

The Daily Telegraph

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THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD.

Three Newspaper Men Were the First Into Bloemfontein and Arranged for its Surrender.

Bloemfontein, Tuesday, March 13.—Lord Roberts entered the Free State capital today practically unopposed. He lay at Venter's Vlei, 14 miles away last night with Gen. Kelly-Kenny's army. Gen. Colville's divisions, the Guards Brigade and the mounted infantry. Gen. French having cut the railway and telegraph, experienced a slight skirmish with some Boers holding a kopje southeast of the town. Early in the morning the cavalry brigade moved forward and occupied slowly several kopjes which commanded the Boers. A few yards away from the kopje, Lord Roberts would protect life and property. He replied that, provided there was no opposition, he would undertake to guarantee the security of both. The interview was very cordial, without a sign of solemnity. It struck this correspondent that the deputation seemed relieved by the presence of the British troops. Lord Roberts notified the deputation his intention of entering the town in state and they withdrew to inform the townspeople. Lord Roberts then made his military dispositions, ordering the First Brigade to follow him and to take possession of the town. With his staff and the military attaches he descended the kopje and arrived on the plain, where he waited until the cavalry approached. Then he entered the city, followed by his personal staff, the general staff, the military attaches and troops.

STATE SECRETARY REITZ'S REFUTATION OF THE NOTE.

He Says Great Britain Has Long Been Planning Against the Transvaal's Independence.

Pretoria, Wednesday, March 14.—State Secretary Reitz's refutation of Lord Salisbury's argument in the reply to the Bloemfontein joint note was issued today. Mr. Reitz says: "The British government, after the Bloemfontein conference, endeavored to enforce by threats certain changes in the internal government of the Transvaal republic, contrary to the London convention. They also imported troops in great numbers and broke off negotiations with a threat to take their own means to remove the grievances of their subjects. "After waiting a fortnight, while an army corps was prepared and the reserves were being called out by the British, President Steyn asked the reason of these proceedings. Sir Alfred Milner refused to reply. "Meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain, in his speeches, showed the world that England had decided on war. Accordingly the Transvaal republic addressed to the British government a demand for its withdrawal of their troops, as otherwise it would accept the presence of the troops as a declaration of war. This was not necessarily intended as a message of war. "Concerning the armaments, Mr. Reitz says: "These were bought openly in England and in Europe; and the high commissioner boasted full knowledge of them. The Bloemfontein conference, and also full descriptions of these armaments were found among the officers' papers at Dundee. "Both the army and the ultimatum were protective measures, subsequent to the raid and to the discovery, through concealed cables, that British cabinet ministers were implicated in the attempt to flinch away the independence of the republic. Now all doubt is removed by Lord Salisbury's debarment. The burghers must fight for their national existence, trusting that God will defend the right."

MORE PRAISE FOR PREMIER LAURIER.

London Papers Abound with Praise for the Speech in Which He Voiced Canada's Sentiments.

Toronto, March 15.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: Nearly every one of the London journals of prominence alludes to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech in the Canadian House of Commons Tuesday night, on the occasion of the debate on the resolutions regarding Canadian contingents in South Africa. The Daily Mail characterized the Canadian premier as one of the master speakers of the British Empire. "The Morning Herald terms the speech patriotic, and declares that among the brave men of the Canadians those of French-British extraction helped to win the splendid victories that resulted in the capture of Bloemfontein by Lord Roberts. The Daily News says the speech is remarkable in more ways than we can discuss today. The Morning Standard remarks Premier Laurier once again touched the chord just now vibrating in the heart of the population of the Empire. The Pall Mall Gazette says the speech burns with sustained passion and eloquence that no English statesman could easily in these self-conscious days. The Morning Post looks upon the speech as one of impassioned and splendid eloquence. The other papers make similar comment. Montreal, March 15.—The Star's special cable from London says: The action of the Dominion parliament by voting down the Bourassa resolutions and the speech of Premier Laurier are still a subject of general comment. The Times says the speech of the premier would rank high in any assembly of the world as a model of noble eloquence and that thoughts underlying it are pregnant with great issues for England and for mankind. The Times continues: "We look forward to a day not far distant in the life of nations when a Boer premier of a South African dominion will kindle with a like devotion to the British flag." The Standard, the government organ, says the war has shown that the colonies have won the strongest claims to the privileges of the Empire by volunteering to assume its burdens. When such words as those which the Canadian House of Commons applauded to the echo were spoken more than ever are we convinced that the imperial government has no option left to carry the operations in South Africa to a definite and final settlement.

TURKS AND RUSSIANS MAY FIGHT AGAIN.

The Former Objects to Russia's Demands in Asia Minor for Railway Concessions.

Constantinople, March 15.—There is great anxiety in official circles regarding the Russian government's refusal to modify its demands regarding railroad concessions in Asia Minor. The Turkish government advises against submission and the sultan is awaiting a military report on the strategic aspect of the question before giving a decision.

GEN. JOUBERT HAS BEEN CUT OFF.

He was Marching to the Relief of Bloemfontein when Weston Cut the Railway—Three Correspondents Officiated at the Surrender of Bloemfontein—Reitz Says England Has Been Plotting Against the Independence of the Two Republics.

London, March 15, 5 a. m.—Events are moving in the South African campaign in a speedy and satisfactory manner, from both the military and political points of view. It could hardly have been expected by the most sanguine Englishman that far from having returned from the campaign, was then coming southward with 3,000 men, presumably to superintend the defence. Elaborate defence works, three miles long, had been prepared outside the town. No Boer would have been left in Bloemfontein. When asked the reason by Lord Roberts, Mr. Fraser replied: "The burghers do not like fish and wouldn't care to go to Cape Town." The evidence goes to show that, so far as the southern part of the Free State is concerned there will be no further resistance. It is understood that Mr. Fraser, Mr. Wessels and other leaders are quite prepared to accept the position of a self-governing British Colony. The cheers which greeted the reading in parliament yesterday of the correspondence with the United States are echoed throughout the country. The speech of M. Delcasse has increased this satisfaction, and taken with the general belief that Emperor Nicholas is personally averse to any intervention, these incidents spread the idea that there will be further serious attempt to interfere from any quarter. Mr. Montague White's threat in an American newspaper that the Boers will sacrifice Johannesburg and raise it to the ground, if necessary is not taken very seriously. Mr. Chamberlain's statement that President Kruger has already been warned as to the consequences of such conduct is regarded as showing that sufficient precaution has been taken. The Times suggests that burghers should be warned as to the consequences of such conduct as Mr. White's threat is not shadowed. Mr. J. B. Robinson, the millionaire mine owner, says he does not believe the Boers would be so foolish. "By the time Lord Roberts reaches the Vaal River he will command some 80,000 men, while General Buller will have 40,000. From the military point of view the critics now think there is nothing to fear."

PRESIDENT STEYN IS IN CONTEMPT.

Orange Free Staters Would Have Shot Him if They Had Known He Intended to Fle.

London, March 15.—The Times publishes the following from Bloemfontein dated Tuesday:—"Contempt for the flight of the Free Staters is universal among people asserting that President Steyn would have been shot if his intention to flee had been known. "More harm has been done the Dutch cause by the ignominious surrender than is conceivable and despite the statements of the broader of Steyn, it is doubtful if there will be any more resistance south of the Vaal." A despatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques dated Thursday says that strong commandos are massing at Warrenton, where the Free Staters are going to make a stand.

THE DELAGOA BAY AWARD MADE.

Stated a Printed Decision on the Railway Troubles will be in the Litigants' Hands in Four Months.

London, March 15.—Relative to the delay in regard to the Delagoa Bay railway award the Pall Mall Gazette this evening says it is authoritatively informed that Mr. John G. Lehmann, the United States minister to Switzerland, in addition to persistent unofficial representations, had addressed, on instructions from the state department, a strongly worded official protest to the federal government, a reply to which was received Feb. 16. In this communication the secretary of the tribunal said the arbitrators had arrived at a decision and that the printed judgment would be in the hands of the litigants probably within a half hour, but within eight weeks from that date.

THE BRITISH FORCES ARE UNITING.

General Pole-Carew Has Gone to Join Hands with Generals Gatacre and Clements.

London, March 15.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts: "Bloemfontein, Thursday, March 15, 7.35 p. m.—General Gatacre crossed the Orange River and occupied Bethany this morning. General Pole-Carew with 2,000 men of the Guards Brigade, two guns and a small body of mounted infantry, left here in three trains this morning to join hands with General Gatacre and General Clements. He had passed Bethany by 4.40 p. m. without meeting opposition, having been able to supply from his troops engine drivers, firemen, fitters, moulders, smiths, carpenters, etc."

A GREAT SEND-OFF FOR THE STRATHCONA HORSE.

Halifax is Going to Out-do Herself on This Occasion—The Men Are Arousing the Sleepy Town.

Halifax, March 15.—The Strathcona Horse is in the city. The first train load of troops and horses arrived this morning at 2.30, the second train load at 3.15 and the third at 5.30. Each train consisted of 22 cars and was drawn by two engines. The men did not travel in the style that usually falls to the lot of soldiers, but in the finest Pullmans and first-class coaches of the Intercolonial Railway. The journey down from Montreal was a very pleasant one and though the rate of travel was necessarily slow, occasions at the principal stations relieved the trip of all tediousness. On reaching Halifax the trains were run down to the "deep water" and the men who, for the most part were asleep, were not disturbed until 6 o'clock in the morning. They were breakfasted on board the train and at 8 o'clock were called out in companies and after roll call proceeded to detain horses. The cars containing the horses were run down the track into the shed at No. 3 pier. A large gangway was constructed leading from the door of

HOW THE CAMPAIGN SHOULD BE FINISHED.

What the British Generals Ought to Do and What the Boers Will Do—The Story of an Expert.

London, March 15.—Mr. Spencer Wilkinson in the Morning Post, commenting upon the very satisfactory nature of the occupation of Bloemfontein, says:—"The anticipation that the Orange River would collapse on the British occupation of the Free State capital seems to have been realized. It will be interesting to await the meeting and perhaps the fight between the British troops moving southward on the railway and the retiring Boers. "Looking to the strength of Lord Roberts' army by the time he reaches Vaal River, it is not surprising that Sir Charles Warren's division is retained in Natal.

THE AMERICAN OFFER POLITELY DECLINED.

The British Government Had no Use for "Good Office" and Said So—The Correspondence Read Before the Senate.

London, March 15.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Wm. Redmond, Irish Nationalist, who asked whether the government of the United States had offered its good offices to Her Majesty's government with the view of bringing about peace in South Africa, Mr. A. J. Balfour said: "The United States charge d'affaires on March 10 communicated to Lord Salisbury the following telegram from Mr. Hay: 'By way of friendly and good office, inform the British minister of foreign affairs that the government of the United States has been made to the representatives of European powers. In communicating this request I am directed by the president of the United States to express the earnest hope that a way will be found to bring about peace and that he would be glad in any friendly manner to aid in bringing about the desired result.' "The reading of the despatch was greeted with cheers from the Irish members. Continuing, Mr. Balfour said: "Lord Salisbury requested Mr. White to convey the sincere acknowledgments of Her Majesty's government to the government of the United States for the friendly tone of their communication and to say that Her Majesty's government did not propose to accept the intervention of any power in the settlement of South African affairs. "Lord and prolonged cheers followed this statement. The Correspondence. Washington, March 15.—In response to a resolution the president today sent to the senate the correspondence relating to the requests for mediation in South Africa. The first document is a despatch from Pretoria, dated March 10, which states:—"An official request by the governments of the republics to urge your intervention with view to cessation of hostilities; similar request made to representatives of European powers. Answer, confirm receipt. (Signed) American Consul." Mr. Hay responded:—"Your telegram asking offices of United States to bring about cessation of hostilities has been made subject of friendly communication to the United States consul at Pretoria reporting that the governments of the two African republics request your intervention with a view to cessation of hostilities, and that a similar request is made to the representatives of European powers. In communicating this request, I am directed by the president to express his earnest hope that a way to bring about peace may be found and to say that he would be glad to aid in any friendly manner to promote so happy a result. (Signed) Hay." Mr. White replied to Mr. Hay under date of March 13:—"I communicated yesterday to the under secretary for foreign affairs, having been unable to see Lord Salisbury, the contents of your telegram dated 10th instant. Today I have had an interview with his lordship, who requested me to thank the

president for the friendly interest shown by him and added that Her Majesty's government cannot accept the intervention of any power. (Signed) White. Mr. Hay telegraphed the consul at Pretoria under date of March 14, the following:—"Your communication of request of public for intervention of the president in case of cessation of hostilities was at once conveyed to British government with president's gratification could aid to promote peace. Our embassy, London, replies that Lord Salisbury, the president for friendly interest shown, adds Her Majesty's government cannot accept intervention of any other power. (Signed) Hay. The president's message is simply of transmittal. France's Attitude. Paris, March 15.—The minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, replying today in the senate to a question regarding the intentions of the government of France respecting events in South Africa, stated the intervention of the government in presence of the telegram, which the president for friendly interest shown, adds Her Majesty's government cannot accept intervention of any other power. The full statement of M. Delcasse was as follows:—"The request from the president of a republic for the intervention of powers had hardly reached the government of Great Britain published its reply that it was not disposed to consent to the independence of the two republics. Thus one of the belligerents declaring that it could make peace except on a condition which the other affirms it is not disposed to accept—it becomes manifest that any intervention upon such a basis would be superfluous. The resolution of the conference at Hague can only be put in action when there is reason to assume that belligerents will not be inassable to them. It was under these conditions that France offered mediation in the Spanish American war. Our relations with two belligerents were absolutely cordial and free from suspicion. French interests were directly involved in the conflict. It is clear that the attitude of France would be remembered to the prejudice. Moreover, I had reason to think that Washington would listen to overtures; undertook to communicate these; and that why, faithful to the best interests of France, which did not appear to be compatible with her essential interests, superior in my eyes to all other considerations, I accepted the delicate and, as it was, the difficult mandate conferred me. I have said to enable the senate to appreciate the difference between the two situations. The minister then denied that France had refused to join Russia in making friendly suggestions of peace. "The union between France and Russia," M. Delcasse declares, "is closer every day and defies all malvoles assertions to the contrary. (Signed) Hay." Mr. White replied to Mr. Hay under date of March 13:—"I communicated yesterday to the under secretary for foreign affairs, having been unable to see Lord Salisbury, the contents of your telegram dated 10th instant. Today I have had an interview with his lordship, who requested me to thank the

BOER SPEECHES NOT TOLERATED.

The Government Will Not Inquire Why Disturbances are Organized—Mr. Balfour Says They are Spontaneous.

London, March 15.—Mr. Balfour, replying to Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, the opposition leader, who asked whether the government would cause an inquiry as to how far and by whom the disturbances were organized and what steps would be taken to prevent their recurrence, said that every case of disturbance had been examined and that the demonstrations appeared to be spontaneous. He added that the government felt the responsibility rested with those who called the meetings in the heated state of public feeling. Sir Robert T. Reid, Liberal, moved an adjournment with the view of raising a discussion of the question. The whole opposition and all the Irish members stood up in support of Sir Robert Reid's motion. Sir Robert said he regretted the necessity of the motion and expected Mr. Balfour would show the government's unqualified disapproval of the disgraceful scenes, in place of which, the speaker asserted, he had thought proper to lecture those who had not asked for his advice. Lord Fitzmaurice, Liberal member of parliament for the northern division of Wiltshire, suggested the government could withhold the police grants in the districts where the police did not do their duty, and Mr. Geo. Harley, Conservative mem-

ber for North Wiltshire, observed that those who held the meetings in question were a "parcel of semi-traitors and handful of agitators and scoundrels." He added that he was delighted at the show of feeling in the country, referring to the attempts to break up these meetings. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman said that though the government should have no all its influence in favor of free speech and expressed regret at the fact that no more satisfactory answer was given. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, supported the motion to adjourn. He declared Mr. Balfour's answer discounting the right of public meeting. Mr. Balfour, replying, reiterated that pro-Boers were not justified in forcing their ideas, though possibly all right, in which were not agreeable to the majority of the nation. He denied he had anything inconsistent with the principle of free speech and asserted the government would do its best to see that the right of free speech in every legitimate form was safeguarded in every part of Her Majesty's dominions. The motion was rejected by a vote of 229 to 120. The secretary of state for the colonies Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, answering a question as to the threats to demolish the mines and raise Johannesburg, said that at the commencement of the war, President Kruger was warned that he and his government would be held personally responsible for any act contrary to the usage of civilized communities.



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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Fredericton, March 13.—Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed a bill amendment...

Mr. Tweedie explained that the bill gave authority for the issue of term 4 per cent. bonds. It would be issued in preference to the 3 per cent. bonds authorized by the permanent bridge...

Mr. Tweedie submitted the annual report of the schools. Mr. Tweedie submitted the appropriation bills. Mr. Wells, chairman. Agreed.

Mr. Burhill submitted reports of the auditing and corporations committees. Mr. Burhill introduced a bill for the purpose of amending the act relating to the school trustees of District No. 2, St. Mary's, York county, to issue...

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Ringling Words From the Lips of Premier Laurier--Mr. Bourassa's Resolution Against the Sending of a Contingent to Africa Rejected--Only Ten Voted For It.

Ottawa, March 13.—The whole session tonight was occupied by the debate on Mr. Bourassa's resolution against the sending of a contingent to South Africa...

Mr. Bourassa's resolution against the sending of a contingent to South Africa which came in the form of an amendment to go into supply. Mr. Bourassa spoke well, but the premier's speech was probably the best he ever delivered. It was a great opportunity and he was heartily applauded by both sides of the house.

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His Fellow Senators Feel That They Have Lost a Worthy Associate.

Ottawa, March 13.—In the senate today, Hon. R. W. Scott, on the order of the day drew attention to the death of Hon. Mr. Lewis. He had been called to the senate in 1876, and being of a quiet and retiring disposition was seldom heard in debate, but had been of great service on the banking and commerce committee. He spoke highly of his private character and his business capacity.

Mr. MacKenzie Bowell in expressing his regret said all who knew Senator Lewis would regret his sudden demise. He had not sat in the chamber long with him, but in common with all who had done so, he had learned to deeply respect him. He spoke highly of his private character and his business capacity.

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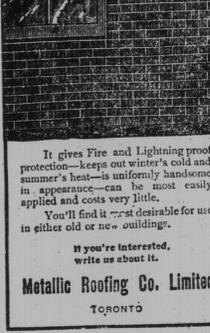
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Our Sheet Steel Pressed Brick

Can't be equalled as a durable, economical, practical covering for buildings.



It gives Fire and Lightning proof protection—keeps out winter's cold and summer's heat—is uniformly handsome in appearance—can be most easily applied and costs very little.

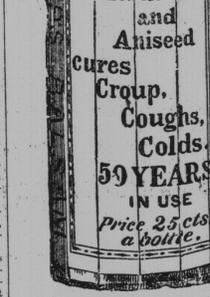
You'll find it most desirable for use in either old or new buildings.

If you're interested, write us about it.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

TORONTO

W. A. McLaughlin, selling agent, St. John.



What a Kopje is.

No one who has not seen an African kopje can easily realize it. It is not a hill so much as the stump of a hill—what is left of it after ages of denudation; but the special feature of it is that it is almost invariably covered with a beautiful and beautiful. Tropical torrents have washed away the earth and all the soluble components of the rock, and what is left consists of heaps and lines of detached masses or sandstone, ironstone, or granite. The kopjes are the bones, fortifications, and he has any number of them. (Carriff Mail)

An execution was stopped last week in Montana by a message from the governor over the telephone. This is not a picture of a man staying the law's last penalty as the courier who leaps off a smelting steel, reprieve in hand, such as all patrons of melodrama are acquainted with, but the condemned prisoner was doubtless quite a well satisfied. (Bangor Commercial)

Joe Maclean, the treasurer of the Broadway Athletic club, is to be manager of George Dixon's saloon.



They are secreted from Dyspepsia Indigestion and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TUBERCULOSIS. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

(the fraud of the day.)

See you get Carter's

Ask for Carter's

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills

There is a Legislative Deadlock and War and Famine in Colombia.

Kingston, Ja., March 13.—The latest news from Colombia is to the effect that the revolution was last for the next 12 months, as the government is obstructing the Liberals in every conceivable way, and at the same time adding much to its treasury. Business is at a standstill in every little food stuffs on the market. It is reported that, March 4, an officer and a soldier on duty at Cartagena were killed when the former struck of the latter's head with his sword.

Moncton News.

Moncton, March 14.—An interesting event which has been looked forward to for some time, occurred at the residence of Mr. William Rippey, foreman of the Record Foundry & Machine Co., at 11 Alice, was wedded to Mr. B. E. Smith, the well-known furniture dealer. The ceremony took place in the presence of immediate friends of contracting parties and the happy young couple left on the C. P. R. train for a bridal trip to Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are well known and very popular, and have the best wishes of a host of friends.

Mr. James McNeill, the well-known ex-presentation, left yesterday for Boston, where he will enter a hospital for medical treatment.

The newly elected city council was sworn in last night by Stipendiary Magistrate Kay, and the first meeting will probably be held in a few days. A request has been made by W. McK. Weldon, who was one vote behind Ald. Elect Ryan, in ward 3, for a recount.

Mr. E. S. Parker, formerly pastor of the Free Baptist church here, but who is taking a course at Bates' College, Me., is leaving Moncton a short visit.

The St. John Men are Quarters at the Army.

Halifax, March 14.—The mail steamer Lake Huron arrived from Liverpool this morning, with over 500 passengers. The steamer had a pleasant trip to Boston. She landed 100 passengers here, also the mail and a quantity of freight, and sailed for St. John at noon. The C. P. R. train left just as the steamer arrived. The agents here had been advised that there were 130 passengers on board for the C. P. R., and considered that they would be a sufficient number to warrant the running of a special train. There were only 108, however, and a few of these were for the I. C. R. The C. P. R. train would have been held long enough to take the passengers. When they were told that they could not get a hearing until morning, the immigrants and some of the cabin passengers strongly protested strongly in a number of different languages, each trying to get a hearing. The St. John quota of the 100 recruits for the Canadian infantry regiment are quartered in the Army and have been taken out and equipped at the Army. It is expected that nearly all of the quota, making up the 100 men, will be in the city by tomorrow, when they will be fitted out and equipped at the Army. The death occurred this morning of Charles Dixon, a well-known foreman at Moor, Son & Co's store. Dixon was but 66 years of age and was stricken about two weeks ago with an attack of pneumonia. He was a brother of Louis Dixon, who headed the Halifax party to the Klondike.

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Those who voted for the amendment were Messrs. Bourassa, Moncton, Ethier, Marcell, Legris, Angers, Chauvin, Dugas, Marvette and Morin.

The first six are Liberals, the last four Conservatives. The house adjourned after midnight.

Deaths and Burials.

The late Senator Levin was buried Tuesday afternoon, the funeral being held from his late home on Lancaster street. There was a very large attendance of friends. Rev. Job Shepton, pastor of the Fairville Methodist church, conducted an impressive service at the house, and the members of the board of trustees of the Fairville Methodist church, among those who attended were the directors and staff of the Bank of New Brunswick, and the members of the board of trustees of the Fairville Methodist church. The pall was borne by clerks of the bank. After the service the body was taken to Greenwood cemetery at Grand Cove and laid in the family lot, a short service being held.

The funeral of Mr. Frank Connolly was held Tuesday morning from his late residence, Sand Point, Carleton. Many friends and relatives were present. At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Rev. J. O'Donovan, Internment took place at the old Catholic burying ground. The pall-bearers were Messrs. James Lagan, Captain John McMeekin, John Lagan, Captain John McMeekin, James Gallagher, John Campbell, Daniel Grady and John Robinson.

The funeral of Mrs. L. L. Lagan, widow of the late Charles Lagan, deceased, who was 80 years of age, was a native of Quebec and had a large number of relatives in this city.

The funeral of Miss Ida May Flood was held from her father's home, Clarence street, Wednesday afternoon, and the remains were interred in the new Catholic cemetery after services conducted at the Cathedral by Rev. A. W. Mehan.

Wednesday afternoon the funeral of Mrs. John McMichael took place from 109 St. Patrick street. Rev. T. F. Hetherington, who conducted the services, and the interment was in the Church of England burying ground.

The remains of Miss Maria King, who died in Hampton, Connecticut, were taken through the city yesterday to Pictou for interment.

Mr. Moore, widow of Mr. George Moore, died at her home, Westmead road. She was 87 years of age.

The death was announced Wednesday of Mrs. Lucinda J. Reid, widow of the late Mr. Reid, who was in her eightieth year and was a native of Albert county. She resided in Moncton, N. B., and was the widow of the late Mr. Reid, who was a native of Albert county. She resided in Moncton, N. B., and was the widow of the late Mr. Reid, who was a native of Albert county.

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WHICH PARTY WILL WIN?

speculations respecting the next general election are based upon the certainty that the event cannot be far away. It occurs not later than July, 1901, and is good reasons, founded on expediency as well as custom, for the belief that the full limit allowed by law will not be reached. In this state of comparative uncertainty to the appeal, it is only natural that there should be much discussion as to the outlook for the respective parties in the struggle. Sir Charles Tupper has a strong case to make. He has a strong case to make. He has a strong case to make.

the present government and the rugged philosophy in the familiar axiom: "Leave well alone," is not likely to be disregarded. Therefore, we say the Liberals will enter upon the coming campaign under circumstances which will give them a decided advantage, and that advantage will be increased by the poverty of their opponents. The day has gone by when hundreds of thousands of dollars can be had from manufacturers and large corporations having interests to serve, as was the case in the past. It was the power of the Tory election fund which crippled Liberals in most of the struggles between 1878 and 1896; but happily there is not so much reason to fear that disturbing influence now. With a good cause, a weakened enemy, a strong organization and a splendid array of fighting strength, we cannot see how the Liberals can possibly fail in the impending appeal to the people.

THE BOER CAMPAIGN.

Now that the Boers are on the run everywhere and suing for peace we can look with a more leisurely eye on the result of the campaign which they waged for four months prior to the relief of Kimberley. It is clear enough that for a long time they had been contemplating a war and their military preparations were made on a very large and elaborate scale. They had abundance of arms and ammunition of the most modern type; they were able to call into the field a large force of men sufficiently well trained for the kind of war in which they were to engage, and they knew the country in which they were to operate thoroughly. Add to this that their base of supplies was at Pretoria not more than 200 miles from their field of operations and that they had good railway facilities and interior lines of communication and it will be seen that at the beginning all the chances were in their favor. So far it has not been ascertained how many men they placed in the field, but the number from the two republics could not have been less than 60,000, while many thousands of Dutch from Cape Colony and Natal passed over to the border to swell their armies, so that they probably reached a total of 80,000 men. Such a large force if judiciously handled might have accomplished much, but in reality it accomplished nothing substantial. It may have military strategists to ponder over the campaign in their own way, but the net result is after all the main thing to be considered. Two objects should have engaged the attention of the Boers, the capture of the Natal capital and Durban, and an advance into Cape Colony for the purpose of strengthening their numbers. Instead of seeking to accomplish these ends rapidly and energetically they expended their time and resources on three separate sieges, none of which was successful. If they had made a sudden rush on Durban and captured it, Ladysmith would have fallen in any case, and the British would have been deprived of their only available port in Natal. This would have turned the odds heavily against them and made the task of defeating and driving back the Boers immeasurably more difficult. Again the attempts made by the Boers to capture Mafeking and Kimberley were in judgment as well as futile. For several weeks after the declaration of war Cape Colony was almost defenceless, yet no advance was made, although every mile of British territory which the Boers overrun would have added to their strength in men. But they allowed the grand opportunity to pass, and now after a campaign of five months the Boers are everywhere in retreat, Natal and Cape Colony are clear of the invaders and Bloemfontein is in the hands of the British. We must conclude from this that the Boer campaign was badly planned and that it had been a disastrous failure.

OPPOSITION INSINCERITY.

It is never well to take what the opposition say too seriously. They are seldom sincere. Expediency plays such a large part in their methods, that one cannot tell whether they are acting on an honest conviction, or are merely setting their sails to catch a passing breeze. That they assert a thing with the utmost vehemence today is no guarantee that they will not with the same apologetic earnestness assert the opposite view tomorrow. This disposition to vacillate is encouraged by their complete irresponsibility. No one holds them accountable. Their friends condone what they do if in the doing of it they have succeeded in worrying the government, while those on the other side let it pass as an unavoidable chastisement. These thoughts are suggested by the sharp turn which the Conservatives have taken on the redistribution bill. Every one knows that they have strenuously argued in favor of the right of the commons to legislate in respect of the franchise and the conduct of elections. Acting on this assumption of right they passed the gerrymanders of 1892 and 1893, and although both measures were flagrantly and notoriously unjust the Tory senators had their head cut; they were quite closed their eyes to the merits of the case and sleepily murmured: "Well, it doesn't concern us. It is purely a matter affecting the commons. If the people do not like it they will say so." Thus the most scandalous measures ever brought before parliament became law, and in three elections accomplished the purpose of "having the Grits."

the Tory senators took new ground. There was not a word uttered now about the rights of the commons; but instead they said: "This is hasty legislation. That's what we are here to check." And they checked it by summarily knocking the bill in the head. This was unquestionably a partisan act, as everyone knows. But the senators could not be called to account. The opposition in the commons are answerable in a measure for what they do in the way of actual hindrance; but the senators are accountable to nobody on earth.

But that was not all. Last session and this session until the bill was in the act of passing out of the control of the House of Commons the Conservatives vigorously opposed the principle involved in the government measure of having the delimitation of constituencies within counties fixed by a commission of superior court judges. They scouted the idea and in that view were backed up by their allies in the upper house. The other day Sir Charles Tupper came forward with an amendment, admitting this principle as just and proper; but—thereafter lay the secret of the movement—stipulating that it should not become operative until after the next census. This they thought would accomplish the double purpose of saving the opposition from the reproach of having opposed a measure which is manifestly fair and desirable, and at the next election enable them to fight the next election on the vantage ground given them by their own gerrymanders.

TERMS OF PEACE.

It is manifest that the time is near at hand when the Boer forces will either have to capitulate, or President Kruger will have to sue for peace. Both events may happen. In either case, it is earnestly to be hoped that Great Britain will consent to no terms which do not, once and for all, eliminate the South African republic from the map, and establish on a permanent basis a British dominion in its stead. There must be no temporizing with Mr. Paul Kruger. He has shown his real character, his deadly hostility to the English too plainly to admit of any doubt as to his unfitness to govern. He has played the part of a despot, and the interests of civilization, as well as the highest interests of the Boers themselves, demand that the oligarchy which he has set up in South Africa be supplanted by a better and purer and more modern form of government.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Our exports to Australia have averaged \$1,518,280 during the past three years. The highest figure in preceding years was \$651,208 in 1890. Slowly but surely the colonies are getting closer together in commercial interests. The Pacific cable would do much to expand these trade relations.

SEEN FROM THE GALLERY.

Tupper Comes and Tupper Goes. Mr. Foster is Fond of Other Places than the House, so the Free Lances Have a Fair Show to Obstruct Business.

Whip Taylor's Conduct. Mr. Taylor's leadership on the evening in question was very disastrous to his party and showed in clearly that the most expensive investment a party or a person can make is the acquisition of a servant who, to speak in parliamentary language, is not servicable. Mr. Taylor's political wisdom might be contained in a very small thimble and the thimble would be none too well filled. The minister of marine and fisheries was passing a few items of the estimates in connection with the light-house service which has been greatly improved during the past year. The number of new lights, as I have already informed you in my despatch, is 42, a signal proof of the attention the government is paying to the marine interests of Canada. It is well known to every business man in Canada that Canada has suffered, and is suffering greatly, from unjust discrimination against the English underwriters, who exact an additional one per cent. on vessels bound to Canadian ports. To counteract the effects of this tariff, the government has made the strongest representations in the proper quarter, and has also placed many new lights in the water, and its efforts of the government have been highly appreciated by the boards of trade of Canada, and highly appreciated by all connected with marine interests, but Mr. Taylor will have none of them. On Friday evening he boldly announced his intention of opposing all these bills, and he got so angry as he discussed the subject that it was clear this inland member knew nothing of the maritime interests of Canada, and that he was for their benefit, when he realized that he was likely to injure his party, but Mr. Taylor's first opposition to light-houses in Quebec and in the maritime provinces was intended to represent his real views on the subject as carefully matured and considered on an Ontario farm. Sir Adolphe Caron, who always retains the most common sense, even under the most adverse circumstances, tried hard to restrain the worthy and unscrupulous, but he was the case of a beggar on horseback over again, and he was determined to ride his own gait, and in the direction of the water, and to speak for the one great and powerful Conservative party.

SOME CONSERVATIVE JOBS.

The proceedings of the house last evening were not helpful to the Conservative party for they brought into view some transactions of which they had every reason to be ashamed. One of these was the St. Charles branch railway, in Sir Charles Tupper's time. This line cost the faithful sum of \$800,442 for construction and land damages, or nearly \$1,000,000 a mile. The cost of the absurd prohibition commission was also brought to light once more, and it was shown that \$57,000 had been expended upon that useless enquiry of which upward of \$10,000 went to the Rev. Dr. McLeod, Mr. Foster's cousin, for salaried and travelling expenses.

MR. DAVIN'S MISTAKE.

Mr. Davin was very much in evidence last evening, and made a long speech on the great steel which question which he made his own. Mr. Davin is a man of education, with a considerable amount of ability, and can make a good speech, but he is so bitterly partisan and so abusive. Last evening when discussing the steel grain question, he thought it necessary to call Mr. Davin, of Saskatchewan, "a Boer," although as a matter of fact, Mr. Davin is no more a Boer than is Mr. Davin, but on the contrary is a metal member of the House of Commons. Mr. Davin has hurled more abuse at the government than any other man in the house except Clarke Wallace, and his net effect has been to injure himself and not the government. Yesterday, a personal encounter between himself and Mr. Davin in the lobby was only averted by a narrow chance, and certainly such an occurrence would have been extremely discreditable and regrettable. As it was, Mr. Davin, after seeing, had to withdraw his unparliamentary language and the storm blew over. But it is a well-known fact that since the Tories went into opposition they have violated all parliamentary rules and have frequently turned the House of Commons into a bear garden. This is a sure sign of their decay, and it regards the courtesies of life and the dignity of debate.

AN I. C. R. ACCIDENT.

Monton, March 16.—(Special)—At Dalhousie Junction this morning the west-bound express ran into a plow signal. Two engines and a van were damaged. Conductor Dickson was shaken up and had his head cut; brakeman E. Lutz let stray and he made the gerrymanders and appoint the senators. To this it is probable Lord Roberts replied: "Impossible. It is the object of Great Britain to make this a free country."

FIRST SHOWING OF SPRING SUITS FOR BOYS.

No wonder we get enthusiastic when we look upon our array of Boys Suits. No wonder we feel like vaunting their merits. No wonder we are proud of such a showing and like to show it. It is a wonder that we can restrain ourselves at all, for never since this Store was founded were we able to offer so complete a line as this, that leaves not a flaw or fault to be found therein. This new stock is peculiar in several ways. Above all it has been our aim to secure fabrics for these Suits that are

FULL OF WEAR.

There is not a pattern in the whole list but what we are sure of.

THEY MUST WEAR WELL.

Most of the designs this year are our own, where the usual way is to let the maker use his judgment. But our trade wants certain things, and these are what we have put into our SPRING LINE.

They are for you, and you shall have them as you like best.

Write for our SPRING CATALOGUE, which contains a full line of Samples.

GREATER CAK HALL, SCOYLL BROS. & CO., ST. JOHN, N. B.

King Street, Corner Germain.

The Town Again Rejoices Over British Success.

For the second time the citizens of St. John have been called upon to celebrate a British success in South Africa, and the response was most spontaneous. On Wednesday evening last a message from Lord Roberts announced the entry of the British troops into Bloemfontein and the capitulation of the Boer capital. Owing to the lateness of the hour the arrival of the message, the news was quietly received, although Thursday morning the good news spread rapidly, and at an early hour the enthusiasm of the residents of this good old Loyalist town, began to boil. The leading business men were gaily decorated, and British ensigns and flags floated in the breeze from everywhere.

Red, white and blue was everywhere in evidence. Pedestrians were in many instances trimmed from head to foot with patriotic colors, and horses, delivery teams, private conveyances and turn-outs of all kinds and descriptions, moved about the city, profusely decorated with flags and bunting, appropriate in color.

The streets all day presented a very pretty appearance, the leading buildings being almost hidden under the Queen's colors. In answer to a call from Mayor Sears a number of citizens assembled at his office to consider the most advisable way to celebrate the capture of Bloemfontein, which although won without a struggle and with comparatively little bloodshed, is an important step in the war.

Upon motion of Ald. Robinson his worship, Judge Wedderburn, Father Davenport, H. C. Tiley, Ald. McGoldrick, Sheriff Sturdee, Col. Markham, Col. J. R. Armstrong and himself were decided upon as a suitable committee to supervise a demonstration at night.

Market Square was decided upon as a most suitable place for the gathering, and a speech by his worship, a mammoth bonfire, a salute by the artillery, patriotic singing by the citizens, and music by the city bands, was decided upon as a suitable programme. During the morning and afternoon the city was attired in its best behavior. The hall was practically opened after the evening meal, and from 6 o'clock until an early this morning, there was a hot time in the old town. The city seemed to be turned loose and was practically thrown into a spasm of excitement. Every true born Britisher was on the streets, and lent his assistance one way or another, in celebrating the occasion. Unlike the weather of Lady Smith day, the evening was delightful, and the bracing and invigorating air greatly stimulated the celebration. During the entire evening howling mobs of people, armed with tin horns and in fact all kinds of noise-making devices, lined

the streets, and the hilarity was of a nature seldom seen in these parts. The way the residents turned out clearly demonstrated that the patriotic sentiment is by no means abating, but on the other hand is increasing. The citizens showed that they are true British subjects, and joyfully celebrated the capitulation of Bloemfontein in a most fitting and loyal manner.

There were cheers for the Queen, King, Roberts and in fact all the generals and officers who had added to their fame in South Africa. In fact mostly brass bands, fire and drum bands, hoisted and celebrated the capitulation of Bloemfontein in a most fitting and loyal manner. A procession headed by a piper, representing the Gordon Highlanders, caught the Scotch element present, and was vociferously cheered as it wended its way along Market Square, King and Prince William streets.

As the celebrations were drawing to a close, a regrettable accident happened at the foot of King street. About 10.30 No. 3 fire department was summoned to extinguish what remained of the Market Square bonfire. When nearing the scene of the fire the horse-led was compelled to pull up suddenly to avoid running over a drunken man. The sled sledged and upset in the car tracks. The driver, Barney Carley, and assistant foreman James Thomas, who were on the sled, were thrown to the ground with sufficient force to stun them. Carley's face was horribly cut, but both he and Thomas fortunately escaped serious injury. The horse got one of its hind legs over the shafts, but was promptly prevented from running away by bystanders. One of the injured men was taken into the Cafe Royal and the other was removed to McDiarmid's drug store, where their wounds were attended to.

The men were afterwards taken to their homes where they were visited by Ald. McGoldrick, chairman of the board of public safety, and Chief Kerr of the fire department. His worship, Mayor Sears and the committee wish to return thanks to J. S. Gibson & Co., who provided the inflammables for the bonfire.

A Verdict in F. ver of Contestant

New York, March 14.—A jury in the Supreme court today returned a verdict practically setting aside the will of the late Mrs. Mary Johnson and ordered a sweeping verdict in favor of the contestants. Mrs. Johnson died in March, 1897, leaving an estate estimated at nearly \$800,000. Mrs. Johnson bequeathed almost her entire fortune to the Roman Catholic church and charitable institutions in the church. Her relatives instituted proceedings to set the will aside. The jury passed on six questions of fact. They found that Mrs. Johnson was not of sound mind when she executed the two wills and codicil and also found that the will and codicil were procured by undue influence, fraud and circumvention on the part of Rev. J. W. Power, pastor of All Souls Roman Catholic church, Lawyer Peter Condon and Mary Kelly, a servant.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

George B. Wright Discovers a Cure for Lost Manhood and Sends it Free to Every Sufferer Who Will Write for it.

Gratitude is one of the noblest impulses of the human heart, and in few instances has this fine quality been so conspicuously exemplified as in the case of George B. Wright of Marshall, Mich.

Mr. Wright is a merchant and well known citizen of Marshall, Mich., who was permanently cured of lost manhood and nervous debility after declining health for years. He now devotes his life to helping other men who suffer as he once suffered.

Mr. Wright offers to send the medical prescription that effected a cure in his case to every reader who is suffering to-day as he suffered. All who will drop him a letter asking for a copy of the prescription will receive it by return mail free of charge.

The following editorial by A. N. Tally, M. D., regarding Mr. Wright's prescription for lost manhood appeared in the December, 1896, issue of the United States Health Reports, published at Washington, D. C.:

We, as the highest American authority on all matters of health, sanitation and hygiene, are constantly receiving letters of inquiry about reliable cure for lost strength in men.

Therefore we have ordered an investigation to be made into the subject and our medical staff found there were many so-called cures on the market, but that many were worthless and some actually harmful. Therefore when we came upon the prescription furnished here by George B. Wright, a merchant of Marshall, Mich., we instituted a most thorough laboratory examination and found that its wonderful efficacy depended upon its being exactly compounded according to proper chemical requirements, in order to establish the proper chemical actions and reactions in the human system, and that it should especially, and above all, contain each and every ingredient named in the prescription, otherwise it would be quite inactive and worthless.

Properly mixed and containing everything called for in the prescription, its effect upon the nerve centres is truly wonderful and its nerve tonic properties easily surpassed all ordinary methods of medication.

Among the benefactors of the race may be mentioned the said George B. Wright, inasmuch that he gives this grand discovery free to all who write for it.

Taken according to directions it builds up the weak and restores to full size and vigor the nerve muscles. It brings back sad cheer and lifts up the discouraged man so that he once more enjoys the beauties of nature and the joys of life. Failure in business and love, surely falls upon him who is weakened physically and mentally, and this sad condition is at once relieved and a new man made of him who uses this prescription.

Therefore, upon the highly favorable report of our medical staff we extend to George B. Wright our full editorial and official endorsement of the United States Health Reports. As certain as a wound leaves a scar, and as sure as effect follows cause do men live to repent their follies and indiscretions in weakness and suffering. The tortured sufferer may bear no more tale marks of ruin upon his face to betray his lost manhood. He goes to his grave a human wreck, and never tells of his sufferings for according to proper medical aid at times drives him to the verge of desperation, and it is easy prey for these vultures in human form—quack doctors—who offer false hopes of cure only to disappoint, and after robbing him of his money, plunge him into absolute despair.

No one can appreciate these horrors of lost manhood except he who has suffered them. No one can help such sufferers except he who knows a cure and has himself been restored to full manhood. A notable cure of lost manhood in an extreme case was effected in the person of George B. Wright, a music dealer and well known citizen of Marshall, Mich. Mr. Wright for years suffered the agony of lost vitality power. He saw his physical powers go from him as the result of insidious disease, until he was reduced to a condition of senility, and the best doctors in the country gave him up to die.

Like many others, he tried the various remedies offered by specialists for the treatment of weakness peculiar to men, and it was this experience that drove him to a little study and research for his own benefit.

He asserts that his physical suffering, both mentally and physically, was turned to unbounded joy in a single night through a rare combination of medicines that literally made him young again. It is the prescription of medicines that is the prescription of a life over free to any man, young or old, who feels that his ambition or the fire of ambition has left him and needs something that will brace him up and enable him to be prepared for any undertaking which may present itself.

There is no question but what in his individual case the results were just as described, and it seems quite probable that any man who believes himself to be weak may profit by sending for this free prescription. Many people wonder how he can afford to send this prescription free, but it costs him little to do so, and he feels a philanthropic interest in giving weak men an opportunity to cure themselves.

A request to G. B. Wright, music dealer, Box No. 878 Marshall, Mich., for his free prescription, will be promptly and privately complied with by return mail.

KILLED BENEATH THE WHEELS.

(Special to Telegraph.)

Sydney Mines, C. B., March 12.—Michael Young, of Little Bras d'Or, aged 24, fell between two cars at Sydney Mines today and was killed. His body was mangled beyond recognition.

Good Place to Stay Away From.

New York, March 12.—Iona Island, in the Hudson River, not far from West Point, was today selected by the Naval Board as the site for the location of the big powder magazine for the navy.

The superintendent of a children's home in Cincinnati refuses to send any children to Kentucky for adoption, because of the bad record of that state.

LATE WAR NEWS.

London, March 13.—A parliamentary paper containing the telegrams sent to the British government by the presidents of the South African republic and the Orange Free State and Great Britain's reply thereto was issued this afternoon. It first gives the telegrams sent by the two presidents to the Marquis of Salisbury as follows:

"Bloemfontein, March 5.—The blood and tears of thousands who have suffered by this war and the prospect of all moral and economic ruin wherever South Africa is now threatened make it necessary for both negotiators to ask themselves dispassionately and as in the sight of the trine God for what are they fighting and whether the aim of each justifies all this appalling misery and devastation. With this object in view and in view of the assertions of various British statesmen to the effect that his war was begun and is being carried on with the set purpose of undermining Her Majesty's authority in South Africa and of setting up an administration over all of South Africa independent of Her Majesty's government, we consider it our duty to solemnly declare that this war was undertaken solely as a defensive measure to maintain the threatened independence of the South African republic and is only continued in order to secure and maintain the incontestable independence of both republics as sovereign international states and to obtain the assurance that those of Her Majesty's subjects who have taken part with us in this war shall suffer no harm whatever in person or property. On these conditions but on these conditions alone, and we now, as in the past, desirous of seeing peace re-established in South Africa, while, if Her Majesty's government is determined to destroy the independence of the republics there is nothing left to us and to our people but to persevere to the end, in the course already begun. In spite of the overwhelming pre-eminence of the British Empire, we are confident that God, who lighteth the unextinguishable fire of love of freedom in the hearts of ourselves and our fathers, will not forsake us and will accomplish His work in us and in our descendants. We hesitate to make this declaration earlier to your excellency as we feared that as long as the advantage was always on our side and as long as our forces held defensive positions far within Her Majesty's colonies, such a declaration might hurt the feelings and honor of the British people. But now that the prestige of the British Empire may be considered to be assured by the capture of one of our forces by Her Majesty's troops and that we have thereby been forced to evacuate other positions which our forces had occupied, that diffidely is over and we can no longer hesitate to clearly inform your government and people in the sight of the whole civilized world, why we are fighting and on what conditions we are ready to restore peace."

The Marquis of Salisbury to the presidents of the South African republic and Orange Free States:—"Foreign Office, March 11.—I have the honor to acknowledge your honors' telegram dated March 5 from Bloemfontein, of which the purport is principally to demand that Her Majesty's government 'the incontestable independence' of the South African republic and Free State, 'as sovereign international states,' and to offer on these terms to bring the war to a conclusion."

"In the beginning of October last peace existed between Her Majesty and the two republics under conventions which then were in existence. "A discussion had been proceeding for some months between Her Majesty's government and the South African republic, of which the object was to obtain redress for certain very serious grievances under which the British residents in South Africa were suffering."

"In the course of these negotiations the South African republics had to the knowledge of Her Majesty's government made considerable armaments and the latter had, consequently taken steps to provide corresponding reinforcements of the British garrisons at Cape Town and in Natal."

"No infringement of the rights guaranteed by the conventions, had up to that point, taken place on the British side. Suddenly, at two days' notice, the South African republic, after issuing an insulting ultimatum, declared war upon Her Majesty, and the Orange Free State, with whom there had not even been any discussion, took a similar step. Her Majesty's dominions were immediately invaded by two republics. Siege was laid to three towns within the British frontier, a large portion of two colonies was overrun with great destruction of property and life, and the republics claimed to treat the inhabitants of extensive portions of Her Majesty's dominions as if those dominions had been annexed to one or the other of them."

"In anticipation of these operations the South African republics had been accumulating for many years past military stores on an enormous scale, which, by the character could only have been introduced for use against Great Britain."

"Your honors make some observations of a negative character upon the object with which these preparations were made. I do not think it necessary to discuss the questions you have raised. But the result of these preparations, carried on with great secrecy, has been that the British Empire has been compelled to confront an invasion which has entailed upon the Empire a costly war and the loss of thousands of precious lives. This great calamity has been the penalty Great Bri-

tain has suffered for having of recent years acquired to the existence of the two republics.

"The view of the use to which the two republics have put the position which was given them and the calamities their unprovoked attack has inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegrams by saying they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

London, March 13.—The representations made to Great Britain simply transmitted the accompanying assurances that any-Consul Adalbert Hay at Pretoria with the accompanying assurances that anything the state department could do in the interest of peace would be gladly undertaken. The well known assurance of the British government to any foreign intervention does not appear to have been doubted, and while Lord Salisbury will doubtless say he is unable to comply with the offer, he will also probably express his appreciation of the United States' efforts in behalf of humanity.

Mr. Hay and the other consuls, subsequent to Presidents Kruger and Steyn sending their peace proposals to Lord Salisbury, were asked to endorse to send the good offices of their respective governments, apparently with the view of bringing outside influence to bear upon Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer overtures. These seem to have been fruitless, except in the instance of the United States consul, whose representations to Secretary Hay were forwarded March 12 to the United States embassy in London with the instructions outlined above.

These Mr. White, the charge d'affaires, personally presented to Lord Salisbury, who received them cordially but without committing himself to any definite expression of opinion.

As the Boer overtures had already been answered to the effect that no propositions including the maintenance of the republics' independence could be considered, the presentation of the American offer was already too late but the premier, apparently, deemed it a matter of sufficient importance to put himself on record with a formal reply.

London, March 13.—In the House of Commons today Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, asked Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader and first lord of the treasury, whether in view of the numerous recent disturbances connected with peaceable meetings directed against the persons or property of individuals because of their war opinions, the government would continue to discuss the South African war, the disturbances were organized and as to what steps would be taken to prevent such occurrences in the future.

Mr. Balfour replied that he would consult with the home secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley and answer on Thursday.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, advanced Liberal, protested against Lord Salisbury's reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn. It was not a reply, he said, but a blunder. The terms of peace proposed were an injury and a disgrace to Great Britain. Turkey, he declared, might just as well have insisted upon nothing but Greece as an independent country, Greece insulted Turkey and compelled her to go to war.

Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, Conservative, remarked that the last telegram from Presidents Kruger and Steyn was even more insulting than the one which began the war.

The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced that the new 5-inch gun made here has proven very satisfactory and accurate. Col. Baden-Powell warned Commandant Snyman that, unless he disbanded and disarmed the Boer forces filling the Boer forward trenches by March 3, he (Baden-Powell) would no longer be responsible for restraining Chief Lindvise in the Se-ber district. Commandant Snyman declines to disband them.

Cape Town, Tuesday, March 13.—Addressing a public meeting here today, Sir Alfred Milner, after referring to "the dark days which we now hope are drawing to a close," eulogized the marvellous courage, patience and confidence shown by the Cape Loyalists during a season of great trial and their self sacrifice, generosity and co-operation.

He foreshadowed "better days that are surely coming when the temporary bitterness of the struggle around us has subsided."

In conclusion Sir Alfred said: "I cannot say too much in expressing my gratitude to the people of the colony who have been good enough to give their support and confidence to the governor. Yet not to me for my own sake, but for the sake of the great sovereignty and the great Empire I represent."

The national anthem was sung and Sir Alfred Milner was enthusiastically cheered.

Cape Town, March 14.—The Canadians from Victoria West proceeded to the north of the Orange River, where a Kimberley farmer who has just returned there from a trip to Barkley West, reports that the country is almost deserted. He covered a distance of 75 miles.

Cape Town, March 14.—Col. Plumer occupied Lobosai without opposition, on March 5. The Boers had retired the previous day. The railway is damaged, but can be easily repaired.

Cape Town, Tuesday evening, March 13.—General French has arrived at Bloemfontein.

Allival North, Cape Colony, by Courier to Burgersdorp, via Stormberg Junction, Tuesday, March 13.—General Brabant's forces arrived here Sunday. The Boers had retired the previous night, taking up a position four miles beyond the Orange River, where General Brabant attacked and drove them back, securing the position after a sharp engagement.

London, March 13.—The telegrams from Lelebo, Monday, March 5, via Lorenzo Marques, March 12.—Trouble is expected between Chief Qoqotqana and Chief Umlogase in British Zululand. The Boers are anxious that the chiefs should quarrel and they are prepared to support the good offices of the United States. The Zulu king, however, upholds Umlogase.

The People's Unbounded Eulogy!

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has Had an Almost Universal Endorsation as the Greatest Healer of the Most Insidious and Common Disease of the Century.

Catarrh is a Menace to the Face--The Precursor of Much Suffering and the Fore-runner of Incurable Throat and Lung Troubles.

But this Great Remedy Cures and Prevents Colds, Drives out Catarrh Germs and Frees the Whole System from the Foulness Incident to Catarrh.

No remedy yet compounded for the healing of catarrh has received the unbounded eulogy from people in high positions, socially, publicly or professionally, as Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is a specific for catarrh. It gives almost instant relief, not only in the acute forms, but chronic cases of many years' standing vanish under its persistent use. It will break up a cold in the head in almost quicker time than it takes to tell it. It is a pleasant, powerful and potent protection against the almost constant climatic changes to which this northern world is subject.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the permanent eradicator and perpetuator of this most insidious and yet common foe of humanity generally. If you intensely and constantly from catarrh are a sufferer take counsel of the thousands to whom it has been a sovereign balm--the beacon to show the way to health and the haven of health.

Mrs. J. H. Harle, of 223 Church street, Toronto, in telling of her faith in and cure by this wonderful remedy, says: "I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. For years I suffered in its worst form. I took everything I could purchase that promised me a cure, without any permanent results until I

spring broke. He saw only two or three white women since he left here. He tells of the sand storms which he describes as heavier and thicker than the snow storms at home. He points out that tobacco is a scarce article and some would be very desirable, and also writes that newspapers would be welcomed, "if even a War City." He intends to bring home some of Kruger's gold. His interesting letter also gives the information that Paradise, one of the contingent, is at Douglas, in good health.

Carleton County Court. Woodstock, March 13.—The county court opened at Upper Woodstock this morning, His Honor Judge Steyn presiding. The docket is well filled, both with criminal and civil cases. The criminal cases dealt with by the grand jury are as follows:— Queen vs. Jas. Andrews for indecent assault on Mrs. Aboud, S. B. Appley, Q. C. for crown, W. P. Jones for defendant. A true bill was found.

Queen vs. Ward Prior, indecent assault on Mrs. De. Appley, S. B. Appley, Q. C. for crown, W. P. Jones for defendant. A true bill was found.

Queen vs. Nason and Thornton for robbery, S. B. Appley, Q. C. for crown and T. M. Jones for defendant. A true bill rendered.

Queen vs. F. H. Carpenter, no bill. The first indictment taken up by the grand jury was that of Nason and Thornton for theft and resulted in a verdict of guilty. Queen vs. Prior will be taken up to-morrow.

In the case of the Queen vs. McKenzie for indecent assault no witnesses appeared for the prosecution and the prisoner was discharged.

Andrew Rut vs. E. D. McCluskey, an action for slander, was settled out of court.

Gerald Franks Ran a Bank for Six Weeks and Left with All the Funds. Chicago, March 13.—Thousands of dollars, representing the savings of scores of Italian residents of Chicago, have disappeared from the vaults of Gerald Franks' private bank.

The London police are looking for Franks, who is believed to have left the city. It was discovered yesterday that his bank, which he started six weeks ago had been thoroughly cleaned of its funds Saturday.

The matter was brought before the police today by many Italians who had put their whole fortunes in sums ranging from \$20 to \$300 in Franks' bank. The exact amount of the loss is not yet known as Franks' books were kept in Italian, but as he had hundreds of customers the sum is believed to be well up into the thousands. The missing banker came here from Philadelphia.

The Hermes is Now in Dry Dock at Bermuda. Kingston, Ja., March 13.—The British cruiser Hermes, which ten days ago, while on a voyage from here to Bermuda broke her propeller in mid-ocean and was taken to Cat Island, was towed in here today by the British cruiser Crescent, which had been despatched to her assistance. The Hermes is now undergoing repairs at the dock yard. The Crescent will proceed for Bermuda tomorrow.

The population of China is estimated at 333,000,000, and of these some 40,000 are direct descendants of Confucius, who lived 500 years before Christ. They are 70 generations removed from the founder of the Confucian religion and found the aristocracy of China.

Trials of James Kellogg Bringing to Light Some Interesting Business Methods. New York, March 13.—Samuel Keller continued his testimony today, regarding the methods of operation of the E. & D. Dean Company. When the trial of James Kellogg, indicted last March by the Grand jury for swindling, was resumed before Recorder Goff.

Yesterday Keller swore that he was promised no immunity for turning state evidence. Keller testified that on one occasion Kellogg asked him for \$500 which was to fix the postal people. Our mail was getting too big, he said, and the postal people were beginning to kick. Later, he said, Kellogg told him that \$500 was not enough, and later he asked for \$2,000 to keep things going for two weeks longer. Keller said that during the latter part of Kansas business was poor, money coming in slowly, and drafts drawn on the country were pouring in from all over the country. He then made arrangements with Theodore Myers & Company to "wash a lot of wheat." He bought and sold a million bushels simultaneously. He said Myers & Company a cheque of \$25,000 for commission and received in return from them \$24,000 in currency. Keller said he divided the \$24,000 with Kellogg. Keller told of a similar transaction the next day amounting to \$20,000.

That Chicago man who sent a cablegram of advice to Gen. Buller about crossing the Tugela now knows the value of his words, which, according to the Bill of the Postal Telegraph Company duly handed to him, \$138. The probability is that Gen. Buller will have to manage his campaign without any further cable advice.—Bangor News.

Some people have to be handled as delicately as china.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM. CROUP is the most deadly of all diseases of children. It gives very little time in which to seek remedies. A little tiredness—a cough—feverishness—stuffed coughing—and delirium—convulsions—and even at this critical moment LIFE IS SAVED if this wonderful balsam is administered. It should be always on hand and given at the first symptom but it will nearly perform miracles whenever used. 25c. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

The-Czar is Seeking to Extend His Empire Over the Rich Southern Country Now Languishing Beneath the Shah's Feeble Sway--Englsh has Reason to Fear the Persian Concessions to Russia.

People in England must be made clearly to understand that the time is not far distant when a settlement of spheres of interest between England and Russia in Persia can be brought about.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Mail thus summed up a few days ago the official policy of Russia in Persia. It is a high authority for believing that the view of the situation is absolutely correct.

Russia is playing the same game in Persia that she plays with such marvellous success in China two years ago. There is, indeed, a remarkable analogy between the two countries. Persia is rich but weak, her government despotic, her officials with few exceptions hopelessly corrupt and feeble, her people destitute, her undeveloped resources of the country enormously wealthy. It was, in fact, today.

The same in China. No railroads exist in Persia; there were no railroads in China a few years ago. The seat of the government in China and in Persia is in Northern provinces. Geographical position has, therefore, given Persia a natural advantage.

From the announcement taken from the official newspaper, the Turkestani Vedomost, which was published in the Daily Mail a few days ago, it may be gathered that British ignorance of geography and local conditions, which is a serious disadvantage, has never before been so completely exposed as it is today.

Russia, we are told, is to seize Bunder Abbas, and, on the shores of the Caspian, an admirable scheme on paper, as it is a matter of hard fact, the cost of construction of such a line could never be commensurate with either the commercial or political benefits.

From Bander Abbas, on the shores of the Caspian, to Tehran, a line will be built with Russian capital. From Tehran to Isfahan in the south, a line will be built with British capital. A railroad will be built between Isfahan and Bunder Abbas across wild mountains, steeply barren, and a vast tract of unexplored land. Can any reasonable being presume to estimate the cost of such a line, which will cost millions in order to gain remote political advantages?

When the Caspian is a railroad, it will be the way of Tehran, Hamadan, and Kermanshah, thence to Bunder Abbas, and down the Euphrates Valley to Basrah, and then along the littoral of the Persian Gulf.

A thoroughly practical alignment. Moreover, it follows a very ancient trade route, the route along which all heavy goods are at the present time conveyed from the Persian Gulf to the northern provinces of Persia.

This railway should yield handsome profits to whoever constructs it. In any case, Russia would commercially benefit to a large extent by its opening. It would give her access to the large markets within easy reach of the oil fields of Baku and the tin mines of the Caucasus.

Russia's present policy in Persia is, I understand, not to seize Bunder Abbas, but to seize the Persian Gulf. It is to secure England. It is why these stories of a railway from Isfahan to Bunder Abbas are constantly circulated. With the same object in view, the Russian government has been endeavoring to secure the Persian Gulf for itself.

Russia's enterprise in Asia are so vast that she is not likely to hazard their stability by a war-like enterprise of great risk. Doubtless value will be fully prepared at all points. A peaceful alternative, accepted these invitations, and a new era of influence in Asia is being opened.

Lord Roberts' Flag Floats Over the Building Which President Steyn Had Occupied the Night Previous--Bloemfontein Rejoices.

London, March 15, 4.50 a. m.—The first half of the campaign is over. Lord Roberts arrived at Modder River on Feb. 9. He entered Bloemfontein on March 13. Thus, in little over a month, he has effected the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the capture of General Cronje and the hoisting of the British flag in the capital of the Free State. All this has been accomplished with comparatively trifling losses. It is small wonder that he is the hero of the hour in England.

There is still no news as to the opinion of the Free State as to the occupation of the Free State as having passed out of existence and as being now one of the shadows of history. It is not doubted that there may yet be heavy fighting, but the genius of Lord Roberts is looked to for victory over all difficulties. His grim reference to the "plan" of the Free State, and the position assumed toward the republic. The fact that Mr. Fraser, late chairman of the Free State, and a member of the opposition to Mr. Steyn, came with the despatch to surrender the keys, is regarded as extremely significant of considerable difference of opinion among the Free State regarding the war.

It is said that President Kruger was Mr. Fraser on account of his sympathy with the Outlanders. The demonstrations of the Bloemfontein inhabitants are also regarded as a good augury for the future of British supremacy. It is interesting in connection with the rapid advance of Lord Roberts to learn that the Russian military attaché with the Boers, who was captured by the British, sent the following telegram to the Czar.

"I am perfectly amazed at the energy in action and the endurance of the British infantry. I need say no more." There is still no news as to the opinion of the Bloemfontein inhabitants are also regarded as a good augury for the future of British supremacy.

London, March 14.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts' despatch to the War Office announcing his occupation of Bloemfontein:—"Bloemfontein, Tuesday, March 13, 8 p. m.—By the help of God and by the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies over the presidency evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late president of the Free State. Agreed to by Mr. Melancon, a member of the late executive government, the mayor, the secretary to the late government, the landroost and other officers met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices. The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the troops a cordial welcome."

The above despatch though dated Tuesday, was not received at the war office until 7.30 p. m. Wednesday. It was made public a few minutes before 9 o'clock. The day is attributed to the field telegraph not being connected with Bloemfontein on Tuesday evening. Extensive papers were ready out on the streets at 8 o'clock. Crowds of London are singing patriotic songs and engaging in demonstrations.

London, March 15.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday evening, March 13, says:—"Bloemfontein surrendered to 10-day. It was occupied at noon. President Steyn, with a majority of the fighting burghers, has fled northward. General French was within five miles of the place at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. He sent a summons into the town, threatening to bombard unless it surrendered by four a. m. Tuesday. A white flag was hoisted Tuesday morning, and a detachment of the town council, with Mayor Kellie came out to meet Lord Roberts at Spitz Kop, five miles south of the town, making a formal surrender of the place."

London, March 15.—Lord Roberts' despatch caused a feeling of great relief. The absence of the news eagerly looked for had provoked some apprehension during the earlier part of the day, though a dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday, had been received at the war office and in the lobbies of parliament. The receipt of the news, the Queen at Windsor Castle; the Prince of Wales, at Marlborough; Lord Wolsey, at the Admiralty; and the Mayor of London, at 9 o'clock the war office was almost deserted, the public having given up hope of further news until tomorrow. The appearance of the news, however, caused great excitement along Pall Mall, at the service clubs and in the West End generally. Owing to the late hour, there were no demonstrations approaching in the remotest degree those which heralded the surrender of General Buller's army at Ladysmith.

It so happened that a torchlight procession, organized on an extensive scale for the relief of Ladysmith, had been planned for the night of Tuesday. This included a body of uniformed men representing the British field forces, the appearance of the extra editions of the evening papers created a furore of enthusiasm among the paraders, who greeted the news with cheers and the singing of the national anthem. At Windsor the news was received with much joy. The Queen commanded that it be immediately published, and she instructed her equerry at the dinner table, where Sir Alfred Milner made his acknowledgment. The demonstrators sang God Save the Queen and then paraded through the principal streets, cheering and singing patriotic songs.

Wherever Lord Roberts' despatch was read his reference to the "late" President Steyn and the "late" executive was indignantly fastened upon as highly significant. Cape Town is glad as another plot for their escape had been discovered. Cape Town, March 14.—It has just transpired that another plot had been discovered to free the Boer prisoners at Simonstown. The remarkable quantities of watermelons received by the prisoners aroused comment and an investigation discovered that compromising letters were contained in the melons, the writers planning the escape of the captives. Great satisfaction is felt here at the fact that transports with the bulk of the prisoners left for Helena tonight.

The Transvaal Capital is Not Pleased with the Refusal to Grant Peace with Independence. Pretoria, Monday, March 12 (via Lorenzo Marques, Tuesday, March 13).—Lord Salisbury's reply to President Kruger and Steyn causes bitter disappointment, and the Transvaal people are angry at the fact that the war will have to be fought to the bitter end. Others Wish They Could Sell. Lorenzo Marques, Tuesday, March 13.—Mr. Fischer, the Orange Free State secretary, and Mr. Wolmarans, of the Transvaal executive council, sailed for Europe today by the steamer Kaiser. Mr. Borden at Halifax. Halifax, March 14.—Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, and his party arrived here this evening to witness the departure of the Stratcona Horse.

MR. HAZEN'S LITTLE GALLERY PLAY FINISHED. He Bows to the Ruling of the Speaker and Withdraws His Anti-Solicitor General Bill--The Campbell Bill Sent Back.

Fredrickton, March 14.—In the house today Mr. Burchill from the standing rules and corporations committees and Mr. Wells from the municipalities committee reported. Wells committed the bill relating to the application and distribution of certain school moneys in the parish of Boteborough to the Standing Committee; Mr. Melancon committed a bill providing for the erection of an almshouse and workhouse for the maintenance of their poor; Mr. Fleming chairman. Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Burns committed a bill incorporating the Bathurst Boom Company; Mr. Burchill chairman. Mr. Hazen asked if amendments made by the corporations committee were satisfactory to all interests. Agreed to by Mr. Burns said the amendments were satisfactory to all interests. Agreed to by Mr. Burns said the amendments were satisfactory to all interests.

Mr. Robinson made his inquiry: Is it the intention of the public works department to repair and reconstruct the bridge over the Moncton river in the parish of Moncton during the coming summer, and to use the lately acquired road plant and machinery in such work? Mr. Pugsley said it was the intention of the department to give the material to the contractor for the bridge over the Moncton river in the parish of Moncton during the coming summer, and to use the lately acquired road plant and machinery in such work.

Mr. Osman gave notice of inquiry: Is it government's intention to have the bridge over the Moncton river in the parish of Moncton opened for passage of vessels during the approaching season of navigation? Mr. Pugsley gave notice of inquiry: Was the flooring for the Woodstock bridge purchased by tender or private bargain? If by tender, how many tenders were received, what was the amount of the lowest bid, and to whom was the contract awarded? Are the spikes and nails for laying the floor of said bridge purchased by tender or by private bargain? Who is the overseer and is he hired by the day? If so, at what price per day? Has the contractor claimed that the papers could not be produced?

Mr. Laforez—Judging by the importance of the matter, it is to be expected that the evidence there must be something in it which he is afraid of. Mr. Pugsley—I never heard of Mr. Donald. Mr. Laforez thought if the government were anxious for inquiry they should grant his request. He did not wish to see a subpoena too plain as would divide to the other side all the facts they wished to bring out.

Mr. Pugsley said as counsel for Premier Emerson he courted the fullest inquiry into bridges, but did not care about cost of steel roofing. The chairman, Mr. Carroll, was willing to issue a subpoena for Mr. Donald, but did not see what the roofing information he could give would have to do with bridges and would not ask for books showing cost of steel roofing. Mr. Hazen said he was not using the name of the (Emmerson) as a judge on the case and therefore could not act as counsel also as he appeared to be a party. He could, after hearing counsel for each side, express his opinion as a judge and nothing else.

Mr. Hazen contended he had a right to speak. The point he wished to make was that in 1895 when the Record Foundry Company had been paid 60 cents per pound for the steel roofing for the bridge, a roof with materials which cost only 4 cents per pound. Mr. Pugsley showed that the cost of 60 cents included the cost of erection and painting. In reply to Dr. Stockton, who asked if Dr. Pugsley was to be allowed to speak on the case, he said that the chairman said it was his intention to allow the counsel on each side some latitude as he knew that if he did not he would be accused of partiality.

Mr. Hazen appealed to the committee against the chairman's ruling but the committee by a standing vote of 4 to 2 sustained the chairman's ruling. Mr. Donald, Mr. Young, Legere and Gibson; Messrs. Hazen and Shaw. Dr. Stockton then requested that Mr. Pugsley reduce the books showing the cost of trusses, beams and girders, but the chairman could not grant this unless it was shown that such matter was used in the construction of the bridges. Dr. Stockton said that the committee would have to wait until the papers were before the committee before that was shown and he did not give assurance beforehand.

Chairman Carroll stated taking that view he would have to refuse to call for books or papers from Mr. Donald, but would subpoena him without including such papers. Mr. A. R. Wetmore, the first witness in the case, was then called and, being sworn, was examined by Dr. Stockton. He said he had been chief engineer of the public works department since 1892, and had prepared all specifications for steel and roof bridges in the province since that time. He had read Cooper's and other standard text books and his plans were somewhat along the lines laid down by these and other leading authorities. He had never read a book published by the Dominion Bridge Company, which the company claimed was an authority on such matters. He was not a member of the Canadian or American Engineers' Association. Mr. Wetmore here produced plans and specifications of the Mill Cove bridge, and also the contract of J. N. Ruddock, of Chatham, N. B., for the construction of the superstructure of this bridge. The contract was dated March 10, 1896, and by it the contract price of the superstructure was given at \$3,877. The plan was afterwards changed, throwing out the approaches and leaving a center span 63 feet in length. In the original plan there were 43,620 pounds of metal, but by this change there was a saving of 30,310 pounds of metal which Mr. Wetmore considered worth then about 2 cents per pound. This material was used on the Trueman pond bridge. By this change a saving of about \$600 had been made to the department. Continuing his evidence he said that Mr. Alfred Hanes gave certificates when the work on a bridge had been completed in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Hanes was a good practical civil engineer and could prepare plans and specifications for bridge superstructures although he had no diploma as a civil engineer.

He (Wetmore) was asked by the department to give estimates on nearly all the bridges built. The usual method was to take the weight of a bridge and figure on the rate per pound paid by the government. J. B. McManus, he said, was the contractor for the sub-structure on the Mill Cove bridge. Mr. Wetmore said he had recommended the changes mentioned to take the weight of a bridge and figure on the rate per pound paid by the government. This concluded the examination for today. The Petitioner's bridge items will be taken up tomorrow. The corporations committee had a session this morning and this evening. The morning session was only a short one, but the adjournment of the bridge committee, when they recommended the bill of the Bathurst Power Company to the house and amendments. They also recommended an act to incorporate the Tobique Manufacturing Company, Limited, with amendments, and amended the titles. At the evening session the committee on the bill to incorporate the J. B. Snowball Company, of Chatham, N. B., was also taken up. Committee will meet tomorrow morning and deal with preamble of bill. At the municipalities committee today, Ald. MacRae was heard on the bill to confirm an agreement between the city of St. John and the Imperial Dry Dock Company, of St. John. The above bill stands over till tomorrow. The amendments to the incorporation act of St. John were recommended without amendments.

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Seeds that will Flower. Why send to the United States for your FLOWER SEEDS when you can buy reliable Seeds at home. We deliver any SIX PACKETS OF SEEDS selected from our Catalogue for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Send us a portion of your order. Catalogue furnished on application.

P. E. CAMPBELL, Seedsman, Grower and Importer, No. 4 Dock Street. S. Archibald, A. E. Peters, of the Record Foundry, Moncton; Mr. Roy, of Hamilton, Ont.; Willard Kitchin and A. G. Beckwith, of Fredericton. Mr. W. J. Montreal, Joseph M. Ruddock, Chatham, N. B., and R. C. Donald, Moncton. Mr. Ruddock is to produce books showing the material and prices paid him by the department of public works or the government for supplies for bridge superstructures. Mr. Laforez also asked that Mr. Donald present books showing the material and prices paid to the I. C. R. freight shed, Halifax, by him during 1895.

A heated discussion took place between Dr. Pugsley and Stockton at this request. Dr. Pugsley claimed it was absurd; that the committee were dealing with bridge charges against Premier Emmerson, and had nothing to do with prices paid for steel roofs in Halifax. Mr. Hazen's counsel, he said, had as much right to ask the committee to deal with price of roof of the custom house in St. John or Boston. It was absurd enough to ask the committee to compare highway and railway bridges and he could see no similarity between steel roofs and iron bridges. Dr. Stockton claimed that the materials used in the construction of the steel roof was similar to that used in the construction of bridges and therefore the evidence asked for from Mr. Donald was germane to the case. He thought that while professing to court investigation, the committee were trying to cast darkness instead of light on the matter at this early stage of the proceedings.

Replying to these statements Dr. Pugsley stated that it showed how very little his learned friend (Stockton) knew about the matter. He held there was great difference between the cost of steel roofing and of highway bridge material. He could not see how it would help the committee to find the cost of a bridge if they sent for a man in Moncton to tell them what steel roofs cost. He therefore claimed that the papers could not be produced. Mr. Laforez—Judging by the importance of the matter, it is to be expected that the evidence there must be something in it which he is afraid of. Mr. Pugsley—I never heard of Mr. Donald. Mr. Laforez thought if the government were anxious for inquiry they should grant his request. He did not wish to see a subpoena too plain as would divide to the other side all the facts they wished to bring out.

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The Kingdom of the Great White Bear has reached the borders of Afghanistan; it has attained Fort Arthur, and it will, in a very few more years, be ready for all practical purposes Manchuria and Northern Persia. England protests, Russia expands. There is no reason to believe that any immediate change in Russia's past policy in Asia is contemplated.

Germany forced the Czar's hand in China; she is doing the same in Persia. The construction of the Euphrates Valley Railway has not been regarded with a friendly eye by St. Petersburg. In Northern China British and German capitalists have worked together on the best of terms, and Russia no doubt fears that the same thing may happen in Asia Minor. In her opinion, therefore, it behooves her to consolidate and strengthen her power in Northern Persia, to keep out all intruders.

The grand trunk road is now being built with British capital, to connect Bloemfontein at the head of the Orange River, with Isfahan. This will help to increase British influence in Southern Persia. But more than this is needed if we are to raise an effective obstacle to Russia's advance. A clear understanding with the Czar's government should be arrived at without delay.

Mr. George E. Foster Again Disgraces Himself and the Constituency which Elected Him. Because Premier Laurier Decides All Motions Shall Go Through in Regular Order. Ottawa, March 14.—In the house today, Sir Charles Tupper asked if the government would allow the unopposed motions to go through first. The premier said he declined to do so as his courtesy in granting the same request before had been abused. This brought Mr. Foster to his feet and he made a long harangue complaining that questions he had put had not been answered while those on the other side had. He was evidently much displeased with a number of answers showing the increase of Canadian imports under Liberal rule had been given. He was proceeding in a tone of abuse against the premier when he was called to order by the speaker. The members of the opposition began to jeer at the speaker, and Sir Charles interposed to state that he had never before heard the speaker interpose to call a member to order unless he was able to point out some specific rule that had been violated.



Bad Complexions, pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, itchy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair with irritated scalp and dandruff, red, rough hands, with itching, burning palms, shapeless nails and painful finger ends, and baby blemishes, prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, as a skin cleanser, to instantly relieve itching, inflammation, and irritation, and scabs and crusts, and CUTICURA PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A PINKET PILLS, to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin eruptions, and to restore the hair, when all else fails.

CLARKS - in this city, on the 13th inst., to the wife of C. A. Clark, a son.

MARRIAGES. TURNER-LAWRENCE - At Pettitodoc, on the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Joseph Penco, Henry Turner, of H. M. Customs, to Mrs. Mary Lawrence, daughter of Mr. W. W. Price, matchmaker and sister of Mr. J. Price, I. C. R. superintendent.

DEATHS. ALBIN - In this city, March 15th, 1900, the late James Albin, aged 80 years.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Tuesday, March 12. Schr Sower, 12, Parlo, from Boston, carrying 2000 lbs. cargo.

WOMEN WHO WORK. DR. TALMAGE SPEAKS ENCOURAGING WORDS TO THEM. THE RIGHTS OF ALL WOMEN. Faith and Trust in God Always Affords Comfort For Those Who Are Heavily Oppressed and Struggling For a Live.

REPORTS, DISASTERS, ETC. Chatham, Mass. Mar 15 - The fire in increasing rapidly from the northeast at 7 p. m. and is beginning to take a bad form.

VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN. Steamers. Arrawa, from Liverpool, March 10. Albatross, from Glasgow, March 10. Bengore Head, from Belfast, Feb 27.

BRITISH PORTS. Arrived. Adelaide, Jan 21, bqr Altona, Collins, from Port Phillip. Grenada, Mar 12, schr Eubank, Gale, from St. John.

FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived. Calta, March 8, ship Senator, Richardson. Cardbagena, Jan 24, schr Mystery, Harrison, from Barbados, and sailed 25th.

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