill. He could not run about and play like other children, and gli that we did for him avail-ed not. He had headaches, sometimes trem-bled all over and ste but little. A book

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

W. A. Bester, J. P., owner of Bester's farm, the scene of the recent battle near Ladysmith, says:-"'For a long time I was in very poor health. I always felt tired, was afflicted with violent headaches and swollen and painful legs, which made it cifficult for me to walk. Often I would take dizzy and fall, and on one occasion re-mained unconscious so long that my Kaffirs had to carry me to the house. I was under the treatment of a doctor in Ladysmith, but did not get better. Mr. Illing, druggist of that town, advised me to try Dr. Williams' Fink Fills. These did me good almost from the start, and after using them about a month all my old-time vigor returned. I think Dr. Williams' Fink Fills a blessing to humanity."

AUSTRALIA.

**AUSTRATIA.** W. F. Byrnes, whose home is a few miles from the City of Melbourne; says:.-"Two years ago I was afflicted with a large abscess on the right thigh. The doctor said it was an aggravated case of hip disease, and con-sumption of the tissues. I was removed to Melbourne hospital, and after being there a few weeks one of the leading doctors pro-nounced my case hopeless. I was then taken home, everyone imagining I was at the point of death. I was reduced to a living skeleton. A neighbor urged my friends to give mo Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They did hot think any medicine could beip me, but consented to do so. Under their use the wasting away ceased, and I began to gradu-ally recover. I used the pills for about four months and am again as well as ever I was wasting away council and the pills for about four months and am again as well as ever I was in my life. The doctor who first attended me has told me he did not think anything on earth could have saved me, yet Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills have made me well and

#### VENEZUELA.

HOLLAND H. Snabille, Rotterdam, says:—"My wife was weak and aling for several years. She was often taken with severe headaches; her heart would palpitate violently if she took any exercise, and her appetite had almost deserted her. It was about this time I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills highly recommended and procured for her a few boxes. Relief came in a few days, and in a few weeks she was again quite strong and with good color in her face. Since this many of her female friends have used the pills, and all speak well of them." VEREZUELA. Matias Y. Salas, Caracas, says:-"For some years I suffered dreadfully with stom-ach trouble. Some doctors were of opinion that my discase was chronic catarth of the stomach; according to others I had granu-lation in the lower part of the abdomen, and still others diagnosed something else, but ance succeeded in outring mé, notwith-standing my having followed their various treatments to the letter. No matter how wholesome the food it would cause indiges-tion and flatulence. I had anaemia end a poor appetite, all of which chliged me to give up my business. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me by so many persons that I decided to take them, which I did with the greatest success, and it is a fact that I owe my present health to a few bottles of these wonderful pills."

#### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

action of worker, expectally in cases of anaemia (por-cities, especially in cases of anaemia (por-cities, and it has given her new health and one heiding in the best of results. Thave, an accellent tonic for people in a feeble state of health." **GERWANY.** J. Lucas, Bremen, says:—'I have been a constant pains in the back, as the result of which frequently passed telepies high area and box adveryishing Trightful mand for the trouble, and devided to try them. The pulse have empressively disappeared, and I am once more emorying the best of health." **SERVIA. A BYSENTIME REPUBLIC. A BYSENTIME REPUBLIC.** 

If you are weak or ailing; if you are feeling "out of sorts"; or if you need a spring medicine (and most people do Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are exactly what you require. But remember that you must get the genuine, and the world over the genuine bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around the box. If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N TB. MARCH 24, 1900.

### NEWS. CITY

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and

Exchanges.

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

Remember! The NAME of the Pest Office must be sent in all cases to ensure\_prompt compliance with your

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circu-lation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers. please make a note of this.

The Presbyterian Witness acknowledges the receipt of \$200 for the Indian famine fund from Archibald Kennedy of Charlottetown

Walter Wilkinson of Bloomfield and Miss Alice Lloyd of Bristol, Carleton

Co., were married at Woodstock March 15th by Ven. Archdeacon Neales.

Jeseph Throop cf Westmorland Pcint, and Mrs. Amy Wry of Fairview, were married at the residence of John Wry. Sackville, on March 14th by Rev. E. E. Daley.

W. S. Comeau of Comeauville, Yarmouth Co., has been appointed a member of the staff in charge of the Canadian exhibits at the Paris exposition He leaves Halifax on Sunday for Paris on the str. Vancouver.

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H. D. McLeod, treasurer of the conlingent funds, acknowledges receipt of the following : First contingent, Mrs. Wm. Barnes. Titusville, Kings Co., \$5; second contingent, St. John Salvage Corps and Firemen (proceeds sports 22nd February), \$53.25.

William D., the adopted son of the late C. D. Turner, died at his home at Bridgewater of consumption. He was 25 years of age, and leaves a wife. adopted parents. a father. three brothers and three sisters .-- Woodstock Press.

John Craster, Penicuik, G. B., from whose institution some boys have been sent to New Brunswick, writes to Samuel Gardner: "Well done, Canada! You are doing splendid work in South Africa. What an object lesson to the world."

Ezra Bleck died at Amherst Monday morning, aged 83 years. He leaves a widow, nee Miss Carter, sister to

Bentley's Liniment will cure Croup THE FEAR OF HUMBUG

**Prevents Many People From Trying** Mayor Sears has received \$5 from L. a Good Medicine. O. L. No. 42, Alma, A. Co., for the fund on behalf of the second contingent.

h troubles are so comm and in most cases so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look with sus-picton on any remedy claiming to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspep-Crossley and Hunter are now conducting special services in the Elm street Methodist church, Toronto.

in a few minutes

ten cents

New Brunswick.

purse of \$52.

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Strains, Bruises and all soreness of the

on the Fredericton track, driven

dred and sixty dollars .- Fredericton

Now, Mary, put the kettle on, And bring a cup of tea,

Of flavor choice, aroma fine,

As good as good can be.

Then Mary put the kettle on,

A cup of UNION BLEND.

For she's my steadfast friend.

And straightway brought what I de-

THOUSANDS OF CANADIANS can

prietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

ed to Rev. Wm. Harrison to bedome

C. Herbert Barbour, who has occu-

pied the position of representative for

the maritime provinces for Messrs.

Mønn, Byørs & Co. of Glasgow, Scot-

land, left lest night by the C. P. R

for New York, to take the s. s. Cam-

pania for Liverpool. He will return

about the first of May, and his head-

An emblem and souvenir that will be

very popular with the citizens has just

been introduced here by Manchester,

have se

quarters will be in this city.

an & Alligon

Wanted-A case of Headlache that sia and indigestion. Many such pride themselves on their acuteness in never Kumfort Headache Powders will not relieve in ten minutes. All dealers, being humbugged, especially in medi-

This fear of being humbugged can Dr. Welden of Dalhousie law school, be carried too far, so far, in fact, that left Halifax on Wednesday on a five weeks' vacation trip to his home in many people suffer for years with weak digestion rather than risk a little time and money in faithfully testing the laims made of a preparation so reli-Rev. W. B. Wiggins, pastor of the able and universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Reformed Baptist church, Wcodstock,

was called upon by his people on Mon-Now Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are day evening and presented with a vastly different in one important respect from ordinary proprietary medicines, for the reason that they are Bentley's Liniment is the best white not a secret patent medicine, no secret Liniment. It is unequalled for Sprains, is made of their ingredients, but analysis show them to contain the natimbs or muscles. The price, ten cents, (10 cents), places it within the reach tural digestive ferments, pure aseptic pepsin, the digestive acids, Golden of all. Large bottle, containing three times as much, for twenty-five cents. leal, bismuth, bydrastis and nux. They are not cathartile, neither do they act powerfully on any organ, but they A. McN. Shaw has sold his chestnut oure indigestion on the common serve plan of digesting the food eaten thor-Wilkes mare to J. A. Edwards of the

Queen hotel. This mare has trotted oughly before it has time to ferment, sour and cause the mischief. This is by D. J. Stockford, in 2.33, and it is the only secret of their success. claimed she can trot now in 2.26. The Cathartic pills never have and never price was in the vicinity of me huncan cure indigestion and stomach

troubles because they act entirely on the bowels, whereas the whole trouble is really in the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after meals digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested or half digested is poison; as it creates gas, acidity, headaches, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh and appetite and many other troubles which are often called by some other name. They are sold by druggists every-

where at 50 cents per package.

vouch for the efficacy of that peerless cough remedy, Pyny-Pectoral. It The induction into the charge of the Free Bapilst churches at Millstream, cures a cold very quickly. 25c. of all druggists. Manufactured by the pro-Kings Co., of Mr. Ferguson, a licentiate of the denomination, recently of St. John, took place Thursday evening, March 15th. The exercises were Rev. M. D. Marr has accepted the held in the Lower Millstream church unarimous call of the Methodist and presided over by the late pastor, church in Woodstock to remain for Rev. Gideon Swim. Besides the ministers above named there were present another year. The invitation extend-Revs. Nobles of Sussex. Currie of Norpaster of the Tryon, P. E. I., Methoten, Francis of Petitcodiac, and Prosdist church for next year, has been ser of Penchsquis.

#### MEDAL CONTEST.

The following is the standing up to yesterday of the leaders in the contest for the gold medal at the Currie Business University:

TON	Tree
Beatrice Thorne, Mannhurst, N. B.	330
John Hughes, City	
Laura Haslett, City	311
A. L. Folkins, Millstream	305
Alicia Wood, City	301
Bliss Sndth, Hopewell Hill	
Roy Crawford, City	
Alex. Lutz. Wheaton Settlement	

MEN

vitality of perfect health. Pale, weak,

TWENTY-FIVE CENT FUND.

edges with thanks the following sub-

scriptions from Westfield: Le B. Jor-

GOLDEN TEXT ... Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.-Mast. 5: 8. THE SECTION includes the Beatitudes, which are practically the text, and such applica-tions and illustrations as are given in

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON I.-April 1,

the rest of the chapter. PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

Toward the middle of his ministry; after he had gained considerable followling, and proved by word and deed his rightful authority as a teacher. It was the middle of the second year. the Year of Principles, and marked a new epoch. Chart numbers 37 and 38,

HISTORICAL SETTING.

Time.-Summer of A. D. 28. Place.-According to tradition, the ermon on the Mount was spoken on he Horns of Hattin, or Mount of Beatitudes, a square-shaped hill, about sixty feet in height, with two tops, near the centre of the west coast of the Sea of Galilee, two or three miles from the sea, and seven southwest from

Jesus betwen 31 and 32 years old. John the Baptist thirty-two years dd, imprisoned in Castle Macherus.

THE BEATITUDES .- Matthew 4: 25-5: 12.

Read Matthew 5: 1-6, 18. Compare Luke 6: 17-36. Commit verses 3-9. 4: 25. And there followed him great multitudes (a) of people from Galilee. and (b) from Decapolis, and (b) from Jerusalem, and (b) from Judea, and from beyond Jordan.

5: 1. And seeing the multitudes, he went up into (c) a mountain: and when he (d) was set, his disciples came unto him:

2. And he opened his mouth and taught them. saving. 3. Blessed are the poor in spirit: for

heirs is the kingdom of heaven. 4. Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be conforted.

5. Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth. 6. Blessed are they (e) which do hunger and thirst after righteousness

for they shall be filled. 7. Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

8. Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God. 9. Blessed are the peacemakers: for

they shall be called the (f) children of God.

10. Blessed are they (g) which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. 11. Blessed are ye, when men shall (h) revile you, and persecute you, and

shall say all manner of evil agains you dalsely, for my sake. 12. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets

THAT THE FAC-SIMILE Avegetable Preparation for As-SIGNATURE similating the Food and Regula-ing the Stomachs and Bowels of OF INFANTS CHILDREN Promotes Digestion, Cheerful-ness and Hest Contains neither Opum, Morphine nor Mineral. IS ON THE NOT NARCOTIC. WRAPPER ALAR DESAMUEL P 5-2-OF EVERY BOTTLE OF Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SEEEP Tac Simile Signature of Char HEleter NEW YORK. Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to soll you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every pur-pose." Ar Bee that you get C-A-S-T-O-B-I-A. At6 months old 15 Doses - 35 Cents EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER The Semi-Weekly Sun The Co-operative Farmer ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.20.

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

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

Mrs. Rufus Chepman, two sons, Wil-Mrs. David Linton of Truro.

Fred Brewn of Benton, Me., the well known dam builder, has gone to Sidney, Nova Scotia, where he has a contract to do a large amount of work or a dam. Mr. Brown took with him about 20 of the best river men that could be found in his part of the state. -Bangor News.

Three young people died at Jacquet river last week whose loss will be much felt, their parents being among the most prominent residents of the place. They were the 11 year old son of Station Master Brown, the 10 year old daughter of Daniel McAlister, and the 12 year old son of Dr. Disbrowe.

Both Halifax and St. John are deslined to become big cities, as Canada grows in population and wealth, and the people of the western provinces should do all in their power to help to become great. It will add much to the prestige of Canada to have some big cities on the Atlantic .- Montreal Star.

The schooner Hamburg of Machias, White master, from Sand River, N. S., for New York with spruce piling, arrived at Portland, Me., on Monday. She has been since the middle of December on this voyage. The master was injured and went into Machias for surgical aid, where she lay until he recovered.

PILES FOR 15 YEARS.

Mi. James Bowles, Councillor, Embro, Ont., writes :- "For over 15 years I suffered the misery of bleeding, pro-truding piles. The many remedies I tried all failed. I was advised to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and must say that the first application gave relief, after the third day the bleeding stopped, and two boxes cured me completely."

NEW COODS.

SHARP & M°MACKIN,

Prints,

Skirts,

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Corsets, Curtains,

Carpets, Oilcloths

Rugs,

Yarns,

cured sets of four satin badges, showliam of Salt Springs, and Howard of ing respectively the Queen, Roberts, Salem, and two daughters, Emma, and Buller and Baden-Powell, the pictures on each being surmounted by the

Union Jack. The likenesses are excellent, the colors are red, white and blue. Everybody will want a set.

languid women are fully restored to THE EMPHATIC STATEMENT robust health by the use of Dr. A. W. that the D. & L. Menthol Plaster is do-Chase's Nerve Food, a condensed food ing a great deal to alleviate neuralwhich creates rich, pure blood and new nerve tissues. gia and rheumatism is based upon facts. The D. & L. Plaster never fails to soothe and quickly cure. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., His worship the mayor acknowl-

Ltd. The death occurred on Monday evening at her home in Amherst of Mrs. Esther Lowther, aged eighty-one years. The deceased was a daughter

of the late Parkinson Pipes, of Nappan, and relict of the late H. R. Lowther of Fenwick. She leaves one son and two daughters, Thomas D. Lowther. Mrs. Frank Black and Mrs. Wm. Donkin. Of a family of fourteen, three sisters survive her: Mrs. George Lowther, Truemanville; Mrs. John Weldon, Maitland, Hants Co., and Miss Lydia.

The Charlottetown Examiner records the death of one of Charlottetown's oldest and most respected citizens, Thomas Alley. At an early hour Saturday morning he passed

away, in the eightieth year of his ege. Mr. Alley was a native of Charlottetown, and for many years carried on lerge building operations there. Several public buildings and many private residences in that city were designed and erected by him. During several years he occupied the important position of superintendent of pub-

lic works for Prince Edward Island.

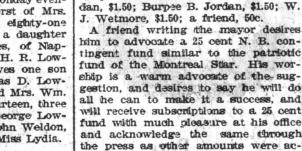
TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. Zoc. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

A movement is on foot to have creamery established at Richibucto.

**NEW GOODS** 

885 Main Street,

St. John, N. B.



knowledged. It is sure to be one of the most successful of the contingent contributions. HALIFAX.

# The New Garrison's Quarters-Head Office

Bank of Nova Scotia Goes to Toronte.

Toronte. HALIFAX, March 22.—It has been defin-itely decided that the general manager's office of the Bank of Nova Scotia is to be removed to Toronto. The general manager will leave by the maritime express for Tor-onto on Monday, taking with him the entire staff of the head office. A. G. Jones, agent of the Dominion line, speaking of the smallpox on the Vancouver, which is to take the Leinsters from Hallfan on Tuesday, says the steamer has received a clean bill of health at Portland. The munister of militia and General Seymour, Mr. Jones says, have expressed themselves as satisfied that all danger has been re-moved. The Vancouver sails from Portland on Saturday, arriving here's on Sunday. The women and children will be taken on board on Monday and the embarkation of the regiment will be sold at auction tomorrow. When the officers of the Quarters at the Ween the officers of the quarters at the Ween take charge of the quarters at the Ween take charge of the quarters at the work as the 'meess' and officers' quarters isonal regiment will not furnish what is isonal regiment will not furnish what is invey to furnish and equip them properly. The question arises, Will the government at Wellington barracks. It would that more the money to furnish and equip them properly. The question arises, Will the government go to the expense of fitting up the Welling-ton barracks for occupation, by the militia corps for the period of one year?

#### COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Former Halifax Man Blows His Head Off at Stanley Barracks, Torohts.

TORONTO, March 22.—Stephen Lamston Tobia, private in the infantry, and brother of a prominent citizen of Halifax, committee suicide in the library of Stanley Barracks late last night, the bullet from the carbine, the muzzle of which he placed in his mouth, blowing his head off. Tobin served five years in the mounted police, and three years with the Dragoons. He enlisted in the Mounted Rifles for South Africa, but was detained in hospital because of injuries. HALIFAX, March 22.—Stephen Tobin, who committed suicide in Toronto today, was a son of ex-Mayor Tobin of Halifax, now re-sident in Montreal, and a brother of Thomas F. Tobin, barrister, of this city. He was in Halifax with the squad of Dragoons who attended the provincial exhibition two years ago.

THE BEAUTY THAT ATTRACTS REVISION CHANGES. (So far as they affect the sense.) Wer. 25. (a) Omit of people. (b) Is not so much in the features as in Omit from. a clear, healthy complexion, and a Ver. 1. (c) The mountain. (d) Had plump body filled with the vigor and

ware hefore von

sat down Ver. 6. (e) They that hunger. Ver. 9. (f) Called sons of. Ver. 10. (g) That have been. Ver. 11. (h) Reproach you.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. V. 25. This verse is a part of a gen-eral description (vs. 2225) of Christ's work in Galilee for several months (January to July) before he chose the twelve and spoke the Sermon on the Mount. He was having not a little success and popularity.

25. Décapolis (ten ities), a country east and southeast of the Sea of Galllee, which included ten cities. A New Epoch .- We come now to a

new and marked epoch in the ministry of Jesus. It is almost the central point of his ministry, and in the middle of his second pear.

A Night of Prayer-From Luke 6: 12 we learn that the new epoch in the development of Christ's kingdom was receded and ushered in by a night of special prayer. The Selection of Twelve Apostles, for instruction and training for the great

work of building up his kingdom (Luke 6; 12-16), took place in the morning, after Jesus had come down to a lower 1. And seeing the multitudes, he

went up-The multitudes gather to hear him; and the goes a little way up the full, with his disciples, so as to se and be seen of the multitude, and there preaches this wonderful sermon, givciples came-They came mearest; the

rest were farther away, but within bearing. 3. Poor in spirit-Feeling one's needs and ignorance; the opposite of pride, self-conceit, and self-righteousness.

4. That mourn-(1) These who are sorry for their sins; (2) those who as Christians bear suffering and trouble. Comforted-Good shall come from it, salvation and blessedness. 5. Meek-The mild and gentle, liv-

ing so that love rules over hate and passion. Inherit the earth-Enjoy its blessings, get more out of the world than the proud and revengeful. 8. Shail see God-Only those who

are pure, as God is pure, can know what Cod is, or feel as he does. 9. Children of God-Because they are like God, who is ever making men at peace with self, with one another, and

with God. Note.-In each of the Beatitudes note first the character described, and then the blessing which belongs to it.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS. (For written and oral answers.) Subject:-The Principles of the King-

dem of Heaven. ARUS The Gathering Multitudes (v. 25) .-

How long had Jesus been preaching? What had he done for the people? What had been his success?

Clucosing the Twelve .-- To what part of Christ's ministry have we now Sume; time and place? What did Je-sus do the previous might? (Luke 6: 12.) Whom did he set apart for special training, and to help his work? First Beatitude (v. 3).-What is it to be proor in spirit? Why is this blessed? Make you fat and healthy. Especially Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co.; Ltd. Subscribe for the Semi-Weekly Sun. Wallace Gibson of Benton has gone to St. John, where he has accepted a position with D. Magee's Sons as trav-elling representative. They are to be congratulated on securing the services of a good man,-Woodstock Dispatch. come; time and place? What did Je-

#### THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE

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

#### REMEMBER THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY ON ABOVE CONDITIONS.

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

Second Beatitude (v. 4.)-Why are those that mourn blessed?

WANTED-A Cook for Seamen's Mission, St. John, N. B. Apply to H. H. COSMAN, at the home. Third Beatitude (v. 5.)-How do the meek inherit the earth? What is it to be meek?

Fourth Beatlitude (v. 6.)-What is it to hunger and thirst after righteousness? What blessedness comes to thise who do this?

Fifth Beatitude (v. 7.)-Why can only the merciful obtain mercy? Sixth Beatitude (v. 8.)-Why can only the pure in heart see God? What is

it to be rure in heart? Seventh Pratitude (v. 9.)-What is peacemaker? Why are peacemakers

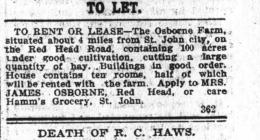
blessed? Eighth Beatitude (vs. 10-12.)-When and why are the persecuted blessed? The Beatlitudes .- Are these laws or principles? Why are they necessary to entering the kingdom of heaven? What have they to do with our going to heaven? How may we gain the character they describe?

A SUDDEN CHILL often means sudden illness. Pain-Killer is all that ng the laws and principles of his is needed to ward it off. Unequalled kingdom. Was set-Jewish teachers for cramps and diarrhoea. Avoid sub always sat when they taught. His dis- stitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

N. S. BRIG LOST.

N. S. BRIG LOST. NEW YORK, March 22.-The steamer Agapanthus arrived at New York tonight from Calcutta and Mediterranean ports, and carried as a passenger Captain Thomas Sut-it of the wrecked brig J. C. Hamlen, Jr., which was abandoned at sea on Feb. 3, in abound to Portland, Me., from Turk's Island with a cargo of sait, leaving the latter port on Jan. 16. Fine weather favored the brig for ten days, and when within about 50 in heavy westerly gale. The wind was blow-ing with hurricane force and the vessel was continually pounded by the high seas. She which carried away her bowsprit, foremast-mather the drifted for five days. On the sixth day the steamer Gambrian King was signed by Manla, and were landed at Algiers, and a two rear the standon her, and on Fei the rear were taken off by the British steamer Enir, Capitain Goodwin, from Nor-tolk for Manla, and were landed at Algiers, and the register, built at Liverpool, N. S. fi isso, from which port she halled, and was owned by J. C.

THE D. & L. EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL will build you up, will make you fat and healthy. Especially beneficial to those who are "all run down." Manufactured by the Davis &



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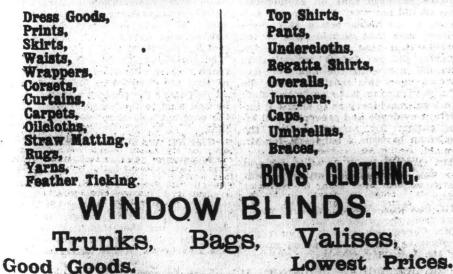
160 per mo

news of the death at his home, Linnet Lare, Seften Park, Liverpoch on the 18th inst., cf Richard C. Haws, a former resident of this city. Mr. Haws, had reached the age of seventy-three years. He was the last surviving son of the late John Haws, a well known-phipbuilder of this city. The decrased followed his father's business and built ships on the Strait Shore, at Oromocto. and on the Miramichi; and made many friends, who will hear of his death. with regret. He has been residing in England for many years. Mrs. Haws, a daughter of the late Canon Harrison of St. Luke's church, Portland, and sister of Mrs. Harrison, survives, with two sons and two daughters. Two sisters of the deceased reside in Fredericton. One is the wife of Sheriff Sterling, the other the widow of John S. Covert, who represented Sumbury in the local legislature.



PORTLAND, Me., March 20.-Elmer Max-well, who is charged with killing Captain Baisley of the schooner J. B. VanDusen in the Bay of Fundy last November, was ar-raigned today upon the indictment found against him by the grand jury of the U. S. district court. He pleaded not guilty, and was re-committed to jail without bail, and his trial fixed for Tuesday. May 1.

Wallace Gibson of Benton has gone



N. B.-Any of the above goods Exchanged For Wool at Regular Uash Prices.



SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. ICHN, N. B., MARCH 24, 1900

#### **PROVINCIAL NEWS** registered at Kennedy's last week. H

RICHIBUCTO, March 17 .- A move mont is on foot to have a creamery established here. A meeting in con-nection with it was held in the Temrance hall recently, at which Cyraique Dailge of the agricultural department, Dr. J. W. Dchenty of Kingston, Peter L. Richard of St. Louis others spoke.

John B. Forster, ex-warden of Dog chester, spent this week in town and received a hearty welcome from the citizens.

The green is very much in evidence amongst out residents today. W. D. Carter left for St. John this morning.

FREDERICTON, March 18.—The funeral of the late Alice Wiley, whose death oc-curred on Friday night, took place this afternoon from her late residence on Bruns-wick street. Interment was made at the Kural cemetery. In George E. Coulthard, whose death has been anticipated for two days past, passed away at half-past nine o'clock Saturday morning. Two weeks ago while attending a patient out of town Dr. Coulthard got wet and became chilled, contracting a heavy cold which qu'zkly developed into congestion of which durant configuration of the second sec which he had been troubled for two of three years, developed rapidly and death en-sued Saturday afternoon. The deceased gen-tleman was fifty years of age. He leaves a widow, a daughter of the late Capt. James Hunter of St. John West, and one daugh-ter, Miss Gertrude, at homa, who have the sincere sympathy of the entire community W. Byron Coulthard of the People's Bank

W. Byron Coulthard of the People's Bank staff is a brother of the deceased. Dr. George E. Coulthard was a son of the late George Coulthard of this city. He was educated at the public schools here and graduated from the University of New Brunswick in 1868. He pursued a post graduate course in medicine at Harvard university and subsequently at Edinburgn university. He returned to his native town and began practice in 1875, and by skilful attention to his professional duties he built up a large and lucrative practice and on-joyed the esteem and confidence of a large circle of acquaintances. He ever took an active litterest in public affairs and was prominently associated with many societies. The late Dr. Coulthard was secretary of The late Dr. Coulthard was secretary of the provincial board of health and a cor-cner, and also secretary of the New Bruns-cner, and also secretary of the New Brunsthe previncial board of health and a cor-cner, and also secretary of the New Bruns-wick Medical society. He succeeded Mr. Randolph as chairman of the board of school trustees and had discharged the im-portant duties of that office for secret years in a manner highly satisfactory to the public. He was a chareholder in and direc-tor of the People's Bank of New Bruns-wick; a member of the senate of the Uni-versity of New Brunswick: a trustee of the versity of New Brunswick; a trustee of th Methodist church; a member of St. An-drew's society: medical examiner of the An-cient Order of United Workmen; a member of Hiram lodge F. and A. M., of Victoria lodge I. O. O. F., of Court Milliceto, I. O Foresters, of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Home Circle. In his public capacity and as a private of the or physical account of the

the Mome Circle. In his public capacity and as a private citizen, as a physician and es a personal friend, the late Dr. Coulthard was highly estended. The funeral will be held at half-past three o'clock on Monday. At his own re-quest it will not be a society funeral, al-though several of the societies with which he was connected will attend in a body. Dr. Coulthard had accumulated consider-able property, and he carried \$9,000 life in-surance in the Confederation company and about \$10,000 additional in the several fra-ternal societies of which he was a member. CAMPBELLTON, N. B., March 18.-In view of the great injury being done the form by the circulation of false reports re-garding the number of smallpox cases here, garding the number of smallpox cases her it may be stated that the total number cases since the first outbreak has been 59 and this includes one brought to the hos

states that the Owen at Weishpo will be open for the reception of guests ne, aud a go rly li

ness is expected. Two new sardine factories, no ler the control of the syndicate, are to be built in Robbinstown, Me in time for the packing season of 1900. The syndicate will not be allowed to have a menopoly of the business. HARVEY STATION, March The house of James Embelton was the some touse of a happy wedding last Wed-nesday, when his daughter, Miss Jane Empleton, was united in marniage to John Swan, jr., of Tweedside, by Rev.

lames A. McLean, in the press a lerge number of invited guests. The bridal presents were numerous and me. In the evening a large crowd gave Mr. and Mrs. Swan an old-fashi oned charivari. The newly cantied couple will live in Tweedsid there Mr. Swan has a model farm ing establishment. The best wishes of

the people of Harvey follow them Alex. Little has received a carload of ourn from the states, which he will grind in his mill. If it proves a sucess financially, he will continue this

brench of the milling business. The farmers in this section who grew wheat this last season, recently, shipped a carlcad to Woodstock to be ground in the mill there. The four proved to be of a superior quality, and gave such good satisfaction that anther car is to be filled for the same urrese. It is likely that more will be raised this summer in Harvey than ever before. It is said that flour mill will be built at the station for the purpose of handling it more conveniently.

The lag for the Harvey school house has been purchased through S. B. Hunter.

St. Padrick's day excited more than usual interest this year in this place. Green was quite in evidence.

David Smith, one of Harvey's mos repular young men, has received word that he will be employed on Senator Perley's ranch in the Northwest. Mr. Smith will leave here about the middle of April. He will be very much missed in the place. and especially by the choir of the Presbyterian church. HOPEWELL HILL, March 20,-Th funeral of the late Mrs. Lucinda Reid of Liverside, mother of Mrs. (Gov. McClelan, on Sunday, was largely attended. The service was conducted by Rev. F. D. Davidson, pastor of the Hopewell Baptist church, assisted by Rev. Mr. Boyd, Presbyterian. Interment was made at Bay View cemetery at Harvey.

Mrs. Capt. Henry A. Calhoun of Albert Mines cied on Monday. She was a Miss Vaughan of St. Martins, and was highly esteemed. For many years Mrs. Calhoun was a staunch advocate of the Christian Science, and had practised the treating of diseases by that method to a considerable extent. M. M. Tipgley has his lumber cut of a quorter of a million browed at the Peck steam mill. Merritt Reid, who has been living in California for years, is visitng his brother, W. E. Reid, Riverside. The fog alarm at Grindstone Island

as be en started after

down for a couple of months.

#### OTTAWA LETTERS. NUHUZ-YAUHUZ (Continued from Page Three.)

His contendion suggests a way for the finance minister to score a magnificent triumph. Suppose Mr. Fieldng should impose a duty on the \$9,000, 00-worth of goods that now come free from England. Suppose he should put on the free list \$11,000,000 worth of grods from the Urited States that now pay duty. Next year Mr. Russell would be able to show that the dutiable imports from England had gained encrmously, while those from the United States had fallen off. In short, it is only necessary to impose more taxes on British goods and to throw off more duties cn American goods in order to make it appear by Mr. Russell's method that we are giving greater favors to the mother land.

Mr. Oliver of Alberta, who is some hing of a kicker on tariff matters and various other things, has scored a success. He and a large number of opposition members took the ground that soldiers of the second contingent should all be paid alike. The largest pay allowed to a mounted policeman is 75 cents a day, and this is what all the mounted police will now get. But the ministers do not yet see their way olear either to relieve the home gov ernment of its share of the bills or to llow the imperial pay to be an addition to the regular pay of the Canadians. Neither has it yet been able to decide as to the pensions for, the disabled men or allowances to the families of those who have fallen.

Mr. McMullen and several other members have been headed off in their boorish methods of asking questions? When Mr. McMullen placed on the order paper a question as to the amount of money that had been paid to Major General Cameron, formerly of the Royal Military College, he put in parenthesis the remark that the General was Sir Charles. Tupper's nephew. Sir Charles yesterday suggested that the parenthetical matter was of no concern to him, but it seemed to be unnecessary to the question and an impertinence. Mr. Mc. Mullen rose to protest, but Sir Whfrid agreed that the point was well taken and so the question was struck out. Sir Wilfrid probably had his reasons He foresaw what was going to happen. There are several opposition members who are rather sorry that Sir Charles said anything about it. If he had not spoken the order paper next week would have been filled with questions containing pedigrees enclosed in brackets. There would have been enquiries concerning three gentlemen named Cartwright in the public service, and it might be parenthetically observed that they were sons of

Sir Richard. The enquiries should have gone on to include Minister Borden's cousin, Sir Louis Davies' brother and nephew and father; Mr. Sifton's brother and nephew and father, and most of the other relatives; and connections of nearly all the private members of the house. Even Mr. McMullen

# BRONCHITIS PERMANENTLY CURED.

A NEW DISCOVERY

Catarrhozone Cures Bronchitis of Three Years' Standing After Four Doctors Failed-Convincing Proof That Ca-tarrhozone is a Speedy and Infallible

Cure. Mr. R. H. Boyd of Leonardville, N. B., writes: "I feel it my duty to let you know I have been cured of bronchitis of three years' standing by Catarrhozone. Four doc-tors did not benefit me in the least. Hav-ing been fooled so often by dangerous nos-trams at first I only used a trial size, but experienced immediate relief. Then I got the complete outfit, six weeks' treatment, but before it was all used I was cured. That was several months ago. Since then I have not had any bronchial trouble and never felt better in my life than I do to-day. Catarrhozone is a very pleasant rem-edy to use and does all that is claimed for day. Catarrhozone is a very pleasant rem-edy to use and does all that is claimed for it. Too much cannot be said in its praise."

CATARRHOZONE IS A GUARANTEED CURE .

FOR CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA. Catarrhozone is a new treatment that has won a most enviable reputation as a specific for these diseases and is spoken of in terms of highest praise by physicians of acknowledged standing and eminence, and the long record of remarkable cures which have been effected by Catarrhozone which have been effected by Catarrhozone

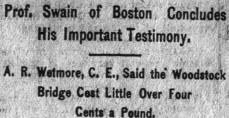
which have been effected by Catarrhozone enminently entities it to rank as an im-portant scientific discovery. Catarrhozone is a new and powerful germicide that simply burns up the bacefili of Catarrh and kindred diseases. It is southing and healing and very pleasant and convenient to use. Complete outfit, price \$1; extra inhalant 50c per bottle. At all reliable druggists, or by mail. Twenty-five cent trial size for 10e in stamps, from N. C. Polson & Ce, Kingston, Oat.

leged partizan acts were said to have been committed and the time when the charges were preferred."

On August 17th Sir Charles Hibbert wrute to the minister; "The charges are far more serious than you have assumed, and not confined to mere pertizanship. I therefore desire to call your attention to the charges, and after you have examined them I would like you to advise me whether you still propose to consider the enquiry unimportant." The only answer to this s an acknowledgment from the minister's secretary. Last August Dr. Ennis wrote to Mr. Paterson asking whe ther "your department has the inten tion of investigating the charges of partizanship and personation." adding 'As Mr. Lemieux has admitted the charges in conversation, I will be on hand to furnish sworn testimony." This note was acknowledged by the secretary, which closed the correspondence.

Since 1896 Mr. Lemieux has been cromoted and received an increase of salary. It is fair to mention this, lest it should be supposed that the personation, perjury and neglect of duty had passed wheily without notice. S. D. S.

TO GARRISON ESQUIMALT.



THE GAG APPLIED.

aforest.

in 1895.

TWO-PRICE BRIDGES.

prepared by himself and which thinks meets the requirements of case. He is not a member of either the Canadian or American Societies of Engineers.' The plans, specifications and copies of contracts of the Mill Cove bridge were produced and exam ined. The contract was entered into March 16, 1896, Jos. M. Ruddock of Chatham being the constractor. contract price was \$3,837. The plan FREDERICTON, March 14.-It was was afterwards changed, throwing out 10.30 o'clock this morning before the the steel trestle approaches and leav. committee appointed to investigate the ing a centre span 63 feet in length. In bridge charges met. The chairman the original plan there was 43,420 (Mr. Carvell) stated at the outset that pounds of metal, of which there he thought that there seemed to be a 13,080 in the centre truss span. desire to press the investigation with the change there was a saving undue haste. For his part he did 30,340 pourds of metal. All the metal not propose to hurry the work of the called for by the original contract had been delivered at the works, and that Dr. Pugsley appeared as Mr. Emmer not used for the Mill Cove bridge Was son's counsel. Dr. Stockton announced afterwards used upon the Trueman that J. B. M. Baxter would act as as-Pond bridge, 30,340 pounds, which sociate counsel with himself and Mr. allowed for at 2 cents per pound. H thought that at that time, that was Mr. Laforest stated that in addition the worth of the material. He would to the witnesses named yesterday he not say that that was or is the fair would request that subpoenas be ismarket price of steel for bridges. He sued for W.E.Brown of Digby; Phelps had no definite knowledge of prices or Johnson of Montreal; J. M. Ruddock values of bridge material. If he made of Chatham; R. C. Donald of Monoton recommendations to the government He wished Mr. Ruddock to bring his he did not know whether or not they books showing the sums received from be followed. Asked who certificates of the comwould the government of New Brunswick for gave steel bridges erected by him and also pletion, of the the weights of metal entering into each. the bridges, Mr. Wetmore replied that sometimes he did and other times Alfred Haines gave Mr. Laforest stated that he wished certificates. Mr. Haines he considered Mr. Donald to be instructed to bring a practical engineer, though he had papers and books showing the prices not a civil engineer's diploma. He had received by him for the steel root of no knowledge as to when the building the I. C. R. shed at Hallifax, erected of steel bridges by the government began in this province. He was usu-Dr. Pugsley objected to Mr. Donald ally asked by the government for being summoned and to give and such cost of a proposed bridge. The govtestimony as he was expected to give. erpment gave him the price per pound The committee was appointed to inwhich they were paying, and he merequire into certain charges with rely applied that price to the weights spect to highway bridges and had nowhich he had figured. It was the govthing to do with roofs of freight sheds. ernment and not himself which fixed Dr. Stockton argued that the evithe prices. His own work was merely dence which Mr. Donald would give mechanical. He could not remember would be germane to the case. If it whether or not he made a report to was found not to be so, then the comthe government upon the estimated mittee could rule it out. Mir. Donald cost of the Mill Cove bridge, and as to had used in roofing the freight shed the quantity of material left over, and named steel girders, trusses, beams his estimate of the value of the metal and angle bars which in character are on hand, which he placed at 2 cents substantially the same as those used per pound. There was no change made in bridge building, and a knowledge in the specifications for the bridge. of the prices paid for this material by and no new contracts were made. He Mr. Donald would assist in determinmerely gave Mr. Ruddcck instructions ing whether or not fair prices had been paid by the government for preto omit certain parts of the work which he had centracted for. The changes in the original plans were Dr. Pugsley again addressed the made by the chief commissioner, as committee at some length, and prothe result of a report made by him tested against the admission of such (Wetmore) to the department. He esevidence as Mr. Donald was expected timated the cost of the work and the to give. He contended that the comdepartment entered into a new armittee might just as well inquire into rangement with Mr. Ruddock. He (Wetmore) calculated that the stcel Mr. LaForest remarked that it was quite evident from the vigor with

is somewhat accuainted with Cooper's specifications. Does not know any thing about nor has he seen the specithe governm He did not, i wre bridge, kn uality of the ft it all with fications of the Dominion Bridge Co. He follows a standard of specifications rg the plans s bridges he in extent s of other cr Ontario d in these provin ld not-sey th Brunsvick are wa Scolia and rectessional kno He knew If about trice flooring, laber, 11.30 ancial transaction A return was he he board of works of the Lefebvre bri fied to on Nov. 20 the weight of the inds, at 61-2 \$15,466.36. Dr. Stockton call attention to the fact of the Lefebvre bri form of a tell: "Ab count with A. E. wetmore rerlied th ing about that. Mr. inspector. He (Wet ing about the financ Dr. Stockton (to t carefully at this re who built the Lefeb the comsuperstructure Mr. Wetmore-I o ther the Record For Peters. I have no co the Record Foundry pondence is with Mr ey whether the Le built by Record For Peters, or by Mr. H Later on, as the bridges were produce to all be of a simila MR. EMMERSON' Mr. Emmerson he was customary for d to pay Mr. Haines fo that he (Haines) set tractors and builder The plans of the were next produced. span, 241 feet in leng stimated the weight 35,599 pounds. The turned to the depar pounds. He had n edge of this bridge. precisely the same febvre bridge. Mr. specter. He though Foundry Co. built the The return of the was produced. It w Lefebvre bridge retu count between Alfre E. Feters. The plans and sp Saunders Brook brid duced. No contract Wetmore stated that span. a simple bridg material originally contracted for with Mr. Ruddock, and which had already beams, 23 feet 4 inch the total weight was supposed that the Re been delivered at his works, was worth 2 cents per pound. He made know such was the o

mined th

cases since the first outbreak has been 59, and this includes one brought to the hos-pital from Bonaventure county and one from the parish of Dalhousie. Of this num-ber thirty-one have been cured and dis-charged, and now there are twenty-two cases in the hospital and six in the Daroche house. Guarantine Officer Lunas says that by the first of April twelve more will be discharged from the hospital. A complaint has been made to Dr. Murray, chairman of the board of health, charging one Foster, who is connected with the Tracadie Lumber company, with circulating absolutely false and misleading reports at Chatham, and Dr. Murray says that he will promptly deal with the matter.

HOPEWELL HILL, March 15 .-Silas Stiles, who recently sold his place here, has bought Abner Payne's residence at Riverside.

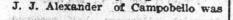
Blair E. Hear, son of Stephen S. Hoar, formerly of this place, has purchased the Weekly Watchman, one of the leading papers of Shell Lake, Wis. ST. ANDREWS, N. B., March 20 .-The very unusual number of seven deaths have taken place in St. Andrews during the present month, mostly very aged people.

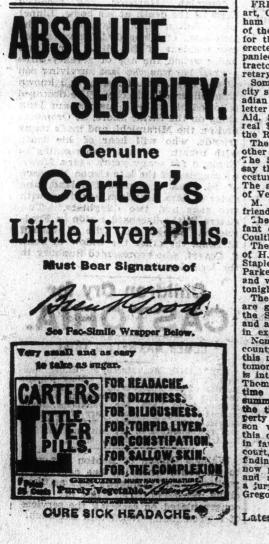
The anniversary of Ireland's patron saint was observed in St. Andrews on Saturday by a display of bunting and wcering of the green.

The engagement of Miss E. Bliss Forster and J. Thieband has been anrounced, the marriage to take place in Easter week. Miss Forster is a very accomplished and popular young lady, and the prospective bridegroom is a man of portly appearance, highly respected by all who know him.

Miss Annie Harrington, who has resided in St. John for some years past, crrived in town last week on a visit to her friend, Mrs. Jas. Scallion. Miss Short of St. Stephen is visiting her friend, Miss Kennedy, at Kennedy's hotel.

It is reported that the Algonquin ficiel will be renovated and improved merious to its re-opening.





Worn-Out Nerves Bring Headache, Backache, Pains in Limbs, Sleeplessness, Irregularities, Nervous Prostration and Paralysis.

.To correct these ailments and to renew the vitality of the body a restorative is recessary, and there is no greater restorative known to man that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It is a new wonder of medical science that gets down to the foundation and builds up gradually but surely until the whole system is revitalized and disease becomes a thing unknown. Mrs. Margaret Iron, Tower Hill, N. B.

writes:--"My nerves were so weak I couldn't walk twice the length of the house. I couldn't work or sleep, and my hands trembled so I couldn't carry a pint of water. I thought there was no help for me, but after using five boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food my nerves are fully restored. I better using hve boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food my nerves are fully restored. I can walk a mile without inconvenience, and though 76 years old and quite fleshy I do my own work and considerable sewing, knitting and reading. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food did me a world of good." Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is put up in pill form, and if taken regularly according to directions will positively and permanently cure the most rerious nervous disorders of men, women and children. 50c. a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Tor-onto. Book free.

#### FREDERICTON.

Valentine Stock Company Have Made a Big Hit-Successful Chain Letter.

FREDERICTON, March 21.-J. L. Stew-art, Geo. Watt and H. B. Snowball of Chat-ham were in the city looking over some of the school buildings in order to get ideas for the new school building which is to be erected in that town. They were accom-panied on their tour of inspection by Con-tractor J. Limerick and Mr. Sampson, sec-retary of school trustees. tractor J. Limerick and Mr. Sampson, sec-retary of school trustees. Some time since Ald. W. E. Smith of this city started a chain letter in aid of the Can-adian patriotic and Red Cross funds. The letter met with good success, and today Ald. Smith deposited in the Bank of Mont-real \$15\$ for the patriotic fund and \$5\$ for the Red Cross fund. over the clerk of the crown has reported officially that the name of Lamirande is on the records as the agent for Lemieux at this poll.

Ald. Smith deposited in the Bank of Mont-real \$158 for the patriotic fund and \$58 for the Red Cross fund. The Valentine Stock company scored an-other success tonight in the great comedy, The School for Scandal. It is needless to say that every part was well sustained. The costumes and stage settings were splendid. The advance sale of seats for the Merchant of Venice promises an immerse audience The advance sale of seats for the Merchant of Venice promises an immerse audience. M. McDade entertained a number of his friends at dinner at the Queen tonight. The death occurred last night of the in-fant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Coulthard of this city. The Fredericton hockey team, composed of H. S. Murrsy, S. Sterling, S. Massie, S. Staples, W. Walker, H. Walker and W. Parker left this morning for St. Stephen, and will play the hockey team of that town tonight.

prompt action in this case, where, in The Fredericton curling club hockey tean

The Frederiction curding club hockey team are setting into shape for their game with the St. John Mohawks on Friday evening, and a good contest is looked for. The ice is in excellent shape. None of the cases entered on the York for the count docket were ready for trial this morning, and the court adjourned until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock, when it is intended that the case of MacPherson v. Thempson shall be taken up. In the mean-time Judge Wilson and a jury specially summoned for the purpose proceeded with the trial of the defendant's claim of pro-perty in the replayin suit of John MacPher-son v. Dudly Moody. Judge Wilson tried this claim out some months ago and found in favor of the defendant, but the supreme court, on appeal, last term set aside his finding and directed a new trial, which is now proceeding, as stated, before his honor and a jury, the plaintiff having demanded a jury. C. E. Duffy for plaintiff, and G. F. a fortnight, and wrote: "I did not deem it advisable to issue a commis-

sion, in view of the great lapse of Latest News in SEMI-WEEKLY SUN time between the time when the al-

has a son-in-law in the public service. which is not so much discredit to him as another relative, who is said to be an essential part of the ballot manipulating machine in Ontario. This Notle diversion has been stopped by Sir Charles Tupper in the interests of the dignity of the house.

A case of Mr. H. A. Lemieux has

teen mentioned in previous letters, but a return brought down yesterday is worth a synopsis. Mr. H. A. Lemieux was before the last election a clerk in the currons at Montreal. His son was a candidate in Gaspe. After the election was over it was discovered that the senior Lemieux had been away from his duties campaigning in the Magdalen Islands, out of filial affection and a desire to serve his party. The Magdalen Islands are not within easy communication, but the defeated candidate ascertained some interesting facts which in due time he communicated to the minister of customs. On the 16th of Flebruary, 1898, Dr. Thomas Ennis, defeated oandidate for Gaspe, sent a series of charges against a H. A. Lemieux. These charges Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper placed in the hands of the minister of customs Feb. 28. Dr. Ennis said that he was prepared to prove that H. A. Lemieux was down in the Magdalen Islands in June, 1896, taking an active part in the election, and that he not only canvassed, but officially represented Mr. Lemieux at the polling place called Basin on those islands. This was not the worst. He charged that this customs officer made himself known at the polls as Mr. Lamirande, and acted officially under that assumed name. He took the oath under the name of Lamirande, and was so reported to the clerk of the crown in chancery. All these statements Dr. Ennis said he was prepared to prove by sworn testimony, and he stated later that they were admitted to be true by Mr. Lemieux himself. More-

In view of the fact that Mr. Pater-

son has dismissed a large number of officers simply because they attended

meetings of the conservative party, or

because they were said to have spoken

in favor of a candidate in private con-

versation; that he cismissed some at

a later date than the time when these

charges against Lemieux were made.

and that he made dismissals in cases

where his own investigating commis-

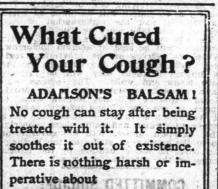
sioner had reported the accused to be

not guilty, one would have expected.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 19 .- The right half of A Company, now being recruited in British Columbia, will not go to Halifax as anticipated, but will essist imperial troops in garrisoning Esquimalt forts. This will probably stimulate, recruiting, which has been very slow, only seventeen men having offered for service so far.



family physicians, for nursery use. Beware of imitations, some of which are dangerous and may cause skin troubles. ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL





It heals the sore parts, tones up the irritated air passages and strengthens the bronchial tubes - thus stopping the sources of the cough.

DRUGGISTS, 25c.

rtance. He (Laforest) admitted that Mr. Donald's evidence was very material to the case, and while he did not propose to say what that gentleman would testify to, he could assure the committee that the evidence would be found pertinent to the investigation. Dr. Pugsley knew that it would be, and "hat is why he is opposed to allowing Mr. Donald to testify.

which Dr. Pugsley opposed having Mr.

Denald brought as a witness that he

regarded his evidence as of great im-

cisely similar material for bridges.

the prices of plows and anchors.

Mr. Carvell announced that he would not issue a subpoena for Mr. Donald. Mr. Hazen appealed from the chairman's ruling. He said that Mr. Donald was a contractor in 1895 for steel work precisely similar to that which went into bridges, or, if anything, of a better character, and it was most important that the committee should know what were the prices paid and received by Mr. Donald for that steel. Dr. Pugsley objected to Mr. Hazen speaking, as he was a member of the committee.

Mr. Hazen replied that he was appealing from the ruling of the chair and had a perfect right to give his reasons for so doing. He went on to say that in 1895 Mr. Donald bought steel beams and girders from the Record Foundry Co. at 4 cents per pound, and that this material was almost identical in character with that which the Record Foundry Co. charged the government 61-2 cents per pound for. These were the facts which Mr. Denald would testify to, and he was an important witness. He appealed from the decision of the chairman that. he would not issue a subpoena for Mr. Donald. Upon the vote being taken the obairman's decision was sustained: Yeas-Gibson, Young, Fish, Legere. Nays-Hazen, Shaw.

Mr. Emmerson and Mr. Tweedie oblected to the vote being recorded and the names being taken down.

MR. CARVELL WAS OBSTINATE. Dr. Stockton said that since the comnuittee refused to summon Mr. Donald with the papers asked for, he would request the chairman to issue a subpcena for Mr. Donald instructing him to bring his books and papers showing the prices paid by him in 1895 for steel

girders, angle irons, trusses and beams. Dr. Pugsley again objected to Mr. Donald being brought before the com-mittee, when Dr. Stockton said that Dr. Pugsley was manifestly unfair. He could understand that Mr. Emmerson's counsel did not want Mr. Denald's evidence to be heard before this committee, and that he will fight to the end to shut that evidence out. Dr. Pugaley did not want investigation and did not want the light of day thrown upon this matter. What he (Pugsley) warts is to so granipulate the legal mechinery as to shut out important evidence and reevent a full inrestigation. Dr. Stockton asked the chairman to issue a subprena for Mr.

blanco Mr. Carvell-I will do so if you will say that the material which he will testify about went into a highway bridge. Dr. Stockton-We will find out about that from the witness himself. Mr. Carvell-In view of your reply I refuse to issue the subpoena except for Mr. Donald personally. MR. WETMORE'S EVIDENCE.

A. R. Wetmore was called and testified. He is chief engincer of the public works department, and has been in that department since 1892. He pre-

ience and not for the department This concluded the taking of evidence this merning, and Mr. Wetmore will be examined again tomerrow. Mr. Hazen wished the committee to sit this evening, but the chairman adjourned the sitting until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

hat calculation for

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 15. The investigation of the bridge charges was resumed before the special committee this morning, when the examination of A. R. Wetmore, chief engineer, was continued. The plans and specifications of the Lefebyre bridge were produced and examined Mr. Wetmore said that he prepared the plans and specifications. He had nothing to do with the preparation contracts. That is done by Mr. Winslow, or in his department. He thought that in this case the contract was made with the Record Foundry Co. Moncton. There were two spans t the Lefebvrs bridge, of 200 feet each

in length. The width of the roadway was 16 feet. There were two floors, one of spruce the other and the top floor of birch. He estimated the weight of each span of the bridge to be 119,749 pounds. total weight of 239,498 pounds. H. did not remember that any return was made to the government of the actual weight of the bridge; nor did he know that the government asked for, or received from him any estimate of the weight. If the government got any return of the weight, it must have been furnished by Mr. Haines, and he would get his weight from the inspector at the shop. He did not visit the shop while the work was being made, nor did he visit the site while the bridge was being erected. He was

there when the bridge was opened, and he was not there at that time for the purpose of inspection. As a matter of fact, he did not inspect the bridge at any stage of its construction. He did not know of any tests of the metal being made while the work was under construction, nor did he know of any certificates being furnished to the

department. Dr. Stockto 1-The mecifications say that eye bars with heads welded on shall not be allowed. Do you know whether or not such bars were put in? Mr. Wetmore I have no personal knowledge upon the matter. Mr Haines was inspector and I relied upon bim. He made no report upon the subject, nor did ne make any statement to me about it Dr. Stockton had asked when

plans and specifications were produced that the contract be also produced. At this stage the chairman stated that he had sent to the board of works for the contract and that the reply was that

THERE WAS NO CONTRACT.

Continuing the examination, Mr. Wetmore said that he gave no certificate of the completion of the bridge. He did not know what the actual weight of the bridge was. He esti-mated it at 239,498 pcunds, but he would not say that this was correct. A careful engineer could estimate from 1 to 2 per cent. of the actual weight. He did not know whether or not he gave the government an estimate of the weight of the bridge before the

contract was let. He did not know what was the actual weight of the Le-febure bridge. He did not certify to it. The Lefebure and Campbell bridges pares the plans and specifications for it. The Lefebvre and Campbell bridges bridges built for the department. He were fair representatives of the bridges

of the Dingee, Saun Frand Manan bridge was 61-2 cents per p at Mencton. The plans and spe Grand Maran bridge his bridge was 52 fe weighing 9,618 pound stated that he had bridge since comple een the Campbell Brook bridges. The plans and spe Dingee, Queens Co., produced. This bridg ength, and is about re as the Mill Cove mated weight was ctual weight, accord Mr. Haines, was 1 etmore stated he e while the bridge d, nor has he seen uilt by the Record nder the supervisio

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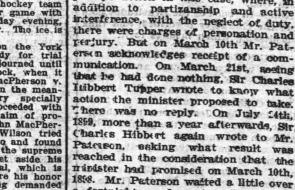
Dr. Pugsley stated

showed that the

sked if he knew wi as manufactured w he bridge built for Ir. Wetmore stated hat the plates, ch he angle irons, he ed in Nova Scotia. idge was all Amer his opinion, just as go al could be obtained

nerica BLACKVILLE ANT POND BR

The plans and spe Mackville bridge wer The length of the cen et long and there v et long. The weigh pan was 118,972 pound spans 59,228 pou lore stated that bout the erection a he other bridges ap vell. He knew no bout the matter. The plans of the ridge were next exa steel trestle bridge, in. in length. It we bridge as Lefebv dge with the ex ars were omitted." I is much to crect it as had never seen the built by J. M. Rudd t was built of the n om the Mill Cove tial left from the ad had no work pu inderstood from Mir ever inspected the n Dr. Shockton-Then our duties in the dep ly those of a draftsm Mr. Wetmore-I ha sides those. Dr. Stockton-What Mr. Wetmore-To Ion of Aridges. Dr. Stockton-And s ecting Mr. Halnes? Mr. Wetmore-Yes. Dr. Stockton-You o ites of these bridges eing created, nor vi there the material s Dr. Stockton-What





SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N B. MARCH 24. 1900.

ing. He did not, in the case of the Lefebvre bridge, know anything about the quality of the flooring material. He left it all with Mr. Haines. In preparing the plans and specifications his bridges he compared them to certain extent with the similar ridges of other countries. He had ver examined the bridges in Nova scotia or Ontario or Quebec. He had professional knowledge of bridges built in these provinces. He would not -could not say that the bridges in New Brunswick are superior to those Nova Scotia and Ontario. He had ratfessional knowledge upon the attor. He knew nothing whatever self about prices paid for materis flooring, laber, or of any of the

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inancial transactions. return was here produced from beard of works showing the weight he Lefebvre bridge. It was certito on Nev. 20th, 1897, and gave he weight of the bridge as 237,944 unds, at 61-2 cents per pound, 5 466.36.

Dr. Stockton called Mr. Wetmore's attention to the fact that in the return the Lifebvre bridge it was in the m of a tell: "Alfred Haines in acint with A. E. Peters & Co." Mr. amore realied that he knew nothabout that. Mr. Hoines was bridge ector. He (Wetmore) knew nothing about the financial transactions. Stockton (to the witness)-Look fully at this return and tell me built the Lefebyre bridge. r. Wetmore-I could not say whe the Record Foundry Co. or A. E. s. I have no correspondence with Record Foundry Co. My corresence is with Mr. Peters. I cannot whether the Lefebvre bridge was by Record Foundry Co., by Mr. s, or by Mr. Haines. ter on, as the returns of othe es were produced, they were seen be of a similar character. EMMERSON'S STATEMENT. Emmerson here stated that it

customary for the board of works v Mr. Haines for the bridges, and he (Haines) settled with the conors and builders. The plans of the Campbell bridge next produced. This was one 241 feet in length. Mr. Wetmore

ated the weight of this bridge as 599 pounds. The actual weight reed to the department was 155.71 nds. He had no personal knowllee of this bridge. It was built upon recisely the same system as the Lebyre bridge. Mr. Haines was ineter. He thought that the Record undry Co. built the Campbell bridge. the return of the Campbell bridge produced. It was similar to the bvre bridge return and was an act between Alfred Haines and A. . Feters. The plans and specifications of the

Saunders Brook bridge were next produced. No contract was attached. Mr. Wetmore stated that this was a single span. a simple bridge, just four rolled beams, 23 feet 4 inches in length, and the total weight was 3,586 pounds. He supposed that the Record Foundry Co. erected the bridge, but he did not

ound at the works.

Maran bridge were inspected.

ridge was 52 feet long, one span,

that he had never seen this

ng 9,618 pounds. Mr. Wetmore

rcton.

plich the government have been build- factured, which you. have already stated is the most important part of the work? Mr. Wetmors-No, I never visited

the bridges nor the factory. This concluded Mr. Wetmore's ex-

amination except that he is to produce certain correspondence asked for by Dr. Stockton, which he has had with Messrs. Peters and Mr. Ruddock. Upon motion of Mr. Hazen the chairman was instructed to ask permission from the house for the committee to meet while the house is in session.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 15 .-The examination of Engineer Wetmore was continued this evening. He stated that the original plan of Mill Cove bridge was altered and 30.340 pounds of steel material left over. The government allowed Ruddock two and four-tenths cents per pound for this. Ruddock fixed the price. This material was afterwards used in other bridges. Mr. Wetmore was not asked by the department for estimates of the cost of bridges. He was not consulted about prices and cost and such matters either before or after contracts were let. He sometimes figured the cost of bridge by taking his estimated weights and figuring at six and a half cents per pound. The government fixed the price and that price had prevailed ever since he went into the department in 1892. There was but little difference in the specifications of bridges built for the New Brunswick government and those erected for the Nova Scotla and Ontario governments.

FREDERICTON, March 16 .- This morning Mr. Wetmore was again called and produced the plans and specifications of the Sussex, Hampton and Salisbury bridges. The esimated weights of these bridges were: Hamptcn, 155,932 pounds ; Sussex, 42,982 pounds. These were Mr. Haines' estimates, Mr. Wetmore thought. There were no estimates of the weight of the Salisbury bridge. The specifications and plans of these bridges, Mr. Wetmore said, were made before he entered the board of works. 'The Hampton bridge was built in 1891 by the Canadian Bnidge Co. of Montreal. The plan was prepared by the Canadian Bridge Co. The Salisbury and Sussex bridges were built by the Dominion Bridge Co. of Montreal in 1891. Mr. Weitmore was then stood aside and PROF. G. A. SWAIN OF BOSTON was called. Mr. Baxter conducted the examination. Mr. Swain stated that he was a member of several societies of engineers. He is also connected with the Massachusetts School of Technology, as head of the engineering department, which position he has held for 13 years. He is also consulting engineer of the state commission having supervision of all highway bridges and bridges carrying electric railroads. He is also a member of the Boston Transit Commission, and as such has much to do with letting contracts for bridges. He also has to

hand. do with structural steel work upon a large scale. He had seen bridge work in New Brunswick, which was similar to that which came under his superer of the transit c mission. He had seen the Trueman's

Nays-Hazen, Sh

Nays-Hazen, Shaw. Mr. Baxter proceeded with the ex-amination of Prof. Swain. He asked Do you know if some of the contracts upon the Boston subway were for jobs of about \$0,000 pounds weight? Prof. Swain said that there were a number of small contracts, but he could not small contracts of that could not remember of any of that

Mr. Baxter-Were the contracts by the lump sum or by the pound ? Question ruled cut.

Mr. Baxter-You have examined Frueman's Pond bridge ?

Prof. Swain-I have. Mr. Baxter-What in your estimation ought it to have cost per pound to build it? Prof. Swain-Trueman's Pond bridge all complete except the flooring, should have cost

FROM 2 1-4 TO 3 CENTS PER POUND.

In his opinion as an engineer there would not be much difference between the cost per pound of the Trueman's Pond bridge and a larger work. He had seen highway bridges in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and they were very similar in character. Asked to compare the bridges which he had seen in New Brunswick, Prof. Swain said that for workmanship and general excellence he would arrange hem in order as follows : 1st, Sussex and Salisbury. 2nd, Lefebvre. 3rd, Petitcodiec. Trueman's Pond.

For design, Petitcodiac and Lefebvre are the best, and Trueman's Pond the worst.

Asked again about prices, Prof. Swain stated that the market rates in 1896 for such bridges at 'Trueman's Pond and Saunder's Brook were 21-2 and down as low as 2 cents per pound. Truss bridges such as Lefebvre would cost a little more-about 3 1-2 to 4 cents per pound in the years in which they were built. These prices were bridges erected, painted, inspected and all complete except flooring. The following statement made by Mr. Emmerson was read to Prof. "The Sussex and Salisbury Swain: bridges, which were built by Upper Canadian firms, do not begin to compare with the bridges which have since been erected by our New Brunswick concerns. The bridges built by the Record Foundry Co. give evidence of better workmanship, engineering capability, capacity of strength, and nuch better quality of material." Frof. Swain said that he could not agree with that statement. In fact. the superiority was the other way. On the Salisbury and Sussex bridges the riveting was done by machine, which is the best and only proper way, while upon the bridges built by the

Record Co. the riveting is done by He spoke of other technical parts of

bridge construction which were very important, and he considered the workmanship on the Sussex and Salisbury bridges as superior to that on those erected by the Record Foundry

Yeas-Gibson, Young, Fish, Legere, awarding contracts. They had plans and specifications prepared and public-ly advertised for tenders and awarded the contracts to the firing tendering lowest.

The figures and estimates which he ad given as fair prices for Trueman's Pond and other bridges in the province were the result of experience and knowledge acquired in receiving ten-ders and awarding contracts in his work at Boston. This concluded the direct examina-

Thus concluded the direct examina-tion of Prof. Swain, whe was subject-ed to a rigid cross-eximination by Dr. Pugaley. He remeated the state-ment regarding Saunder' Brook bridge and said that it was the simplest kind of a bridge. The steel material for it would cost not more than two cents per pound at St. John. He thought that \$175 would have been a fair price for the bridge. He considered that from 2 1-2 to 4 cents a pound, accord-

ing to the rature of the structure, would be a fair price for the bridges built in New Brunswick. He thought that the proper way to ascertain what a bridge could be built for was to award the contract to the lowest bidder after public and open tender and

competition. Adjournment was made for dinner. The investigation 'was resumed at 2.30 o'clock this aftermoon; when Prof. Swain's cross-examination was resumed by Dr. Pugsley. Witness re-peated his statement, that a fair price for highway bridges such as New Brunswick built, was in 1895 and 1897 31-2 to 4 cents per pound. -Prices were higher in 1899 and would probably have been 51-2 cents per pound.

Dr. Pugsley asked witness to give him the base prices of structural steel in the years 1897 and 1893. Prof. Swain took from his pocket a statement of prices of different kinds of bridge material in various years, but Dr. Pugsley would not allow him to quote figures from the statement, contending that if he could not give figures without consulting a table he had no personal knowledge of facts. The contention was sustained by the

chair Dr. Stockton objected to the plans of the Sussex bridge being put in evidence until it was shown in evidence that they were really the plans of this bridge, but the chairman overruled the objection.

After the plans were admitted, Mr. Wetmore, in answer to a question, replied that the Sussex bridge had not been built according to the plans submitted, and he pointed out wherein the plans differed from the bridge. Dr. Pugsley dropped the subject in-

stanter. Mr. Wetmore's cross-examination was finished and the committee adjourned until 10 tomorrow morning.

FREDERICTON. March 17.—The commit-tee sat again last evening. Cross-examined by Dr. Pugsley, Prof. Swain said that plans for a bridge prepared by two different en-gineers might differ somewhat in design and gineers might dimer somewhat in design and yet be equally meritorious. It might often occur that the plans prepared by a bridge building company would be just as good as those prepared by the government engineer; and the former might possess the merit of making use of building material which the company had in stock, while those of the government engineer would call for special sizes and dimensions and therefore be more expensive. Dr. Stockton re-examined the witness. In br. Stockton re-examined, the witness. In reply to questions Prof. Swain stated that he has to do with many highway bridges. In bridges built to carry electric cars as well as highway traffic the floor stringers would be somewhat heavier than in the or-dinary highway bridge. Other parts of the bridge would be about the same. bridge would be about the same. In the Charleston bridge, which was a heavy bridge, they bought the girder plates and other heavy work at less than 2 cents per pound, all erected. In figuring up the cost of the bridges in New Bruhswick he had considered that they were smaller and that the steel would cost a little more per pound than for the larger structures men-tioned. In all the bridge building with which he had to do they insisted upon test certificates being produced, showing that the steel had been tested in the regular proverses of manufacture. These tests were in-variably insisted upon in his experience with structural steel.



BOSTON LETTER.

The City Death Rate the Heaviest for Years.

Pro-Boers in the United States Have Little to Say Just Now About the War.

Recent Deaths of Provincialists - Farmer Are Prospering-A Wild Cat Worcester Paper-The Lumber and Fish Markets.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) BOSTON, March 18 .- The death rate in Boston at the present time is the heaviest in many years. The board of health reports 341 deaths in the city for the week ending at midnight on Friday. Last year there were only 195 deaths in the same week. ... There were 97 death from pneumonia, 34 from consumption and 21 from la grippe. March is usually the most unhealthy month in the year here, but this year all records have been broken. Physicians report that they never knew so much sickness as that prevailing at the present time. The hospitals are all full and undertakers have all the business they can attend to. In an evening paper last night there were no less than 91 death no tices. Few houses in the city have escaped la grippe, and it is said that the unisual death rate is directly and indirectly due to this peculiar malady. It is said there are 150,000 cases of sickress in the city.

The pro-Boers in this country are having very little to say just now, and since the recent British successes, some of the influential newspapers have gone so far as to throw bouquets at Great Britain. The recognition of the good work of the Irish soldiers in South Africa by the British government, the appouncement of the Queen's proposed visit to Ireland and the celebration of the 17th by the Anglo-Saxons the world over, have done much towards quieting the Irish nationalist element in this country, and the senseless attacks upon England are becoming encouragingly few-

mortgages on farms occupied by their owners is about \$300,000,000 less than in 1890. Of course it must be remembered that everything the farmer has to buy is much higher than a few years ago, due to the natural tide of trade and to the efforts of the trusts, which are in control of nearly every conceivable anticle of commerce The British patriotic fund in Boston has reached the total of \$11,862.22.

It is estimated that the logs cut im Maine for the winter will amount to 550,660,660 feet, half of which will used for pulp. There is great activity in the pulp industry and many new mills are either building or projected. The mills in the provinces are b irg from the pulp boom, and it is said are unable to fill all orders. The spruce lumber situation at this

centre continues firm, with a steady demand. A recetting of spruce mill men . was held here last week, and it was decided to raise the price of breads to \$17 and bundled furrings to \$15. The prices of spruce dimensions were not changed. Hemlock is scarce and firm, with baards tending higher. Laths are firmer, clapboards are dull and shingles quiet. Quotations are as follews:

Spruce-Frames, nine inches and under, \$17; 10 and 12 inch dimensions, \$19; 10 and 12 in. randoms, 10 feet and up, \$18.50; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2xf, 2x7 and 3x4, 10 feet and up, \$15; other randoms, \$16.50: merchantable boards, \$17; out boards, \$14; spruce flooring, \$20 to 23; oundled furrings, \$13.50 to 15; laths, 15-8 in., \$3 to 8.10; 11-2 in., \$2.80 to 2.95; extra clapboards, \$29 to S0; clear, \$27 to 28; second clear, \$23 to 25. Hemlock, etc.-Eastern hemlock, \$15 to 16, with the usual advance for over 16 feet: eastern boards, \$18 to 19; No. 1, \$15.50 to 16: planed one side and matched, \$19 to 21; extra pine clapbcards, \$40 to 45; clear, \$35 to 40; second clear, \$30 to 32; extra cedar shingles, best boards, \$3.15; clear, \$2.65 to 2.70; second clear, \$2.10 to 2.25; clear white, \$2; extra No. 1, \$1.50.

The demand for dry and pickled fish has improved. Mackerel continue scarce and are very firm at \$18 to 23 for demestic and provincial fish. Codfish are firm at \$5.50 for large dry bank, \$5 for meaturn, \$5 to 5.121-2 for large pickled bank, and \$5.50 to 6 for lerge shore and Georges. Barrel herring are very steady. Nova Scotia large split are selling at \$6 to 6.50 and fancy Scatterie at \$7 to 8. Canned lobsters are hard to find on t market: Flats are worth \$3.15 to 3.30, and talls, \$3 to 3.15. Fresh fish are in large supply and are very cheap. The smelt trade has ended for the season. Frozen herring are scarce and high, sales having been made at 3 to 31-2c. Live lobsters are unusually scerce, while the demand is good. the market is firmer than for a long ume, as high as 25 cents having been peid for crate lots within the past few days. The present quotations are: 24 to 25c. for live and 26 to 28 cents for coiled.

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since completion nor has he the Campbell nor the Saunders bridges. plans and specifications of the Queens Co., bridge were next d. This bridge was 63 feet in and is about the same strucis the Mill Cove bridge. The es-"d weight was 13,080 pounds, the weight, according to the return Haines, was 12,586 pounds. Mr. ore stated he did not visit the while the bridge was being erectr has he seen it since. It was by the Record Foundry Co., and the supervision of Mr. Haines. if he knew where the material samufactured which entered into ridge built for the government, Vetmore stated that he judged the plates, channels and eye were of American manufacture. Nova Scotia. The Lefebvre was all American shapes. In nion, just as good bridge materuld be obtained in Europe as in rica. WCKVILLE AND TRUEMAN'S POND BRIDGES.

plans and specifications of the wille bridge were next produced. Length of the centre span was 200 ong and there were two spans 80 long. The weight of the centre was 118,972 pounds and of the pans 59,228 pounds. Mr. Wetstated that what he had said the erection and inspection of her bridges applied to this as He knew nothing personally the matter. plans of the Trueman's Pond were next examined. This was trestle bridge, one span 117 ft. h length. It was the same class idge as Lefebvre and Campbell with the exception that eye ere omitted. It would be worth ch to crect it as those others. He never seen the bridge. It was by J. M. Ruddook of Chatham. built of the material left over the Mill Cove bridge. The maleft from the Mill Cove bridge ad no work put upon it, so he stood from Mr. Ruddock. He rspected the material. Shockton-Then, Mr. Wetmore, luties in the department are simose of a draftsman? Wetmore-I have other duties s those.

Stockton-What ere they? Wetmore To dosrect the erect bridges.

Stockton-And you do so by di-

g Mr. Haines? Wetmore-Yes.

Stockton-You never visited the

of these bridges while they were crected, nor visited the factory

the material was being manu-

now such was the case. He had never een this bridge since erection, nor did Pond, Saunders' Brook, Lefebvre, and nspect or see the material. return, which was Messre, rs' bill certified to by Mr. Haines, ed that the material for this New Glasgow. The highway bridges e was charged for at 61-2 cents Pugsley stated that in the cases prices should be about the same, with Dingee. Saunders Brook and Manan bridges, the price paid

and perhaps a little freight. 1-2 cents per prund f. o. b. cars He was conversant with prices paid for structural steel in Massachusetts. plans and specifications of the

He had to do with letting the contracts for the Boston subway, there being a large number of contracts. Dr. Pugsley here objected to Prof. Swain going on with his testimony, upon the ground that it was not pertinent to the matter under investigation, as Prof. Swain had had to do with large works, whereas those of New Brunswick were comparatively small affairs. He also argued that by Mr. Emmerson and circulated all Prof. Swain was going on to speak about contracts, and unless he produced those contracts he should not he allowed to testify concerning them. He contended that if Prof. Swain and other experts came here to give testimony that they should be compelled

refer. EVIDENCE RULED OUT.

to produce all papers to which they

Chairman Carvell ruled in accordance with Dr. Pugsley's objections, that Prof. Swain could not speak about contracts about which he had knowledge, unless he produced those ontracts.

Mr. Hazen appealed from the chairman's ruling. He said that this is a parliamentary committee appointed to make an investigation, and as such should not be bound down to the hard and fast rules of a court of law. The committees of other parliaments are not similarly bound. A great stress was laid upon the statement that the committee was to prosecute the fullest and most complete investigation and he would like to see the statement made good. Prof. Swain will testify that he has examined the Trueman's Pond and other bridges. He will also testify to his connection with the work upon the Boston subway, and he will tell us that that work is precisely of ... a similar character to the highway to This other statement of Mr. Emmerbridges in this province; and he can

tell the committee what it cost per pound to build the structures in connection with the Boston subway. He does not have to consult contracts nor papers to give those facts. He knows them, and he should be allowed to testify to facts within his knowledge. He appealed from the ruling of the chairman and asked the committee to be fair and reasonable and to allow the fullest and freest investigation into the matter before them. Dr. Pugaley made a lengthy and ingenious argument, in the course of which he referred to Mr. Hazen as

both prosecutor and judge in this case. Dr. Stockton reminded Dr. Pugsley

that he (Pugsley) was counsel for the defendant and also a judge, as he would vote upon the question when it came before the house; and it did not lie with him to cast slurs upon Mr. Hazen.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. Hazen's appeal from the chairman's ruling that Prof. Swain could not testify about contracts for the Bos-ton subway unless he produced the contracts. The ruling was, of course, sustained, the vote being:

Mr. Baxter-And what would you say, Prof. Swain, to this statement: the Suesex bridges. He had also ex- "I am willing to stake the existence of amined the highway bridges in Nova our government upon the verdict of a Scotia, in the vicinity of Truro and committee of reputable engineers that the bridges built in this province in the provinces and those erected in by our New Brunswick firms will out-Massachusetts were very similar. The live by from 50 to 75 years the bridges erected by outside firms in this prothe addition in the provinces of duty , vince or the bridges constructed in Nova Scotia at a much less rate than we are paying."

Prof. Swain said that he could not agree with such a statement. There was but little difference between the bridges of the two provinces. He could not say how long a bridge would fast. He fully agreed with what Mr. Wetmore had said in his evidence, that the life of an iron bridge depended very largely upon the care it. received.

The following statement, also made over the province, was read to the witness and his opinion asked of it: "If you want a cheap made bridge made from the plans of the company and not from the plans furnished by the government you can get, as I have already stated, at a lower price than we have been paying, but I defy the cpposition to produce two competent engineers, either belonging to this province or any other province, to say that our home made bridges are not worth more than 50 per cent .- yes more than 100 per cent .- more than the Hampton, Salisbury or Sussex bridges, which were built by the upper Canadian concerns at prices a little higher than the bridges produced by the New Brunswick firms."

Prof. Swain replied that his experience went to show that bridge build-ing firms could and did prepare just as good plans as did a special or government engineer. So far as the statement that the Hampton, Sussex and Salisbury bridges were inferior to those built by New Brunswick firms went, his opinion was that the comparison was just the other way. The Sussex and Salisbury bridges were superior in his judgment to the Lefebvre and other bridges which he had seen and which were built by provincial firms.

bson's was read over to the witness and his opinion asked of it: "All the New Brunswick members were forged with great nicety, the pins and holes being worked to the 1,200th part of an inch. There was no unnecessary vibration to destroy the life of the bridge."

Prof. Swain characterized the above statement as absurd. Practical engineers count 1-64th of an inch as pretty fine work. In fact, 1-50th of an inch is the usual practise. To talk of the 1200th part of an inch in bridge building was to talk nonsense. He had examined the specifications of the bridges of Nova Scotia. It was very common to specify that the line load per lineal foot of a highway bridge should be 1209 pounds. Chief engineers usually pursue the course of keeping an inspector at the shop where the bridge is being manufactured to see that all processes of manufacture are correctly carried out. That is the only way in which you can be sure of getting what your contract calls for. The inspector should also see the work being erected. He should

make regular reports to the chief engineer. Prof. Swain then told of the mode pursued by the transit commission in Tris concluded the testimony of Prof. MR. WETMORE AGAIN.

A. R. Wetmore was re-called and cross-examined by Dr. Pugsley. A paper which Dr. Pugsley called the specifications of tho Sussex bridge was produced. Dr. Stockton objected to this being used as evidence until it was shown that the bridge was built from these specifications, but the chairman over-ruled the objection. Mr. Wetmore was asked to compare the alleged specifications with his own. He thought that those of the Sussex bridge vere very meagre, and that a government engineer should prepare very full and minute speci-

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Children Cry for CASTORIA.

er. The pro-Beer agitation in this country really helped the British cause, for it induced British-Americans to unusual efforts to aid their former country, and the result was that many public meetings were held by Britishers and thousands of dollars were raised for the benefit of the

soldiers' families. Among recent meeting held was one in Worcester Friday night, at which nearly \$500 was added to the general fund. The Britishers of Pawtucket, R. I., have subscribed \$2,567.85 to the fund, and most every large mill centre in New Englard has done equally well.

The Worcester Telegram, a wild cat sheet of the yellow journal variety. has had a hideous nightmare. It is laboring under the delusion that the Boer war is likely to disrupt the Can-

adian federation, and has recently printed several articles worthy of the pen of an inmate of the Worcester asylum, to bolster up its statement. The unreliability of the Telegram's Canadian news and the malicious falsehoods it publishes concerning Canada, have driven hundreds of the British residents of Worcester from the renks of its readers.

The Maritime Provinces Association of Worcester is arranging for a banquet to be held in that city March 22. President Schurman of Cornell University, a rative of P. E. I., has been invited to attend.

Lemert S. Cook of this city, who was arrested recently, charged with embezzling several thousand dollars from the Monarch Horse Nail Co., has been honorubly discharged. Judge Dewey, who ordered Cook's release, said a warrant should never have been issued. One of the complainants in

the case was Eben Perkins of St. John, one of the directors of the Monarch Co., of which Cook was treasurer.

Dr. Joseph R. Boucher, a prominent French Canadian of Woonsocket, R. I., formerly of Berthier, Que., was nominated last week for lieutenant governor of Rhode Island by the democrets. Dr. Boucher was graduated from Laval University, Montreal, in 1884

Among deaths of provincialists announced recently were the following : In Rexbury district, March 17, Joanna Flannery, aged 59 years, formerly of Bathurst, N. B., where interment occurs; in South Boston, March 10, Bridget Dolan, formerly of St. John; in Roxbury, March 11, Mrs. Mary Curren, widow of Peter Curren, aged years, late of New Brunswick; South Boston, March 10, Sarah Dolan, formerly of St. John; in this city, March 18, Martha, six years old, daughter of Daniel A. and Mary Gal-lagher, formerly of St. John.

The American Agriculturist has pre pared a long statement to show that the farmers of the country are more prosperous than for ten years or more. It is said that the produce of United States farms was worth \$1,600,000,000 more last year than in either 1894, 1895 and 1896, the years of depression. The live stock of the country is said to be worth \$700,000,000 more than during the hard times, or a gain of 38 per cent.

Staple crops are worth \$400,000,000 more than then, while other crops show an increase of \$200,000,000 in value, or a gain of 25 per cent compared with the depression of 94-95-96. Farm real estate is now estimated to be worth \$1,220,000,000 more than in 1889. It is said that the amount of



Wood's Phosphodine is sold in St. John ty all wholesale and setail druggists.

Spavins, Ringbones, Splints Curbs, and All Forms of Lameness Yield to





Works thousands of oures annually. Endorsed by the best breeders and horsemen everywhere. Frie, \$1; a for \$5. As a limiment for family use it has no equa DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Dear Sing. A strain of the strain of

to I had a valuable horse which Dear Sirs;--A year ago I had a valuable horse which got lame. I took him to the Veterinary Surgeon who pronounced if Gecult Spavin and gave me little hope although he applied a sharp blister. This made matter only worse and the horse became so Hime that it could not stand up. After trying everything in my power I went to a neighbor and told him about the more that ont stand the norse became so lime that it could not stand the After firinc everything is my power I went to a neighbor and told him about the case. Hegaw me one of your books and I studied it carrieuly and be-ing resolved to do the utmost is favor of my heast, went to the nearest drug store and gota bottle of your Spavin Cure and applied it strictly according to directions. Be-fore the first bottle was used i noticed an improvement, and when the seventh bottle was about half used, my horse was esampletely cured and without leaving a horse was esampletely cured and without leaving a horse or and did some light work with him, wish-ing to see if it had effected a cure. I then started to work the horse hard and to my cuitre satisfaction he never showed any more lameness through the whole summer. I can recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure sotority as an excellent, but as a sure remedy, to any one that it may concern. Yours truly. Sature a the set as the more is and Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or adress OR. S. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENSIDED FALLS, VT.



BOYD'S SWELL "FLYER 1900 MOOFL. New ideas, new design, 1%in. tubing, flush joints, öpringfield one-piece cranks, high grade in every detail. Fitted with Victor tires, \$35.00; with Morgan & Wright tires, \$37.50; with Dunlop tires, \$40.00. Men's, 22 and 24 inch; Ladies', 20 and 22 inch frames. Black and maroon Any cear.

 and 22 inch frames. Black and maroou Any gear.
10 INTRODUCT these Bicycles, we will ship a sample, collect on delivery with privilege of gramination, on receipt of \$1.00. The \$1.00 is as a guarantee of Express charges and is deducted from the bill; you pay the Express Agent the balance due us.
WE OFFIR splendid chance to a good agent in each town. You have your choice of cash or outright gift of one or more wheels, ac-cording to the work done for us. Cording to the work done for us. WHELLS SLIGHLY USED, \$8.00 to \$25.00. Price lists free. Secure agency at once. T. W. BOYD & SON, MONTREAL.



# ON DRAMATIC ART. Rev. Dr. Talmage Gives His Views of the Theatre.

WASHINGTON, March 18.-At a time when the whole country is in controversy as never before concerning the theatre, and some plays are being arrested by the police, and others are patronized by Christian people, this sermon of Dr. Talmage is of much interest. The text is 1 Corinthians vil. 31. "They that use this world as not abusing it."

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My reason for preaching this discourse is that I have been kindly invited by two of the leading newspapers of this country to inspect and report on two of the popular plays of the day -to go some weeks ago to Chicago and see the drama "Quo Vadis" and criucise it with respect to its moral effect and to go to New York and see the drama "Ben-Hur" and write my opinion of it for public use. Instead of doing that I propose in a sermon to discuss what we shall do with the dramatic element which God has implanted in many of our natures, not in 10 cr. 100 or 1,000, but in the vast majority of the human race. Some people speak of the drama as though it were something built up outside of ourselves the Congreves and the Goldsmiths and the Shakespeares and the Sheridans of literature and that then we attune. our tastes to correspond with human inventions. Not at all. The dr. ma is an echo from the feeling which God has implanted in our immortal so uls. It is seen first in the domestic, circ te among the children three or four years of age playing with their dolls and their cradles and their carts, seen ten years after in the playhouses of wood, ten years after in the parlor charades, after that in the elaborate impersonations in the academics of music. Thicepla and Aeschylus and Sophooles and Euripides merely dramatized what was in the Greek heart. Terence and Plautus and Seneca mercly dramatized what was in the Roman heart. Congreve and Forquhar merely dramatized what was in the English heart. Racine, Cornell's and Alfleri culy dramatized what was In the French and Italian heart. Shukespeare only dramatized what was in the great world's heart. The dithyrambic and classic drama, the sentimental drama, the romatic drama, were merely echoes of the human soul.

I do not speak of the drama on the poetic shelf, nor of the drama in the playhouse, but I speak of the dramatic element in your soul and mine. We make men responsible for it. They are not responsible. They are responsible for the perversion of it, but not for the original implantation. God did that work, and I suppose he knew what he was about when he made us. We are nearly all moved by the spectacular. When on Thanksgiving day we decorate our churches with the cotton and the rice and the apples and the wheat

coronets, one vial poured out incarnadining the waters, cavalrymen of fneaven galloping on white horses, na-tions in doxology, hallefulahs to the right of them, hallefulahs to the left of them. As the Bible opens with the drama of the first paradise, so it closes with the drama of the second paradise. ANTIQUITY OF THE DRAMA.

Mind you, when I say drama, I do ot mean myth or fable, for my theokogy is of the oldest type-500 years old. thousands of years old, as old as the Bible When I speak of the drama at the beginning and the close of the Bible, I do not mean an allegory, but I mean the truth so stated that in grouping and in startling effect it is a God given world resounding, heaven echoing drama. Now, if God implanted this dramatic element in our natures, and if he has cultivated and developed it in the Scriptures. I demand that you recognize it.

Because the drama has again and again been degraded and employed for destructive purposes is nothing against the drama, any more than music ought to be accursed because it has been taken again and again into the saturnalian wassails of 4,000 years. Will you refuse to enthrone music on the church organ because the art has been trampled again and again under the feet of the lascivious dance? It is nothing against painting and sculpture that in Corinth and Herculaneum they were demonstrative of vulgarity and turpitude. The dread-I museum at Pompeii shall throw no

dis credit on Powers' "Greek Slave," or Chu vch's "Heart of the Andes," or Rube ns' "Descent From the Cross," or Angels's "Last Judgment." The very fact that again and again the drama has been' dragged through the sewers of frighty is the reason why we should snatch it up and start it out on a grand and a hoi. this point in my sermon Let me say a will never be bifted to that the drama will never be lifted to hy those people who its rightful sphere have not sense enoug. to distinguish between the drama and the playhouse. The drama is no more the th. stre than a hymn boook is a church. I m not speaking in regard to the theatre at all. The drama is a literary express-

in of that feeling which God implanted in the human soul. Neither will the drama ever be lifted to sts proper sphere by wholesale denunciation of all dramatists. If you have not known men and women connected with the drama who are pure in heart and pure in speech and pure in life, it is because you have not had very wide acquaintat ce.

Some one will say to me, "Did you not some years ago preach a sermon in wholesale denunciation of all dramatists? I reply that that sermion which was printed in the secular paper, then copied in many religious ! papers, was written by a literary wit who had never seen, me, who found out what the text was from some one who han been present and then composed the whole thing on his own desk -the whole thing a varicature representing me as hostile to zoological gardens and as considering it a great sin to look at an elephant or a crocodile. Mr. Davenport, no wonder, at the close of a play a few nights after that in the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, stepped before the curtain and denounced that sermon. He could not have hated it more more than did. Wholesale denunciation of all drama. tists will never elevate the drama. Yonder stands a church and a theatre on opposite sides of the street. The church shouts over to the theatre, "You are all scoundrels." The theatre shouts back, "You are all hyprocrites," and they, both faisify. Dropping all indiscriminate jeremlads egainst dramatists and realizing that the drama is not necessarily connected with this institution or with that, I want to show you how the dramatin element in our natures may be harnessed to the chariot of civilization and Christianity.

nen, is to get our sermons and our extion and our prayers out of the old rut. The old haskneyed religious brases that come snoring down mough the centuries will never arrest he masses. What we want to-day, you in your sphere and I in my sphere, is to freshen up. People do not want in their sermons the sham flowers bought at the millinery shop, but the ponicas wet with the morning dew; not the heavy bones of extinct mega-berium of past ages, but the living reindeer caught last August at the edge of Schroon lake. We want to drive out the drowsy, and the prosaic, and the tedious, and the humdrum, and introduce the brightness, and the vivseity, and the holy sarcasm, and the sanctified wit, and the epigrammatic power, and the blood red earnestness and the fire of religious zeal, and I do not know of any way of doing it as vell as through the dramatic.

PURPOSE OF THE DRAMA.

But now let us turn to the drama as in amusement and entertainment. Rev. Dr. Bellows of New York many years ego, in a very brilliant but much criticised sermon, took the position that the theatre might be renovated and made auxiliary to the church. Many Christian people are of the same opinion. I do not agree with them. T have no idea that success is in that direction. What I have said heretofore on ahis subject, as far as I rember, is my sentiment now. today I take a step in advance of my former theory. Christianity is going to take full possession of this world and control its maxims its laws fts literature, its science' and its amusements. Shut out from the realm of Christianity anything and you give it up to sin and death.

If Christianity is mighty enough to manage everything but the amuse ments of the world, then it is a very defective Christianity. Is it capable of keeping account of the fears of the world and inconnetent to make record of its smiles? Is it good to follow the funeral, but dumb at the world's play? Can it control all the other elements our nature but the dramatic element? My idea of Christianity is that it can and will conquer everything. In the good time coming, which the world calls the golden age and the poet" the elysian age and the Christian the millennium, we have positive arrounce ment that the amusements of the world are to be under Christian sway 'Holiness shall be upon the bells of the horses" says one prophet. So, you see, it will control even the sleighrides. "The city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets theresays another prophet. So, you it is to control the hoop rolling and wite flying and the ball playing the what we want is to hasten that Now. time, how will it be done? By the church going over to the theatre? It will not go. By the theatre coming to the church? It will not come. What we want is a reformed amusement association in every city and town of the United States. Once announced and explained and illustrated, the Christian and philanthropic capitalist

ford that would offend you seated at your own fireside in your family circle will be prohibited from that platform. By what law of common sense or of morality does that which is not fit to be seen or i cord by five pecple become fit to be seen or heard by 1,500 people? On the platferm of that spectacular all the scenes of the drama will be as chaste as was ever a lecture by Edward Everett or a sermon by F. W. Robertson. On the platform shall come only such men and women as you would welcome to your homes. I di not make the requisition that they be professors of religion. There are professors of religion that I would not want in my parlor or kitchen or coal cellar. It is not what we profess, but what we are. All who come on that rlatform of the spectacular will be gentlemen and ladies in the ordinary acceptation of those terms, persons shom you would invite to sit at your table and whom you would introduce to your children and with whom you would not be compromised if you were seen passing down Pennsylvania evenue or Broadway with them. On that platform there shall be no carouser, no inebriate, no cyprian, no foe of good morals, masculine or feminine. It is often said we have no right to criticise the private morals of public entertainers. Well, do as you please with other institutions, on the

platform of this new institution we shall have only good men and good comen in the ordinary social sense of gi.pdr.css. Just as scon as the platform of the spectacular is fully and fairly established many a genius who hitherto has suppressed the dramatic element in his nature because he could not find the realm in which to exercise it will step over on the platform, and gaints of the drama, their name known the world over, who have been toiling for the elevation of the drama, wil step over on that platform-such wiman as Charlotte Cushman of the past, such men as Joseph Jefferson of the mesent. The platform of the new institution. of that expurgated drama, cocuried culy by these purest of men and women, will draw to itself millions of reople who have never been to see the drama more than once or twice in their lives, or never saw it at all. That institution will combine the best mu-

of intelligence and good morals. Do you tell me this plan is chimerical? I answer, it only requires one man son entere between here and San Francisco or between Bangor and Galveston to see it and appreciate it whe man of large individual means and great heart, and with \$100,000 he could do more good than all the Lenexes and the Lawrences and the Peabodys ever accomplished. He would settle for all nations and for all times the stunendous question of amusement. which for centuries has been under angry and vituperative discussion, and which is no nearer being settled today, by fill appearances, then it was at the start. Such an institution would have to be supported at the start by a domation of capital, but very soon, in a

sic, the best architecture, the best

genius six nights the week on the side

grave. The first uct, welcome. The last act, farewell. The intermediate acts, hanquet and hattle processions, bridal and funeral, songs and tears, aughter and groans.

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331 Main Street.

It was not original with Shakespeare when he said: "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players." He got it from St. Paul, who 15 centuries before that had written, "We are made a spe:ctacle unto the world and to angels and to men." A spectacle in a coliseum fighting with wild teasts in an amphitheatre, the galleries full, looking down, Here we destroy a lion. Here we grapple with a gladiator. When we fall, devils shout. When we rise, argels sing. A spectacle before, gallery above gallery, gallery above gallery. Gallery of our departed kindred locking down to see if we are feithful and worthy of our Christian ancestry, hoping for our victory, wanting to throw us a garland, glori-

fied children and parcents with cheer on cheer urging us on. Gallery of the martyrs looking down-the Polycarps and the Ridleys and the McKails and the Theban legion and the Soutch Covenenters and they of the Brussels market place and of Piedmont-crying down from the galleries, "God gave us the victory, and he will give it you." Gallery of angels looking down-cherubic, serapic, archangelic-clapping their wings at every advantage we gain. Gallery of the King from which there waves a scarred hand and from which there comes a sympathetic voice saying, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." Oh, the spectacle in which you and I are the actors! Oh, the iled up galleries looking down!

Scene: The last day. Stage: The recking earth. Enter: Dukes, lords, kings, beggars, clowns. No swords. No tinsel. No crown. For footlights: The kindling flames of a world. For orchestra: The trumpets that wake the dead. For applause: The clapping flouds of the sea. For curtain: The heavens rolled together as a scroll. For tragedy: "The Doom of the Profligate," For the last scene of the fifth act: The tramp of nations across the stage, some to the right, others to the left. Then the bell of the last thunder will ring, and the curtain will drop!

# MARRIAGES.

LIVERPOOL, March 20-Ard, str Lake On-Feb 27, sch Delta, Smith, Sailed.

SHIP NEWS PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

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Soon-

Arrived. March 21--Str Pydna, 1,854, Crossler, from Las Palmas, Wm Thomson & Co, bai. Schobeslie, 330, Meriram, from Perth Am-toy, master, coal. Coastwise-Sches Abble Keast, 95, 5rb, from Aanspolie: Golden Rule, 49, Calder, from Campobello. March 22-Str Alcides, 2,181, Stitt, from Glasgow, Schofeld and Co, general. Str Lake Megantic, 3,182, Taylor, from Liverpool via Halifax, Troop and Son, indse and passengers. Sch Alice Maud, 124, Whittaker, from New York, N C Scott, coal. Sch Alect, 24, Wormell, from Lubec, W. H Thorne and Co, scrap iroa: Sch Beaver, 192, Humiley, from New York, Elkin and Hafrield, coal. Coastwise-Sches Harry Morris, 98, Me-Lean, from Quaco; str. Beaver, 57, Potter, from Canning; barge No 2, 433, Salter, from Parrsboro. Farrshoro.

Clearon. March 20-Str Daltonhall, Healey, in

London. Str Lake Huron, Thomas, for Liverpool via Halifax.

Sch Laura C Hall, Rockwell, for Boston Coastwise Schs Nellie Watters, Bishop for Quacc; Hustler, Wadlin, for St Stephen Chieftain, Tufts, for Alma; Viola, Beards ley, for Windsor; str La Tour, Smith. 10

Campobello. March 21-Coastwise-Schs Jessie D. March 21-Coastwise-Schs Jessie D. Salt-er, for Parrsboro; Wanita, Healey, for An-napolis: W E Gladstone, Wilson, for Graud Harbor; sloop America, Ingalls, for Graud Harbor; sch Ida M, Tufts, for Quaco. March 22-Str Concordia, Abernethy, for Glasgow

Str Dunmore Head, Burns, for Belfast. Str St Croix, Pike, for Boston. Sch Rosa Mueller, McLean, for Vineyard

Haven f o. Haven f c. Ccastwine-Schs Fannie May, Cheney, for Grand Harbor; Fin Back, Ingersoll, for North Head; Harry Morris, McLean, for Guaco: Buda, Stuart, for Beaver Harbor, str Beaver, Potter, for Canning.

#### CANADIAN PORTS. Arrived.

Arrived. PARRSBORO, March 19—Ard, schs Ella May, Lleweiyn, from Calais; Hattie McKay, Benjamin, from St John; Gipsy, Ogilvie, from Hantsport; Sam Slick, Ogilvie, from Cheverie for Beston; Adelaide, Baird, from do for do St Anthony, Dexter, from Boston for Wolfville, in for harbor. Cld, schs Corinto, Salter, for St Stephen; HallFAX, NS, March 20—Ard, sch Pris-cilla, from Newark, NJ. Sld, strs Lake Megantic, for St Johns, NF; Delaware, for Philadelphia, having been repaired.

renaired.

BRITISH PORTS Arrived.

At Port Spa

and the rye and the oats, our gratitude to God is stirred. . When on Easter morning we see written in letters of flowers the inscription, "He Is Risen, our emotions are stirred. Every parent likes to go to the school exhibition with its recitations and its dialogues and its droll costumes. 'The torchlight procession of the political campaign is merely the dramatization of prindiples involved. No intelligent man can look in any secular or religious direction without finding this dramatic element revealing, unrolling, demonistrating itself. What shall we do with it? 

· CORRECT. DO NOT SUPPRESS.

Shall we suppress it? You can as easily suppress its Creator. You may direct it, you may educate it, you may purify it, you may harness it to multipotent usefulness, and that it is your duty to do. Just as we cultivate the taste for the beautiful and the sublime by bird haunted glen and roistering stream and cataracts let down in uproar over the mossed rocks, and the day lifting its banner of victory in the east, and then setting everything on fire as it retreats through the gates of the west, and the Austerbitz and Waterloo of an Argust thunderstorm blazing their batteries into a suitry afternoon, and the round, glittering tear of a world wet on the cheek of the night-as in this way we cultivate our taste for the beautiful and sublime, so in every lawful way we are to cultivate the dramatic element in our nature, by every staccato passage in literature, by antithesis and synthesis by every tragic passage in human life. Now, I have to tell you not only that God has implanted this dramatic element in our natures, but I have to tell you in the Scriptures he cultivates it. he appeals to it, he develops it. I do not care where you open the Bible, your eye will fall upon a drama. Here it is in the book of Judges, the fir tree the vine, the olive tree, the bramble they all make speeches. Then at the close of the scene there is a coronation, and the bramble is proclaimed king. Thiat is a policital drama. Here it is in the book of Job: Enter Eliphaz, Bildad, Zophar, Elihu and Job. The opening act of the drama, all darkness; the closing act of the drama, all sunshine. Magnificent drama is the book of Job!

Here it is in Solomon's Song: The region, an oriental region-vineyards, pomegranates, mountain of myrth flock of sheep, garden of spices, a wooing, a bride, a bridegroom, dialogue after dialogue-intense, gorgeous, all suggestive drama is the book of Solomon's Song. Here it is in the book of Luke: Costly mansion in the night! All the windows bright with illumina tion! The floor a-quake with the dance. Returned son in chetly gar-ments which do not vary well fit him perhaps, but he must swiftly leave off his old garb and prepare for this extemporized levee! Pouting son at the back door, too mad to go in, because they are making such a fuss! Tears of sympathy running down, the old man's cheek at the story of his son's wandering and suffering and tears of joy at his return! When you heard Murdock recite "The Prodigal Son" in one of his readings, you did not know whether to sob or shout. Revivals of religion have started just under the reading of that soul revolutionizing drama of "The Prodigal Son." Here it is in the book of Revelation:

Crystalline sea, pearly gate, opaline river, amethystine capstone, showering DRAMATIC ART 18 USEFUL.

Fifty essays about the sorrows of the oor could not affect me as a little drama of accident and suffering I saw one slippery morning in the streets of Philadelphia. Just ahead of me was a lad, wretched in apparel, his limb amputated at the knee; from the pallor of the boy's cheek, the amputation not long before. He had a package broken food under his arm-food he had begged, I suppose, at the doors, As he passed on over the shippery pavement, cautionsly and carefully, 1 steadied him until his crutch slipped and he fell. I helped him up as well as I could, gathered up the fragments of the package as well as I could, put them under one arm; and the crutch under the other arm. But when now the blood run down his pale cheek I burst into tears. Fifty essays about the sufferings of the poor could not touch one like that little drama of accident and suffering.

Oh, we want in all our different departments of usefulness more of the Iramatic element and less of the didactic. The tendency in this day is to drone religion, to whine religion, to cant religion, to moan religion, to croak religion, to sepulcharize religion, when we ought to present it in animated and spectacular manner.

Let me say to all young ministers of the gospel: If you will go home and look over the history of the church, you will find that those men have brought more souls to Chrust who have been dramatic. Howland Hill, drama-tic; Thomas Guthrie, dramatic; John Knox, dramatic; Robert McCheyne dramatic; Christmas Evans, dramatic; George Whitefield, dramatic; Robert Hall, inamatic; Robert South, dramatic: Boudraloue, dramattic; Fenelon, dramatic; John Mason, dramatic, When you get into the ministry, if you attempt to cultivate that element and try to wield it for God, you will meet with mighty rebuff and caricature, and ecclesiastical counsel will take your case in charge, and they will try

to put you down. But the God who starts you will help you through, great will be the eternal rewards for the assiduous and the plucky. What we want, ministers and lay-

there will be public spirited men everywhere who will do this work for the dramatic element of our natures. We need a new institution to meet and recognize and develop and defend the dramatic element of our nature. It needs to be distinct from everything that is or has been.

ill come

forward to establish it and

I would have this reformed amuse ment association having in charge this new institution of the spectacular take presession of some hall or academy. It might take a smaller building at the start: but it would soon need the largest hall, and even that would not hold the people; for he who opens hefore the dramatic element in human nature an opportunity of gratification without compromise and without danger does the mightiest thing of this century, and the tides of such an instatution would rise as the Atlantic rises at Liverpool docks.

THE SPECTACULAR.

There are tens of thousands of Obristian homes where the sons and Wanghters are held back from dramatic untertainment for reasons which some of you would say are good reasons and others would say are poor reasons, but still held back. Fut on the establishment of such an institution they would feel the arrest of their anxielies and would say on the establishment of this new institution which I have called the spectacular, "Thank God, this is what we have all been weiting for."

Now, as I believe that I make suggestion of an institution which wiser men will develop, I want to give some characteristics of this new institution,

this spectacular, if it is to be a grand social and moral success. In the first place, its entertainment must be compressed within an hour and three-quar ters. What kills sermons, prayers and lectures and entertainments of all sorts is prolixity. At a reasonable hour every night every curtain of public entertainment ought to drop, every church service ought to cease, the instruments of orchestras ought to be unstrung. What comes more than this comes too late. On the platform of this new institution there will be a drama which before rendering has been read, expur-

gated, abbreviated and passed upon by a board of trustees connected with this reformed amusement association If there be in a drama a sentence suggesting evil, it will be stricken out. If there be in a Shakespearean niav a word with two meanings, a good meaning and a bad meaning, another word will be substituted, an hones word looking only one way. The caterers to public taste will have learn that Shakespearean nastiness is no better than Congrevean mastinese You say, "Who will dare to change by expurgation or abbreviation a Shake spearean play?" I dare. The board of trustees of this reformed amuse ment essociation will dare. It is no depreciation of a drama, the abbrevia tion of it. I would like to hear 30 or 4) pages of Milton's "Paradise Lost" read at one time, but I should be very sorry to hear the whole book read at one sitting. Abbreviation is not depreciation.

PURIFICATION OF THE DRAMA. On the platform of this new institution this spectacular, under the car of the very best men and women in the community, there shall be nothing witnessed that would be unfit for a parler. Any attitude, any look, any

rear or two, it would become self-supporting, and the board of trustees of the reformed amusement association would find that the idea paid not only in morals and the elevation of the people, but in dividends and hard cash.

PREDICTION OF THE FUTURE. I would go to such an institution, such a spectacular. I should go once a week the rest of my life and take my family with me, and the majority of the families of the earth would go to such an institution. I expect the time will come when I can, without bringing upon myself criticism, without being an inconsistent Christian, when I, a minister of the good old Presbyterian church, will be able to go to some new institution like this, the spectacular and see "Hamlet" and "King Lear" and the "Merchant of Venice" and the "Hunchback" and "Joshua Whitcomb." Meanwhile many

of us will have this dramatic element SHO unmet and unregaled. For my love of pictures I can go to the art gallery, for my love of music I can go to the concert, for my love of literature I can go to the lyceum lecture, but for this dramatic element in my nature, as strong as any other passion of the soul, there is nothing but injunction and prohibition. Until, sirs, you can establish a spectacular or a similar institution, with as much purity and with as much entertainment as this one of which I speakuntil you can establish some such insiltution you may thunder away

against evil amusements until the last minute of the last hour of the last day of the world's existence and without avisil.

We want the institution independent of the church and independent of the theatre. The church tries to compromise this matter, and in many ohurches there are dramatic exhibitions. Sometimes they call them charades, sometimes they call them magic Jantern exhibitions-entertainments for which you pay 50 cents, the 50 cents to go for the support of some charitable institution. An extemporized stege is put up in the church or in the ecture room, and there you go and see David and the giant and Joseph sold into Egypt and little Samuel awake,

the chief difference between the exhibition in the church and the exhibition in the theatre being that the exhibition in the theatre is more skillful. Now let us have a new institution, with expurgated drama and with the surroundings I have spoken of-an institution v.t.ich we can without sophisery and without self-deception support and ratronize-an institution so

uncompromisingly good that we can attend it without any shock to our religious sensibilities, though the Sab bath before we gat at the holy sacranent. BEWARE OF CONTAMINATION.

The amusements of life are beautiful, and they are valuable, but they cannot pay you for the loss of your scul. I could not tell your character I could not tell your prospects for this world or the next by the particular church you attend, but if you will tell me where you were last night and where you were the night before and

where you have been the nights of the last nenth. I think I could guess where you will spend eternity. As to the drama of your life and mine, it will soon end. There will be no enocre to bring us back. At the

BRANCH-BRATSCH-On March 20th, at the residence of Angus Branch, by the Rov. W. Harrison, Stephen A. Branch to Miss Bella E. Branch, both of Bathurst, N. B. BUTTEMER-SCOTT-On March 20th, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. W. Harrison, Almon J. Buttemer, Jas2 ville, N. B., to Miss Clouida Scott, Clif-ton N. B.

SCHUBBERT-MARSH-On March 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. Penna, Edward Schubbert of Lon-don, Ungland, to Eleanor Frances Marsh, eldest daughter 6: Samuel Marsh, King

### DEATHS.

street, St. John West.

GALLAGHER-At Boston, Mass., March 18, Martha, beloved daughter of Daniel A. Martha, beloved daughter of Daniel A. and Mary Gallagher, aged 6 years 2 months 19 days. I. papers please copy.)

ALMER-At Central Hampstead, Queens Co., on Thursday morning, March 22nd, after a brief illness, Mrs. B. S. Palmer, PALMER IGEON-In this city, west, March 17, Frances L. Pigeon, relict of the late Chas. Pigeon, in her Sist year. aged 74 years. PICEON-In th

#### MONTREAL.

#### Col. Percy S. N. Lake, May be Appointed to Command of Canadian Forces.

MONTREAL, March 21. Only 77 men out of the necessary 120 have so far been enlisted for the Halifax regi-ment. Forty-three men must be secured be-

so far been enlisted for the Haina regr ment. Forty-three men must be secured be-fore Monday. It is stated in the department at Ottawa, says the Millitary Gazette, that Col. Percy S. N. Lake has actually been appointed to command the Canadian forces. Col. Lake is at present at the war office in London, and a letter received from him by the Mill-tary Gazette might indicate his coming here in the near future, though there is no de-finite statement to that effect. Col. Lake is a splendid officer, and the only hope is that he will not be deterred from accepting the appointment by the treatment his prede-cessor received at our hands. According to the same paper, there is very little doubt that Lieut. Col. Vidal will be commanding cfficer of the provisional regiment at Hali-fax. Lt. Col. Vidal is in his fifty-eighth year.

year. The Star's London cable says: Hon. Clif-ford Sifton, Canadian minister of interior, with Mrs. Sifton, left London today for Vienna to consult a famous aurist there. Lord Strathcona gave a small dinner in his thonor last night. The Pacific cable board is holding frequent meetings and pushing forward its plans. No reply has yet been received from New South Wales or Victoria regarding Canada's protest against land line regarding Canada's protest against land line concessions, but the protest has at least de-layed the completion of the land line agree-ment with the Eastern Telegraph company. TAKEN LITERALLY.

It was only playfully that she referred to her husband as "a regular heathen." but it is always well to label such remarks when made in the

presence of children. The little one who overheard this re mark trotted away to Sunday school immediately thereafter, and in some way the subject of attendance at church came up in the class that day. "My papa doesa't go," volunteere the little one.

"No?" replied the teacher, inquiringly. "Oh, no. He's a heathen, you know.'

-Chicago Post.

NOT AT ALL. "That's Mrs. Gaboy we met just now, isn't it? I am told her domestic relations

are unhappy." "Unhappy? Bless you, no! Her husband is as mean and cross as a bear, but she doesn't mind it a particle."—Chicago Trib-

Children Cry for CASTORIA beginning of that drama of life stood a gradle, at the end of it will stand a

GIBRALTAR, March 14-Sld, str Tuberg (from Cantania), for Halifax. LIVERPOOL, March 19-Sld, str Brats-berg, for Cape Breton. State and a

Mana I. ŭ FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

At New York, March 18, bark Calcium, Smith, from Colastine; brigt Acacia, Hart, from San Andreas. At Pascagoula, March 18, sch Lena Pick-up, Roup, from Havana.

At Nassau, NP, March 20, sch Bend How At Nassau, NP, March 20, sch R D Spear, Richardson, from Philadelphia. BOOTHBAY, Me, March 20-Ard, sch lieaver, from New York; Southern Cross, from Portland.

from Portland. Sld, sch Alice Maud, for St John. EASTPORT, Me, March 20-Ard, sch Mary F Pike, from New York. BOSTON, March 20-Ard, str Eva, from

Louisburg, CB.

Louisburg, CB. Sld, strs Boston and Prince Arthur. for Yarmouth, NS: Turret Age, for Harrisburg, towing barge Shawmont. At Caleta Buenta, Feb 7, sch Americana, Perry, from Iquique (and was loading nitrate feb for Son Francisco)

2th for San Francisco). At Mobile, March 19, sch Iolanthe. Spurr. 12th

from Cienfuegos. At Pensacola, March 19, sch Sierra. Sal-vage, from Havana.

Vage, from Havana. At New York, March 19, bark St Paul, Strum, from Black River, Ja; sch Gold-seeker, McDonald, from Natal. At Guadelope, March 5, spip Avon, Bur-ley, from Demerara (for New York). At Havana, March 11, sch Walleda, Kemp, from New York. At Mobile, March 20, sch Arona, Dill, from Martinique.

#### Cleared.

WILMINGTON, NC, March 20-Cid, sch Wanola, for Haifax and St John, NE. At Savannah, March 19, sch Congo, Mc-Kinnon, for Havana. At New York, March 19, sch Lida D Yourg, for Elisabethport. At Mobile, March 20, sch Elma, Baker. for Port au Prince.

At New York, March 20, sch Wendell Bur-pee, Museberg, for St John.

Sailed.

PORTLAND, March 20-Sid, str Salacia, From Buencs Ayres, Feb 8, bark W W McLauchlan, Wells, for Colastina. From New York, March 19, ship Fred E Scammell, for Newport News. From Manila, Feb 9, bark Ancenis, Salter, From Manila, Feh 9, bark Ancenis, Salter, for Newcastle, NSW. From Pensacola, March 20, sch Beile Wooster, Sommerville, for Mantazas. From Savannah, March 20, sch Cor50, McKinnon, for Havana. From New York, March 20, ship F E Scammell, for Newport News; sch Annie M Allen, for Boston.

# MEMORANDA

Possed Highland Light, March 18, Sch Bta-ver, from New York for St John. KINSALE, March 20-Passed, str Cevic, from New York for Liverpool. PORTLAND BILL, March 20-Passed, str Maxby, from Philadelphia via Halifax for Rotterdam. In port at Pert Spain, March 1, bark ilob-art Ewing, Irving, from Apalachicola: sch3 ing, Irving, from Apalachicola: see, Brown; and Edna, Donovan, Canaria,

#### SPOKEN.

March 10, lat 44.45 N, lon 44.5 W, spoke four-masted ship Peter Rickmers, from Bremerhaven to New York-by str Lake Huron, at St John. March 12, lat 43.35 N, lon 53.50 W, passed atr Manchester Trader-by str Lake Huron, at St John. at St John.

#### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

PORTLAND, Me, March 19-(Little Har-bor, NH) Jerry's Ledge buoy, No 2, a ref spar, has gone adrift. It will be replaced as soon as practicable. PORTLAND, Me, March 20-(Machias Bay and River, Me)-Starboard Island Ledge buoy, a red and black horizontally striped buoy, a red and black horizontally striped buoy, a red and black horizontally striped spar, reported adrift March 6th, was re-loff Petit Manan, Me)—Southeast Rock buoy, a red and black horizontally striped second class can, reported adrift February 24, was replaced March 15 BOSTON, March 20—No 2 red spar buoy, on Jerrys Ledge, Little Harbor, NH, has gone adrift. It will be replaced as soon as practicable



