

FLOODS AND ICE.

Reports of Great Damage from All Along the River, on the St. Croix and in Maine.

C. P. R. Railway Bridge at Woodstock Carried Away, Also a Bridge at Milltown—Great Anxiety at Fredericton Concerning Property and the Bridges.

The sudden coming of spring after a winter unparalleled for severity of cold and depth of snow remaining on the ground, has caused a condition of affairs that falls of comparison in the meteorological history of the province. Up to the beginning of the last week there had been little or no snow weather and the ice in the rivers had remained on hard and nearly as thick as it had been during the winter.

ALONG THE C. P. R. The C. P. R. is suffering severely. The main line is still intact, no trouble having developed last night between St. John and Milltown, but the damage by ice and water on the various branch lines has been great. An immense pressure of ice forced out the two centre spans of the Maduxnaque bridge at Woodstock early yesterday afternoon.

Owing to such conditions as these, western New Brunswick, especially along the course of the St. John river, is witnessing such a freshet, accompanied by such terrific accumulations of heavy ice as is without a parallel in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Many important bridges have already been swept away and other damage to a vast extent has been done.

WOODS ROCK, N. B., April 7.—This was quite an eventful day in the history of the town. Early this morning the ice came rushing down the Maduxnaque and it was evident that Moore's mill was in danger. With increasing force the jam came on and presently the old side gave way.

At Fredericton, N. B., April 8.—The citizens of Fredericton breathe easier tonight than for several days. The ice has run out, and the bridges are intact, and but comparatively little damage has been done, and the fears entertained have been realized in but a minor part.

BRIDGE DOWN AT WOODSTOCK. WOODS ROCK, N. B., April 7.—This was quite an eventful day in the history of the town. Early this morning the ice came rushing down the Maduxnaque and it was evident that Moore's mill was in danger.

IN THE HARBOR. There was a very heavy run of ice in the harbor yesterday. The amount piled up around Navy Island was larger than has been seen for several years.

AT THE BORDER. ST. STEPHEN, N. B., April 7.—The St. Croix Valley is experiencing one of the greatest floods it has seen in recent years, the water in the river is very high and considerable damage has already resulted.

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ing just below the bridge. Yesterday the Canadian end of this boom broke away and two thousand feet started down mainline the bridge. The logs and could not withstand the pressure and was soon torn away, a part of it drifting down into the cove at St. Stephen. The Canadian end was new and has so far withstood the pressure.

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all thing tonight, but not so rapidly as during the first part of the day. The river is still rising. Trains are running, but should the river become much higher they will have to be discontinued. All the mills were about low and the logs have been cleared from the lower floors of the Worambo mill, turned, on which were five cars filled with lumber.

IN QUEBEC. MONTREAL, April 7.—Telegraphic advices received from Richmond, Quebec, announce that the business portion of that town is in the midst of a raging torrent. The ice in St. Francis river showed this morning and the water began to rise.

SCH. WENDALL BURPEE. Of St. John Wrecked and Only the Mate Saved—All the Man Who Were Drowned Lived in This City. PORTLAND, Me., April 7.—The two-masted schooner Wendall Burpee of St. John, N. B., went ashore of Cape Elizabeth about 10 o'clock this morning.

IN THE HARBOR. There was a very heavy run of ice in the harbor yesterday.

AT THE BORDER. ST. STEPHEN, N. B., April 7.—The St. Croix Valley is experiencing one of the greatest floods it has seen in recent years.

HARVEY'S NEW CLOTHING STORE.

Planks That Make Up Our Platform. Courteous treatment to all. Square dealing. No misrepresentation. All goods marked in plain figures. One price to everybody.

A confident reliance on truth and justice. A guarantee that our price shall be as low or lower than goods of same quality can be bought for elsewhere—and your money back if you want it.

J. N. HARVEY, OPERA BLOCK, 199 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

IN THE FAR EAST. Prince Chang Thinks that the Rebellion in Mongolia

is a Storm in a Tea Cup—China Able to Pay Over Twenty Million Pounds. BERLIN, April 8.—The rumors which have been current during the past few days of the outbreak of rebellion headed by General Tung Fu Shan (formerly commander of the northern army), in the province of Mongolia and Shen Si, have been absolutely authenticated.

Li Hung Chang and Prince Chang have received information on the subject which, though indefinite, proves that the court is seriously alarmed. Gen. Tung Fu Shan, according to last accounts, was about 150 miles from the court with 11,000 regular troops, all supposed to be devoted to him. The court has about the same number of soldiers at Shan Si, but it is probable that the troops of Tung Fu Shan are better drilled and better armed.

Princess Chang Thinks that the Rebellion in Mongolia is a Storm in a Tea Cup—China Able to Pay Over Twenty Million Pounds. BERLIN, April 8.—The rumors which have been current during the past few days of the outbreak of rebellion headed by General Tung Fu Shan (formerly commander of the northern army), in the province of Mongolia and Shen Si, have been absolutely authenticated.

SOUTH AFRICA. Women Anxious to Emigrate—Cool Rhodes at Kimberley and in Good Health.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A rather unexpected result has followed Chamberlain's recent speech in support of the scheme for sending women out to South Africa at the conclusion of the war, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. A enormous number of letters have been received from women eager to emigrate and reluctant to wait till hostilities are ended. One woman, who wrote to Lord Salisbury, said she was prepared to go out at once with her mother and sisters, but she indicated no national or sphere of usefulness. Another wrote to the colonial office in behalf of herself and a few other "first class lady barbers".

CAPE TOWN, April 8.—It is understood that the Gazette tomorrow will warn the colonists that acts of rebellion after April 12 will not be tried under the special law of last session but by the old common law under which rebels are punished by death or by terms of imprisonment of the court deems fit to impose. LONDON, April 8.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail wires that Cecil Rhodes, who is at Kimberley, is now in good health, having recovered from a recent slight indisposition.

The Baby Sick?

Then probably it's a cold. Babies catch cold so easily and recover so slowly. Not slowly, however, when you use Vapo-Cresoline. Then a single night is all that is necessary for a cure. You just put some Cresoline in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and place near the crib. While baby sleeps he breathes in the healing vapor. Cold loosens, inflamed membranes heal, and all trouble ceases. It's a perfect specific for whooping-cough and croup.

CHORCH'S LABASTINE. The Permanent Wall-Coating. Does not RUB OR SCRAPE off any hard surface. Coat over coat can be applied. No more washing or scraping of walls necessary. Substitutes the Sanitary Wall-Coating. Displaces Kalsomine, which decays on the wall. Equally adapted for Ornamental work and plain painting.

W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.

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Advertisement for 'The Baby Sick?' and other health products, including 'The Permanent Wall-Coating' and 'Vapo-Cresoline'.

OTTAWA LETTER.

Hon. Mr. Paterson the "Big Thunder" of the House.

Government Speakers Harped on the Race Cry—How the Tariff Tinkers Put up the Price of Spoil Threat Hon. Mr. Fisher Talks Too Often and Too Long.

OTTAWA, March 20.—Mr. Thorne has announced his intention of constructing an additional building for the accommodation of the members of the house of commons. Let us hope that the new structure will be placed as far as possible away from the present chamber, in the quiet recesses of its hallways, parliamentarians and others may be enabled to escape the thunder of "Billy" Paterson's voice. The term "Billy" is not used with any disrespect to the minister of customs, it is the way in which his colleagues and critics refer to him, as was shown in one of the letters produced in the Cook investigation. When the cabinet is mentioned it would seem that it is customary to speak of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Scott, and so on, and in the case of the minister of customs, "Billy" Paterson. Mr. Paterson, if he were a sensitive man, might resent this method adopted by his friends in their discussions in regard to himself, but he does not seem to be troubled by it, or even by serious matters, and will probably survive.

In his speech on the budget Mr. Paterson is said to have made more noise than he has on any like occasion since he has been minister of customs. Parts of his address reminded one of a railway train passing through a tunnel. It was a great and ever-increasing roar, and when he emphasized any particular part of his speech he fairly raised the roof. At one time he became pathetic, and his great sobal movements moved the chairs out of their places. If Mr. Paterson could shed tears large enough to be in keeping with his voice, he would be unquestioned. Of course there would be some danger of a flood, but some means might be taken to remedy any serious effects that might result.

It will be necessary to consider that part of the minister's speech which had reference to the increasing trade of Canada. The figures he used in that connection were made public last fall, when Mr. Paterson stumped Canada in the interests of the tariff. If the Halifax audience who listened to him on the occasion of his visit to that city, in October, had been present, they would have found that the minister of customs favored the house with almost the same address as he delivered on that occasion. Considering that he was the principal speaker on the government side, who might be expected to clear up some of the points made by the opposition, it was disappointing that he did not consent to enlighten the government in regard to the many important trade questions which are attracting so much attention at the present time. The prime minister's attention was called to the fact that our trade with the West Indies had fallen off, that the present was the acceptable time for making a closer connection with the Australasian colonies in matters of commerce; that there was every necessity for suggesting some means whereby our relations with Germany might be improved, and that foreign trade in general might be further developed by proper attention. This was a wide field of attack in one sense, but even this broad subject did not suggest anything to Mr. Paterson. Judging by his remarks, the government intends to pursue the same policy it has in the past, and this means that the West Indian trade of the maritime provinces will probably show another large decrease in the coming year. The excuse that the government is not aware of the importance of this trade cannot be urged, for the honorable the leader of the opposition, Mr. Monk, Mr. Bell of Pictou and other gentlemen referred to it in the course of their remarks, and showed conclusively that United States manufacturers were driving Canadian competition to the wall. The United States have largely increased their exports to the British West Indies during the past four years, while Canada has shipped during 1900 one million dollars worth less goods to that market than she did in 1895.

Another point that Mr. Paterson has neglected was the demand made for the relief of the conditions existing at present in some of the manufacturing centers of Canada. Mr. Kennedy on the other side of the debate placed some startling figures before the house. He had letters from prominent woolen manufacturers which showed that hundreds of men were being discharged from the woolen mills and hundreds would be discharged during the month of April. This means that these mechanics, all skilled workmen, must look elsewhere for employment. Already over fifty-woolen workers have abandoned Hopedale, and at Alberton, Peterborough and other centers mills are being reduced and the situation is dismal. But Mr. Kennedy has no hope that it will be improved. He pointed out that the minister of finance had already been approached in the matter, but that nothing had resulted from any representative action. He has been made by the woolen industry, but the minister of customs is taking good care that biscuits are well looked after. Mr. Paterson is one of the largest biscuit manufacturers in Ontario, and he succeeded in raising the duty on biscuits raised from 25 to 21-1/2 per cent. Besides this protection he gets all his raw material in this country and is able to use unskilled labor to a very large extent. On the other hand the woolen and other industries are compelled to import their raw material from abroad and employ experts, and are thus placed at a disadvantage. But it would be surprising to find that

Mr. Paterson had not looked after himself and helped others, because Sir Louis Davies frankly stated that the policy of the Laurier administration was to look after its interests without any regard to the best interests of Canada.

On the question of preferential trade Mr. Paterson almost cried. It was striking to see him flinging his knuckles against the many deeks within his reach and threatening at every moment to bring down his fist on the head of the unfortunate minister in front of him. But without noise and without the pounding, there would be little in Mr. Paterson's oratory. He professed the utmost astonishment that the opposition should support a proposition which would benefit Canadian workmen to the disadvantage of the artisans of the mother country. While he is prepared to admit that Canada pays \$2,000,000 per annum for the tariff which is covered by the preferential arrangements, he maintains that it is impossible to secure any concessions for Canadian goods in English markets. Mr. Paterson was delighted to think that the tariff delegation which attended the trade and commerce congress in London had not been able to receive the attention it anticipated at the hands of the home government. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain were quite willing to discuss the question with those who presented Canada's case, but they pointed out that they had an election, the war in South Africa, and the troubles in China to engage their attention. Under the circumstances they requested the Canadian delegates to allow the matter to stand over. This, however, Mr. Paterson is the reason why the mutually in preference is not discussed. Lord Salisbury was afraid to touch it, and the minister of customs asserts that if the gentlemen from Toronto had been present anything in that connection Lord Salisbury would have been defeated beyond a shadow of a doubt.

What childish prattle this is. Does not the minister of customs admit that the war in Africa, the Chinese war and an election are sufficient to engage the entire attention and energy of the home government? If he will just turn his attention to Canada for a moment and consider the position of his own colleagues he will find that a weak excuse must be offered for anything like the justification that Lord Salisbury and the colonial secretary used. When parliament first opened Mr. Tarte and other ministers, in replying to questions, frequently stated that certain things had not been done because the economy was not, and their hands had been tied. Now if an election can tie up the government which claims to control the winds, the rains, the sunshine, the fishes of the sea and the wealth of the mines, it surely must be admitted that two wars and an election might be expected to hamper an ordinary, every-day conservative government like that which the people of Great Britain have supported for so many years. And there does not seem to be very much reason in the noise of the minister of customs. Mr. Kemp, who was in England with the Toronto delegation, informed the house in a convincing way that England can be brought around to consider mutually in the preferential policy, and so it would seem that Mr. Paterson dodged the real issue.

Then the question of increases in expenditure was hardly touched upon at all. In 1896 the total expenditure was \$32,500,000, while in 1900 it was \$52,000,000. But Mr. Paterson, by introducing a bill to amend the receipts from the Yukon, finds that \$46,000,000 is not an increase as compared with \$38,000,000. This is marvelous bookkeeping, but it is probably as good as that which enabled Mr. Fielding to show his surplus of \$8,000,000. Mr. Paterson defended the surplus which has afforded so much relief to government supporters, yet he announced that Sir Leonard Tilley had won \$4,500,000 from the people of Canada in the years 1882 and 1883. He admitted that Sir Leonard reduced the taxation as soon as it was possible to do so, but he challenged conservatives to condemn Sir Leonard's policy. Why they should decry an arrangement which resulted in benefits to the people of the dominion is somewhat of a mystery, and it would require some further explanation from the fertile brain of Mr. Paterson to convince them of the wisdom of acting on his suggestion. If Sir Leonard "wrung" money from the people's pockets, what is Mr. Fielding doing?

But it was in his remarks about the race and religion cry that Mr. Paterson made most of his noisy proclivities. His voice was almost broken as he referred to the opposition that had been passed upon the Quebec members. Horrible to think of it, said the minister of customs. But Mr. Paterson is another man with a past, and so his arguments were turned against himself a few minutes later. When the conservative party had a majority in the province of Quebec Mr. Paterson was in the cold shades of opposition. He was, as he is now, one of the leading gits of Ontario. In those days Mr. Paterson does not seem to have held the same high regard for the members for Quebec as he expresses at the present time. Dr. Sprule reminded him that in days of yore he (Paterson) had been one of those strong minded liberals who repeatedly brought to the attention of the people of Ontario the danger of French domination. The Quebec peril was advocated by Mr. Paterson on many platforms that he spoke from, and all this was recalled to refresh his memory. Surely the opinions of such a man as this will not be accepted by those to whom they are addressed, but Mr. Paterson has the satisfaction of knowing that he has discharged an obligation to his party by making as much of the race cry as possible. If the campaign he is so ably seconding is not successful, it will not be the fault of government supporters, but let us hope that this well planned appeal to passion will meet with that fate at the hands of the people of Quebec which it so justly deserves.

OTTAWA, April 1.—The budget debate is finished after lasting exactly two weeks. It might not have been over yet, but the government whips succeeded in choking off many embryo orators, who insisted on placing their

views in Hansard for the benefit of their constituents. The debate was interesting, being participated in, as it were, by the younger men and new members who have made their appearance this session. Its outcome must have been pleasing to the opposition, for those to the left of the speaker certainly made much more impressive speeches than government supporters and conducted their attack in a most creditable manner. Borden, the leader of the opposition, replying to Sir Wilfrid Laurier early in the session, announced that if the government intended to be a business-like recourse to idleness, and setting the opposition to criticize the policy of the administration, the opposition would endeavor to be a businesslike one. Whether the government has kept its promise or not is open to question, but the opposition has certainly been business from head to heels since the house opened. Not only have they furnished almost every item of importance, but they have taken the lead in the matter of suggesting amendments to the present fiscal policy, which they consider to be in the interests of Canada. The government, on the other hand, have like recourse to idleness, and setting the opposition to criticize the policy of the honorable minister of finance. How well that challenge has been answered the public already knows.

One of the features of the budget debate was the decided effort on the part of the government, speakers to make the most of the race cry. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Wm. Paterson, Mr. Suburban, Dr. Russell, Mr. Charles Marcell, Mr. Walter Scott and others, all prominent in the government ranks, did their best to create a strife based on race and religion. But with a single exception the conservative party had not a word to say on the conservative side to resist the attack, and he did so for the purpose of showing that the government during its opposition experience was even more aggressive in this direction. The present opposition were accused of having spent the time they devoted to this useless agitation in informing the house and the country what they intended to do in many important trade matters brought to their attention. "What's the matter, are you imbeciles?" Evidently the government seem to think so, for they are, according to their own standard, a businesslike government. The opposition, far from wasting golden opportunities, used the time at their disposal to urge the government to make changes which would relieve Canadians, particularly the middle and lower classes, from the payment of heavy duties.

Among the things that the government has proposed, the most important were the reduction of the rates on postage, the preferential tariff, and the lowering of the duties on certain articles which are being more extensively imported into this country. They also engaged the attention of the house by proposing to consolidate the surplus on consolidation account. Of course all these things were mentioned as being incidents of the "tariff for revenue only." But it must not be forgotten that if the government has reduced the charges for paying duties, it has raised the rate of duty on the surplus of the post office department by other means. When we consider that the deficit in the post office department, amounting to over half a million of dollars, was made up by an additional charge on the surplus, it is a little difficult to see what the government has to congratulate itself upon. Then in the matter of preferential trade it costs Canada \$2,000,000 for her sentiment in this direction. The policy of providing markets for the products of the colonies, and closing out the handwork of our own mechanics, resulting as it did in a loss of \$2,000,000, was straightened out by taking one cent per pig from the poor man for every purchase of tobacco he made. On jewelry, silks and other luxuries Mr. Fielding's duty of considerable percentage in the duty, and the result was that the imports on these fine goods have increased. But when it comes to the workingman's tobacco and his free breakfast table, the minister of customs has no objection to a tariff. In the matter of the surplus of \$8,000,000 the government seem to have an idea that they had a pretty fair case. It almost looked as if they had blundered into something good, but in order to remove any false impressions that he had arisen in connection with the growing time policy, they borrowed about \$10,000,000 on capital account, and behold a deficit of \$2,000,000. In a few words this has been the policy of the government during its four years of life as a governing body. It is surprising anything for congratulation in it, the government should receive as much as it is possible to extend to them.

It might be well to remind the housekeeper that out of the allowance her husband makes her each week for household expenses, she paid for thread 1,000,000 more last year than she did in 1895. Spoil thread has advanced in price since 1895 just 100 per cent. The reason is that the government has tinkered with the tariff. Under the old regime spoil thread came in at a duty of 25 per cent, but thread in hanks (not spoil) came in at 12-1/2 per cent, and the difference of 12-1/2 per cent, went to the man who spoiled the thread, and that was enough for him to make a profitable living and to sell cheap thread. But the government, in their effort to maintain a firm financial standing, raised the duty on hank thread to 15 per cent, while the 25 per cent duty on spoil thread remained the same. The result of the preferential tariff, with the reduction of 33-1/3 per cent, granted to British goods, the real duty on spoil thread is 15-2/3 per cent, and on hank thread 10 per cent, or a difference of 5-2/3 per cent, now, as compared with 12-1/2 per cent, formerly. By cutting the duty in two the government closed out the man who spoiled thread in Canada or forced him into a combine. There was only one of these two courses open to the manufacturer, and he joined one of the largest combines in the world, the great English and American Trust of Spoil Thread. The result of this amalgamation was the raising of the price of thread 2-1/2 cents a spool, or to 5 cents. In some sections of the country thread is retailed at 4 cents a spool, but 5 cents prevails in most places. There-

fore the average increase in cost per spool would be about 2 cents, and as there are about 50,000,000 spools consumed in this country each year, it means that the people pay \$1,000,000 more for their thread than they did before the preferential tariff sentiment tied the hands of the present government.

With the budget over, it looks now as if the session would end of the middle of May. The government has taken Wednesday for government business, so that every day in the week will be devoted to the consideration of estimates and other matters in which the administration is interested. Of course the bill to sanction the agreement between the province of Manitoba and the Great Northern Railway will take some time to consider, but the bills have been introduced on this important question, and it is expected that they will come up before the house. Another thing that may tend to prolong the session is the neglect of the government to seriously consider any of the important measures it has to place before parliament. There is a bill introduced an Act to Amend the Dominion Election Act of 1900, and in connection with this legislation some half a dozen private bills have been introduced, but it is difficult to see how the members who have given the question consideration will have their own little measures to explain, and it is not unlikely that some days will be spent in straightening out the disastrous ballot used at the last election.

It is expected that little business will be done from now until after Easter, and that Parliament Hill will be unusually quiet for a few days. The senate has adjourned until the 10th April, and the commons commenced their Easter holidays on Thursday, which will be continued until the following Tuesday. With the approach of the "period of rest" the maritime members have already commenced to migrate, and those who live at not too distant points in the west are reported, in the example of "the wise men from the east," so that the house will be slimly attended until after the Easter eggs are disposed of. With the return of the members, however, things are expected to go with a rush, and it is now confidently expected that the 6th of May will see prorogation.

OTTAWA, April 2.—Hon. Sydney Smith, the minister of agriculture, had the honor of placing in committee the first government bill which has been introduced to the house since prorogation as a committee of the house this session. It was "An Act to provide for the marking and inspection of packages containing fruit for sale." Yesterday was the second occasion on which it was up for discussion, and after two whole days' wrangling over the bill, the house adjourned on the first of its third reading. Mr. Fisher is a man inclined to talk considerably more than he should, and so he invariably prolongs the debate on anything he brings before the house by insisting on commanding its attention a very long time. In the case of the bill, the house had occasion to hear from Mr. Fisher during the present session, and on that occasion he was so verbose that it was only by desperate efforts the opposition could induce him to conduct his business on proper lines. The incident occurred in the afternoon, had before the house a supplementary estimate providing for \$30,000 for the Paris exposition. In connection with this estimate there is an interesting little story. It seems that on the day that the estimates were placed before the house Mr. Fisher had received a large delegation from the cattle raisers of Ontario. Among the representatives of the different societies were many prominent persons from the agricultural districts. During the afternoon Mr. Fisher extended to them an invitation to be present at the reading of the bill, but will have the inspectors confine their attention to such shipments as may be necessary to determine that the law is being generally observed. The inspectors, who according to present arrangements, will number a dozen for the inspection of the packages, but will have the inspectors confine their attention to such shipments as may be necessary to determine that the law is being generally observed. The inspectors, who according to present arrangements, will number a dozen for the inspection of the packages, but will have the inspectors confine their attention to such shipments as may be necessary to determine that the law is being generally observed. The inspectors, who according to present arrangements, will number a dozen for the inspection of the packages, but will have the inspectors confine their attention to such shipments as may be necessary to determine that the law is being generally observed.

These inspectors will have the power to enter any premises and to make any examination of packages of fruit suspected of being falsely marked in violation of any of the provisions of the act, whether such packages are on the premises of the owner or any other premises, or in the possession of a railway or steamship company. The person obstructing any such inspector in the discharge of his duty will be liable to a fine not exceeding \$50, and not less than \$25, together with the cost of prosecution, or imprisonment in default of payment for a period not exceeding six months. Any person wilfully altering, effacing or obliterating wholly or partially, or causing to be altered, effaced or obliterated, any mark or number on any package, which shall have undergone inspection, shall be liable to incur a penalty of \$40. The packer who is guilty of any violation of the provisions of the act relating to the packing of fruit shall for each offence, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not more than \$1 and not less than 25 cents for each package which is packed, sold, offered, exposed, or had in possession for sale contrary to the provisions of the act, together with the cost of the prosecution. This act holds the party exposing the goods liable to any penalties in connection with the packing of goods. An objection was raised to this method of enforcing the act inasmuch as dealers might very innocently be led into the sale of improperly packed apples, but it was overruled and the law will be enforced on and after July 1st next in keeping with the original proposals of the minister of agriculture. J. D. MCKENNA.

The debate which took place on Friday and yesterday afternoons showed that something must be done if the interests of fruit growers are to be served. It was pointed out that in Manitoba and other western parts of the dominion the consumers were robbed of their money by the unscrupulous Ontario farmer, who shipped inferior fruit wrongfully marked. Mr. McCrea and several other western representatives were very strong in their denunciation of the practice carried on by the fruit packers of Ontario. Mr. Laurier from Provencher was particularly pointed in his support of the bill, and kept the house in good humor by his happy references to his own experiences in fruit buying. One part of the bill, responsible for

hours of discussion, was that section which related to the marking and grading of apples. The clauses included by Mr. Fisher in his draft provided that all apples intended for export should be marked "A No. 1 Canadian" only in such cases where the fruit consisted of well grown specimens of one variety; sound, of nearly uniform size, of good color for the variety, of normal shape, and not less than 90 per cent. free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, properly packed, and marked in a plain and indelible manner, with the minimum sizes of the fruit in inches (or fraction thereof) across the core of the fruit. Messrs. Gorley, Wade, Ross (Victoria), Kaubach and the leader of the opposition all protested against making imperative the branding of barrels "A No. 1 Canadian." It was pointed out that in Nova Scotia, shippers by careful attention to packing had established a reputation in English markets for what was known as the Nova Scotia brand of fruit. This class of fruit was claimed to be so much superior to anything grown in Ontario that the businessmen disputed anything that tended to do away with any privileges that they might enjoy at the present time. Now the term "A No. 1 Canadian" belongs to a class of goods shipped from Ontario. The western orchardists have for years past, this mark to distinguish their apples, and they are known throughout the British Isles by that trade term. Mr. Clancy and other Ontario representatives wanted this trade mark to be made a national one, but it was urged on behalf of the Nova Scotia fruit growers that if this were done Ontario would be largely a gainer, while the fruit growers of the Annapolis Valley would be made to suffer for any frauds that might be perpetrated in Ontario. After hours of discussion on this point, Mr. L. Borden by careful and close questioning ascertained that whether the clause passed or not was immaterial, as there was no intention on the part of the government to enforce it. Mr. Fisher stated that his only reason for incorporating it into the bill was to comply with the suggestions of some of the leading fruit growers' associations of Canada. Mr. Fisher, when asked just what his idea was in placing suggestions on the statutes of Canada, informed the house that it was in order to educate the public, but in the end it would have no more legal effect than if it had never been framed. The fruit growers of Nova Scotia will therefore be enabled to adhere to their policy of the past, and brand their apples as they formerly did.

The bill has a number of important provisions that can be enforced. The package containing the fruit must be closed, and for the purposes of the act the package is interpreted to mean a box or barrel. All such packages must be marked with the initials of the Christian names and the full surname and address of the packer, together with the name of the variety or varieties, and with the designation of the fruit, the face or top layer shall sell or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any apples or pears marked No. 1 extra, or by any other designation that may tend to "mislead the public as to the quality of the fruit contained in the said package. In order to provide against any deception being practised in this way, the act sets forth that the face of the barrel shall be made up of apples or pears, such that not more than 15 per cent of the fruit in the body of the package shall be inferior to the fruit in the said face or top layer.

In order to enforce the provisions of the act, inspectors will be appointed at convenient points. Their duties will be carried on in much the same manner as those discharged by the officers of the inland revenue department. The government will not attempt to enforce the inspection of all or a majority of the packages, but will have the inspectors confine their attention to such shipments as may be necessary to determine that the law is being generally observed. The inspectors, who according to present arrangements, will number a dozen for the inspection of the packages, but will have the inspectors confine their attention to such shipments as may be necessary to determine that the law is being generally observed. The inspectors, who according to present arrangements, will number a dozen for the inspection of the packages, but will have the inspectors confine their attention to such shipments as may be necessary to determine that the law is being generally observed.

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Children Cry for CASTORIA. It takes an amateur musician to detect the errors in the instruction book.

SURPRISE YOUR BEST FRIEND On wash day and every other day is SURPRISE SOAP It will give the best service; it always uniform in quality, always satisfactory. You cannot do better than have Surprise Soap always in your home. SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

MONCTON. Dwelling Burned at Lower Hillsboro—Scott Act Matters—Fishing Privileges Selling.

MONCTON, April 3.—Fire destroyed the house of Dawson P. Steeves at Lower Hillsboro on Sunday morning at an early hour. The family were aroused by the smell of smoke, and it was with difficulty that the children were rescued from the burning building. Mr. Steeves had no insurance, and as he lost all his furniture and clothing, besides the buildings, the loss is a heavy one. Alex. Mowat, the well known fishery expert of Campbellton, is disposing of his fishing privileges on the Restigouche and Metepedia rivers. The price is said to be in the vicinity of \$20,000.

The effort to get up a little diversion on Scott act account is likely to prove a failure. When ex-Officer Belyea brought his first case before Stipendiary Shay yesterday, the magistrate inquired as to his authority for proceeding. The magistrate was employed by the Law and Order League, but he could only give the name of one person as representing that organization. Then the magistrate wanted to know who would be responsible for costs in case of appeals, but no information was forthcoming. The magistrate said that as the city has a duly authorized Scott act prosecutor and the county attorney, and as no person appeared to be responsible for Belyea's action, he would not entertain the case, and accordingly dismissed it. There is still abundance of snow in this section, and the country roads are very bad, neither wagging or sliding. In the vicinity of Newcastle there is still fall of ice, and there is little sign yet of opening of navigation at Point du Chene, a warm rain and sunning being needed to take the ice out of the harbor.

Rheumatic Warped Limbs. Mrs. H. Wills, Chesley, Ont., says: "My boy was all crippled up with rheumatism. Although we doctored, he was in this way for about one year. The pain was terrible. Reading of many cases where Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills had cured rheumatism, we got a box. Before they were half gone he began to improve, and was now quite well. I am very glad to recommend them to others. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box."

CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE. Ottawa Minister Says Military Authorities are Responsible for a Young Soldier's Death.

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Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and speedy cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturer has prepared a booklet containing full particulars of the disease, and how to cure it. You can get it by sending your money back if not cured. Get it at all dealers of CHAMBERLAIN, BATES & Co. Toronto. Dr. Chase's Ointment. Some men put too much faith in systems and not enough in practical experience. Subscribe for the Semi-Weekly Sun.

LOCAL LE

Putting Bills Very Rap

The Salary of Hon the Pay of Ho

Greatly

St. John Bills and He

Succession Duties

Africa Contingent

Tweedie's Warning

Railway Charters.

FREDERICTON.

This afternoon Hon introduced a bill to of the railway from to Shediac and to ten miles of railway. Forreton, and to Francis branch.

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LOCAL LEGISLATURE

Putting Bills Through in a Very Rapid Manner.

The Salary of Hon. Mr. Labillois and the Pay of Hon. Mr. Pugsley Greatly Enlarged.

St. John Bills and How They Fared - The Succession Duties - The N. B. South Africa Contingent Fund - Hon. Mr. Tweedie's Warning to Seekers After Railway Charters.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 1.-This afternoon Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill to revive the subsidy of the railway from Cape Tormentine to Shediac and to grant a subsidy to ten miles of railway from Bristol to Forreston, and to 16 miles of the St. Francis branch.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill relating to "dangerous lunatics." He said it was to meet the case of Collins, who had been arrested in St. John, and who had assaulted and almost killed Sgt. Hildywell. He had been tried and pleaded guilty. The jail surgeon certified to the judge that Collins was insane, but the chief justice sentenced him to two years in Dorchester penitentiary. When he reached there he was found to be insane and was returned to the St. John jail. This bill was to enable him to be sent to the asylum.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to amend the Elections Act. He said that early in the session he had suggested to members that they submit to him any change they desired in the polling districts. He had received a number of suggestions and was ready to receive others. The only other important feature of the bill was that an owner of real estate, to entitle him to vote in the county where his property was situated, must be domiciled there.

Mr. Hazen—"This is one man, one vote." Hon. Mr. Pugsley—"We do not call it by so fine a name, but it will have the same effect. The only exception will be in the city and county of St. John, where the conditions are somewhat anomalous."

The bill was read a second time. Hon. Mr. Labillois submitted detailed statements in answer to enquiries by members of the opposition with respect to a number of bridges in various parts of the province.

Hon. Mr. Dunn introduced a bill amending the game act of 1899, and Mr. Barnes a bill relating to assessment for lighting purposes in Richibouctou.

Hon. Mr. Labillois said the government did not intend to press the road bill this session.

ONE MAN ONE VOTE. Mr. Hazen's notice of motion to affirm the principle of one man, one vote, was called up. He said he had never intended to make a long speech on this question or to discuss it from a partisan standpoint.

He said he was delighted to find that it would receive the support of a great many members of the house, and his friend, Mr. O'Brien of Charlotte, had agreed to second it. The principle prevails in all the states of the American Union, in New Zealand, Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia; in fact, in all the great progressive colonies.

The idea was that it was regarded as unfair that a man who did not reside in a county, and who had very little interest in it, should be able to defeat the will of the resident electors. A great deal of the wrong-doing connected with elections arose from this cause. Candidates were also put to great expense in bringing non-resident voters to the polls.

He said that the government had accepted this principle and had introduced a bill which would practically accomplish all he asked in his motion. He called, however, to see any good reason why St. John should be excepted from the operation of the bill.

He hoped that before the bill came to be discussed in committee the attorney general would amend it by striking out the exception, which applied to St. John. The legislation of this session showed how necessary it was to have an opposition, for the government had been adopting the policy of the opposition. They had adopted the views of the opposition in regard to steel bridges, also in putting all bridges up to public tender, in abandoning their legislation in the establishment of a technical school, and now they have adopted the principle of one man, one vote. Under the circumstances, he thought that it would not be proper for him to press his resolution, and so, with the consent of his seconder, he would withdraw it.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that if the motion had been passed it would have passed unanimously. The leader of the opposition assumed too much when he said he had forced the government. The government had under consideration for some time past the advisability of changing the election law in respect to non-resident voters, and this was the outcome.

Hon. Mr. Hazen—In 1893 the government voted solidly against a motion similar to this. Hon. Mr. Pugsley—"That is a long time ago."

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said this bill would have been introduced just the same if the leader of the opposition had not given this notice of motion. With regard to the technical school idea being abandoned, that was mainly due to the change of opinion of the part of the representatives of Nova Scotia. Because the government sometimes adopted a policy which was advocated by the opposition was not a reason why the government should go out and the opposition come in. When Balmain's ass spoke at it to his niece, master not to go forward because an angel stood in his path, the ass did not therefore claim to take the place of the prophet. Balmain still remained the prophet and the ass was still

an ass, so the opposition in this house would still remain the opposition.

SOUTH AFRICA CONTINGENT FUND.

Mr. Barnes read a letter which he had received from the father of a Kent county boy who had enlisted and served with the first contingent in South Africa. Because he was at McGill College when he enlisted, the John committee had refused to consider his claim to a portion of the money which was to be given to New Brunswickers in addition to their regular pay. As the New Brunswick government had given \$5,000 towards this fund, he thought that this house was the proper place to bring the matter up.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that when the \$5,000 was appropriated the government understood that it was to be given to all the N. B. young men who had enlisted. This case was not the only one where he conceived that injustice had been done. A young man who resided in Douglastown enlisted while temporarily sojourning in Amherst, and the St. John committee refused to consider his application. He thought that their action had been unjust and unfair. He had applied to them in this case, but he got very little satisfaction. He failed to see why the young man from Kent should not have received his share of the money. He would make another attempt to see the committee.

Mr. Porter and Mr. Fleming mentioned the case of a young man in Carleton Co. who had been similarly treated. Mr. Humphrey mentioned a case of a Westmorland man who enlisted in Toronto and whose bones were now in South Africa. His father, whose only support he was, had received \$500, but he hoped that if anything was to be done the name of Harry Wetmore would not be forgotten.

Mr. Hazen said the principle on which the St. John committee had acted was to pay every man who went from New Brunswick 50 cents for six months. This included the men of the permanent force, who were not all natives. They no doubt thought the proper way to obtain a correct list was to get the names of those who had enlisted in the province. Difficulties were certain to arise no matter what system they had adopted. There was the case of Sgt. Major Cox, a native of N. B., who was in South Africa when the war broke out, and who had enlisted there and greatly distinguished himself. The committee could hardly be expected to foresee and provide against such a case as that.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said he had spoken to a member of the St. John committee since the debate began, and he was happy to learn that there was a balance still on hand and that any representations made to the committee would not allow more.

Mr. Dunn said he had been treated by the committee with every courtesy.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley moved the house into committee to consider the bill relating to succession duties. The government has decided not to reduce the sum at which the succession duty applies, but to leave it at \$50,000, and to make no change in the classes relating to legacies. They adhere to the proposed reduction in cases of nephews and nieces, and also the reduction apply to grandchildren and great-grandchildren, who are put on the same footing as grandparents. The attorney general's fee is to be fixed by a judge of the supreme court not to exceed 5 per cent.

Mr. Hazen said this personal and explicit fact legislation was objectionable. While C. P. Woodman had introduced a large amount of money in this province, of which \$75,000 went to a niece in Boston. The province is entitled to 10 per cent. on legacies to nephews and nieces, and to double that sum where they reside outside of the province. It is proposed to reduce this sum by one-half, but he failed to see any reason for passing this bill. With regard to the cost of collecting, the whole sum collected since 1895 was \$107,348, of which \$1,892 had been paid for collecting, or 1.74 per cent. Why should the attorney general now propose to raise the amount to 5 per cent.? Why should we now be asked to pay the attorney general 5 per cent. for services for which his predecessors received only a little over 1.2 per cent.?

This legislation is sought for the sole object of adding to the salary of the attorney general. Last year's succession duties were \$39,523, upon which \$966 was paid for collecting. If the law now proposed had been in force the attorney general would have received \$1,976. Now the attorney general asks the house to allow him to take out of the revenues received from succession duties about \$2,000 a year, whereas we have paid less than \$1,700 in the past six years. Why insist upon forcing this proposed legislation through the house, if it is not intended solely to increase the salary of the attorney general? He had before pointed out the small amount of criminal business before the court in which the attorney general has to appear. He did not think there was any justification for voting an increase of \$2,000 a year in the salary of the attorney general, and he moved the following amendment, seconded by Mr. Shaw:

Resolved, That the speaker do not now leave the chair, but that in the opinion of this house it is not desirable nor necessary that a percentage be paid to the attorney general for settling succession duties that is a very great increase of the percentage which in the past have been paid for such services.

Mr. Pugsley believed that every member of the house and the country at large would disagree with the leader of the opposition and insist that if injustice had been done to the niece of the late Mr. Woodman, and a large sum of money unjustly exacted from her, that restitution should be made. It was nothing less than robbery to take out of the amount left to that young lady by her uncle the sum of \$15,000 in succession duties. Mr. Woodman came to this province a poor man and acquired a considerable fortune. He had felt at the time when he insisted upon the 10 per cent. succession duty being paid that it was an injustice, still that was the law. In the succession act of 1892 portions of an

estate left to nephews and nieces paid only 5 per cent. succession duties. When the act was amended in 1898 those words, "son or daughter or a brother," were stricken out, and were left out of the section, and he believed, unintentionally. The hon. Mr. White, when attorney general, had so interpreted the act that where nephews and nieces were beneficiaries of an estate he had exacted only 5 per cent. succession duty. In setting up the McBriarty estate in St. John, the attorney for the estate protested against paying 10 per cent. succession duty, and claimed that there was evidently an error in copying the act. He (Pugsley) had promised the attorney that when the act was amended, as he believed it would be when brought to the attention of the legislature, that one half of the sum taken from the estate as succession duties would be refunded to the Woodman estate was very much larger and caused a very much greater injustice. We want to impose such a duty as is equitable and fair and which do an injustice to no person. Some of the newspapers stated that the (Pugsley) was personally interested. He was not solicitor for the Woodman estate and never had been. Regarding the attorney general's fee, he was surprised that Mr. Hazen should express a great deal of confidence in the supreme court, which he had just said was a court of great confidence in the judges of the supreme court. In many of these estates the amounts to be collected are very small and entail a great deal of work upon the attorney general, who has to keep track of the estates in all parts of the province. This is sometimes very difficult to do. Where a man leaves an estate of \$50,000, the heirs very frequently try to enter the estate at \$45,000, or even \$49,000, just to see if it will be the mark where the duty will not be paid. In one estate alone, by watching a case carefully and insisting upon the province receiving all it was entitled to, he had got \$4,000 more than the solicitors of the estate had offered as a basis of settlement. The hon. member (Hazen) makes light of the duties of the attorney general, but he (Pugsley) found them very onerous. He was willing to leave it to his colleagues to say if he had neglected the duties or shirked the duties of his position.

Mr. Allen concurred with every word just uttered by Dr. Pugsley. He had received a communication from a gentleman interested in settling an estate, asking his opinion upon section 3, and had to admit the section was impracticable. In the present case he was outrageous, and if the government had not introduced an amendment to the act he would have taken that step himself. The attorney general received only former remuneration, and he had had confidence in the government. If the one-half per cent. was all that ought to be paid the courts would not allow more.

Mr. Fleming did not think it was proper to take a large sum of money from the province and give it to the attorney general. It now seemed strange to him that the hon. member, talking about the "iniquitous" and "outrageous" legislation, when that act had been passed by the minister general, and supported the present attorney general was a most ingenious gentleman, and when he introduced this bill he had the amount fixed at 5 per cent. for collecting succession duties; now he admits the attorney general's fee is 5 per cent. He knows that when he goes before court with a claim of 5 per cent. the judge will allow his claim, and he thinks he can shift the responsibility from himself. This bill was introduced to add to the salary of the attorney general. It is not right to add to the charges of government. An attempt should be made to reduce them.

Mr. Tweedie said that the leader of the opposition had been speaking of a meeting on the attorney general. He knew something about the trouble it was to collect the money, but he had not done so for four months he had that work to do, and he would not take five per cent. and do the work. He had been paid \$2,000 last year for settling succession duties he would not have been over \$1,000 for the year. He had been told it was absurd to contend that settling succession duties is a heavy work. He believed the present bill to be reasonable and fair. The amendment proposed by the hon. member was the same vote reversed, and the bill was referred to committee of the whole. Mr. Porter in the EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Humphrey objected to the attorney general receiving five per cent., as he was already well remunerated. Last year he had received \$2,000, and he would be made 2 1/2 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley explained that this total included large items earned before he became attorney general. The proposal to reduce the percentage was in the interest of the country, that to keep the law as it stood.

Hon. Mr. Shaw said that it was a violation of the independence of parliament for any member to receive remuneration for services rendered by the legislature. He was constantly disregarding in favor of legal gentlemen in the province. He was a heavy accord with the amendment of Mr. Humphrey.

The section was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said he had referred the other day to an error which had been made in the award of the arbitrators in the East-Extension case, which involved \$7,000. The arbitrators had met at Ottawa today to revise their decision, and he had just received a telegram announcing that the \$7,000 additional had been awarded the province.

The bill authorizing the town of Chatham to issue debentures to pay for their electric light plant was agreed to in committee. The bill making changes in the composition of the town council of Chatham was also agreed to in committee, as was the bill for the better prevention of contagious diseases in St. John, Mr. Shaw explaining that it was a very great increase of the limits in St. John which in the past have been paid for such services.

The bill to enable the city of St. John to support bath, heat and power was introduced in committee and was agreed to, the sections giving the city power to operate a street railway.

Hon. Mr. Burchell reported that the corporations committee had reported on the Grand Falls Water Power and Steam Co., and had agreed upon a new bill.

Mr. Pugsley said he had received a telegram from the common council of St. John, asking that the bill to amend the common council to grant aid to the Parks Cotton Mill be introduced. He introduced a bill to amend the common council to increase the salary of the commissioner for agriculture from \$1,200 to \$1,700.

Today we had largely increased the salary of the attorney general, and now Mr. Tweedie had asked to increase the salary of the commissioner for agriculture by \$500. This government was to incorporate the Canada Coal and Railway Co. was agreed to after Hon. Mr. Tweedie had stated that it after this session any railroad company wanted a char-

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OUR METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS. We wish to secure the services of families to do knitting for us in their homes. Our method is the same as adopted in England. We are the introducers of this plan and the largest knitting concern in Canada. After long experience, we have been able to produce an automatic machine which is simple enough for any one to use.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER COMPANY. We furnish our workers all the materials, yarn, etc., free, and everything that is necessary for the work. We are furnishing the materials only for the exclusive use of those desiring to take employment with us, who must in order to become a member, send us this Contract Order Form properly filled in, and at least one good reference, and remittance accordingly, to give us the necessary assurance of the reliability of the person who is engaged from time to time will not be wasted or misappropriated.

Government has two more related members than that of Nova Scotia. Following bills were agreed to: Bill providing that for the school term ending June 23 the poll tax shall be \$1. Bill to amend the act relating to dangerous lunatics. Bill to make a close season for partridge in Albert Co. from Sept. 15, 1914, to Sept. 15, 1915. Bill amending the supreme court act so that unfilled business in the divorce court before a judge who has died or removed from the province may be continued before another judge. Bill authorizing St. John city to supply water to Lancaster, the additional section imposing a penalty of \$30 on persons polluting the waters of Spruce Lake being defeated. Bill to enable St. John to aid any company that may be organized for the purpose of building in that city, with a clause forbidding the company from manufacturing machinery or other articles for sale, and a clause preventing non-residents from appealing to the county court judge against their assessments, and the bill authorizing an additional assessment in St. John for the free public library was withdrawn.

The bill to amend Mr. Mullin of Stanley to solemnize marriage was rejected on recommendation of the law committee. Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill empowering St. John to exempt the Wm. Parks Co. from taxation. The special committee to which was referred the act to provide district courts re-ferred to had agreed to the same amendments.

Bill to incorporate the Canada Coal and Railway Co. was agreed to after Hon. Mr. Tweedie had stated that it after this session any railroad company wanted a char-

references as to our honesty and integrity, we must ask you to do the same, in order that we may know with whom we are dealing. We have, in as brief a manner as possible, endeavored to show you what our work is, and we simply say as to the machine, it is just what we represent it to be, and will positively do everything we claim, if it or refund the money. Each machine, securely packed with an outfit, is set up for work, thoroughly tested, and a sock or stocking partially knitted before boxing and shipping. Should you decide to engage with us, it will be necessary to send us Cash Contract Order Form, properly signed by you, and at least one good reference, together with the remittance, accordingly, in respect of which we will forward machine and outfit ready to commence work.

GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO., 37 Melinda Street, Toronto. Our References: Express Companies, Banks, or Toronto Business Houses. If you wish to examine the machine and see the material before sending for the work, you can do so by sending \$3.00 as a guarantee of good faith, and to defray expense of shipping, and we will send everything to your address, and you may return the amount in twelve dollars to pay the agent and 25 cents for the return charges on the money to us. We are so frequently and unnecessarily asked if one can learn to knit without a teacher. We say: Yes! It requires no teacher; any amount of ordinary intelligence which can read the Instruction Guide can learn to knit at once.

ORDER FORM. \$15.00 Cash Contract Order Form. The Glasgow Woollen Co., 37 Melinda St., Toronto. I desire to do the work as described in this advertisement, and enclose \$15 to pay for one Automatic Knitting Machine, together with material, instructions, and everything necessary for the same to be sent to me by Express, CHARGES PREPAID. It is understood and agreed that any time after I have done an order form, and received the machine, price, I will take back the machine and outfit, and after deducting therefrom the amount paid for the machine, I will refund the balance. Sender or head of family (if possible) must sign here.

Name _____ Street _____ P. O. _____ County _____ Province _____ Nearest Express Office is at _____ For reference I name the following person: _____

GOT HIS SIGHT AT 30. Man Blind from Birth Given His Sight by SKILLFUL Surgeon. ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 3.—A remarkable operation has just been crowned with success at University Hospital. Charles Bacon, 32 years of age, who has been blind from birth, has had his sight perfectly restored by one of the hospital surgeons. The affliction was congenital covering over the pupils. Several weeks ago one eye was operated upon. An opening was made just below the obstruct covering, and an artificial pupil made. The other eye was treated in the same manner, and both are now strong and in good condition. Bacon is a graduate of the Lansing School for the Blind. During the time he was in the school he learned the profession of piano tuning, and he will follow this for a livelihood.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. Rev. George M. Young, Methodist, of Charlottetown, formerly assistant pastor of the Centenary, has obtained leave of absence to attend the ecumenical council, London.

ADVERTISING RATES. \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

Special contracts made for time advertisements. Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 10, 1901.

THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

The London Economist does not see that the United States Steel Corporation is likely to cut prices after the fashion predicted by the alarmists.

The evidence in the H. H. Cook case included some interesting letters from Mr. Cook to the minister. The premier's counsel, Mr. Blake, offered in evidence a letter from Mr. Cook to Sir Wilfrid, of which the following is an extract.

As for myself, I have spent several small fortunes in politics, never striking the best light or the most laborious toil for one last twenty-five years.

MR. COOK'S PREVIOUS CONTRIBUTIONS. The evidence in the H. H. Cook case included some interesting letters from Mr. Cook to the minister.

HELD THE CENSUS MAN. The chief census commissioner has not made an appeal to the English-speaking Canadians to give full information to the enumerators.

The report of the supervisor of the Halifax schools deals with the use of tobacco among the school-boys.

The number who have used tobacco at any time... Those who use it occasionally now... Those who use it habitually.

As there are 4,000 boys in the Halifax schools the supervisor's estimate assumes that five out of eight have used tobacco, and that three out of eight use it occasionally.

A CURLEUR'S SUNDAY EVENING RE-FLECTION. (The following is taken from the Halifax Courier Annual, and is from the pen of the late R. Burns Berg, grand-nephew of Robert Curlew.)

Companions in the roaring game, Dear brethren of the broom, Life here is but a long bonspiel, Frae cradle to the tomb.

And on the "pebbles" in our turn We each man tak' our stand, And try to "draw" straight up the lead, Wi' firm and steady hand.

For ye beside us if we swerved, O'er far to either side, Or ye admit "the boggy score," Or "toorra's" fool should side.

And should we get a worthy shot Within the "smag" shag, And when our "guard" and "slee-gard," For baith, we'll hand, or want.

To "close up this port" by which Our foe us "out may rin," Or, by some wily, "rogue," May "win" the "game" we win.

What matter, then, the "crab," "trab," The "score" could be withdrif, If but the Master-Skip could say, "Ye've done the best ye could."

LORD STRATHCONA HONORED. Duke of Argyll Praised His Wonderful "Patriotic Effort at Imperial Institute Meeting."

NEW YORK, April 9.—The correspondent of the Tribune in London says: Last night at the Imperial Institute...

MOST OF US ARE "LOPSIDED." "Most people are lopsided," said a photographer the other day.

MR. FOSTER AND THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM. Some valued contemporaries are entertaining themselves by stating that Mr. Foster is no longer a prohibitionist.

WE FREELY ACKNOWLEDGE that much of our present standing and reputation is owing to the character and ability of the students of whom it has been our good fortune to have had the training.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES. S. KERR & SON. The report of the supervisor of the Halifax schools deals with the use of tobacco among the school-boys.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. DIGBY, April 3.—The first of the annual meetings of the Teachers' Institute for Digby and Annapolis counties was held here today in the Academy Hall.

The Hantsport Advance has changed hands, and Stanley A. Marchant is the present proprietor. It is a newsy sheet.

The sudden death took place from paralysis on Thursday last of Mrs. Brock, wife of Canon Brock, the former rector of this parish. They were in Kentville.

James Donaldson Died Suddenly in a House Off Duke Street. The remains of James Donaldson lie in the morgue on King street east.

FOUND DEAD. The remains of James Donaldson lie in the morgue on King street east, and Coroner Berryman has not yet decided whether an inquiry is necessary relative to the circumstances under which he died.

DIGBY, April 4.—The second meeting of the Hantsport Teachers' Institute was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the school of the Rev. Mr. Berryman.

At the beginning of the evening session a question box was presented, and was spent by the teachers in asking and discussing difficult questions bearing on school work.

The Thursday morning session began with a very interesting and instructive lesson on the subject of "The History of the County of Digby," given by Mr. H. B. Rogers.

"JUST LIKE PAPA." Children Glad to Have Their Coffee Like Their Parents. More than any of the old folks realize, the little folks at the table like to have their drink the same as their Father and Mother.

CONFIRMED BY PINKERTON. The Recovery of the Gainsborough Picture is True to His Personal Knowledge.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Robert Pinkerton, one of the chiefs of the detective agency created with the name of Pinkerton,

Some years ago I tried a package of Postum and did not like it, but I know now that it was because I did not make it right. It is easy to make good Postum if the simple directions are followed.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., March 30.—Frank Rowell, who has been in the summer hotel business here for several years, having rented Acadia Seminary for that purpose, has begun the erection of a building of his own on the vacant lot on Acadia street fronting the school building.

OTTAWA. Conservative Member Elect for North Bruce to Be Introduced Today. Eight Steamships Will Be Chartered to Carry Hay from St. John to South Africa.

OTTAWA, April 8.—Mr. Halliday, the conservative member elected for North Bruce, will be introduced in the commons tomorrow.

HALIFAX. HALIFAX, N. S., April 8.—George Wood, an elder in the Park Street Presbyterian church, was elected inspector by the city council to-night in place of H. H. Banks, who has had the position for some years.

CITY

Recent Events Around Together With from Correspondence Exchange

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN, of the name of the paper, of the office of the office.

The port of Ban gation after being Says the Month latest edict of fas shoe must go.

The buildings conducted by the at Waterford for is offered for sale.

Soh. Daisy Linden been purchased by and others of Dig Mahone Bay in 189

JUST CUR The Gold Cure, write a once for treatise to Eliza

Miss Mary T. Joy, trained profession New York, has as the mother of the borough.

S. Stewart Webb, ton's most prominent last Friday of aged 30. He was a Pythian.

The Crown, last hunting license of J. E. M. McLeod and his family to As a matter of fact reach \$600

It is expected that J. E. M. McLeod and his family to As a matter of fact reach \$600

The latest addition wick, journal, is a monthly paper, the Rev. A. J. Prichard, at Wilson's Beach, interest of the Free

Dr. W. A. Freeman drove to Aboumas successfully, Optician, Blanc, merchant, of this kind in that town with success.

A Monotonous deep Saturday, stated Inspector A. W. Beaudry, with intent to be admitted for trial at the county court.

Referring to the Thomas Brundage Gloucester, Mass., "Deceased was the Brundage, the owner of Boston, friends in this city

Says Friday's City we go to press, we pointing a revolver street, a skeleton between this attitude toward the time in this building

While the new Ferry Point bridge has been a tractor, Thos. Gillett all who wish to be expected the draw and the bridge road two weeks.

The death occurred B., on March 28th, Robinson, aged 32, suffering illness. Mrs. J. in St. John and the late Thomas F. five daughters, one sister are left to

A Pill that can cure for Constipation is BRANCH'S STOMACH PILLS. Send 10c. Co., Ltd., Woodstock sample box. Small quantity vegetable. A bottle at dealers.

We are for our customer quality. T value when Our about comp New Dress Wrappers Shirts Wa Skirts Prints, Gingham Wool cash prices SHARP &

OTTAWA, April 8.—Mr. Halliday, the conservative member elected for North Bruce, will be introduced in the commons tomorrow.

BOSTON LETTER

Recent Deaths of Several Former Provincialists.

Spring Lumber Trade Opening Up Well—Fish Business Dull With Importers and Wholesalers.

BOSTON, April 4.—Now that the officials of the United States weather bureau are convinced that there will be no further snowfall in this vicinity this season, they are comparing the record of the past winter with that of other years. While the snowfall in some parts of the province is said to have been the heaviest for nearly 40 years, the fall in southern and middle New England has been the highest that has been recorded since 1866. The total precipitation in the form of snow for the winter was in some places hardly more than two feet. In Boston, there was not a single storm that was really severe, while there were not as many snow storms as there are days in a week.

Boston is looking forward with unusual interest to the great justice convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the world, which is to be held here June 11 to 16. Canada and Great Britain will be represented by large delegations, included in which will be many prominent men. Probably the most eminent man from Canada will be Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. Among other Canadians expected are D. A. Budge, secretary of the Montreal convention, H. B. Ames, ex-president of the Montreal Y. M. C. A., Hon. S. H. Blake, the well-known Toronto lawyer, Frank E. Brady, secretary of the Toronto association, and also representatives from St. John, Halifax, Moncton, Charlottetown, and many of the towns and cities of the upper provinces and western Canada.

Lord Strathcona will be chairman of the Canadian delegation. It was rumored at one time that Lord Roberts would be one of the delegates from Great Britain, but this is not considered at all likely.

A recent issue of the New England Sportsman devoted considerable attention to the moose and caribou sections of New Brunswick. In it are mentioned the names of several well-known old hunters of the province, including Philip Seikie, the old war hero of Montreal, who distinguished himself at the Boston sportsman's show here a few years ago by getting lost. A full description is given of the giant caribou shot on Nov. 13, 1888, by C. F. Riordan, between North Branch, Sebago and South Branch, Northwest Miramichi.

Rev. H. F. Adams of the First Baptist Church, Truro, preached last Sunday at the Pleasant St. Baptist church, Worcester. Rev. Mr. Adams is an Englishman, coming out to Halifax as pastor of the First Baptist church of that city ten years ago. Later he removed to Truro.

J. P. Hughes of Charlottetown jumped into the Charles River, Wednesday afternoon, in an apparent attempt to commit suicide. He was rescued by a policeman. He had \$100 in money and a watch, but said he had no friends and was disgusted with life. He is in the city prison and will be examined as to his sanity.

Lieut. James J. Lipssett of the Somerville fire department, formerly of Cape Breton, was thrown from his engine by colliding with an electric car on Tuesday last, and killed. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lipssett still reside in Cape Breton. He was 35 years of age. The policeman of the electric car is under arrest.

The following deaths of former provincialists are announced: In Roxbury, March 31, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Butler, wife of Richard E. Butler, formerly of St. John; in Brighton, April 2, Joseph M. Carberry, aged 33 years, formerly of St. John; in this city, March 27, Ellen Todd, late of St. John; in Charlottetown, April 2, Mrs. Mary Howe, aged 77 years, formerly of St. John; in Canton, April 1, Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, aged 76 years, native of Colchester Co., N. S.; in Cambridge, March 29, Mrs. Catherine McIlkiss, aged 73 years, native of St. John; in Northport, March 29, Mrs. Obed Schofield, formerly of Port Williams, N. S., whose infant occurred in Arlington, March 28, Joseph McDermott, aged 73 years, formerly of Halifax.

The following visitors from the provinces were in Boston recently: G. C. Evans, W. S. Fisher and Mrs. Fisher, R. D. Nixon and Mrs. Nixon, S. McMillan, St. John, F. C. Ward and Mrs. Wade, Yarmouth; Miss Ethel Shand, Windsor; W. Robertson, C. H. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell, A. J. McIntosh, Halifax; F. W. Steadman, Kentville.

James Stewart, who with his brother John of Whitman, Mass., was found overcome by gas in his room in the boarding house of Mrs. Annie Healy at Providence, R. I., on the morning of March 23, died Tuesday afternoon at the Rhode Island hospital. The body was prepared for shipment to his father, Angus Stewart of Antigonish, N. S. James Stewart went to Providence two years ago, from Brockton. He had worked for some time in Massachusetts. His brother John worked in Whitman as a hotelier, and a third brother, Dunlop C. Stewart, is employed in Brockton. When the two men were found in the room, John, who was at first supposed to be in his pockets to be Duncan, was dead. James had been expected to die for several days.

The manager of the Boston American league is much pleased with McLean, who formerly played at St. John. The boys are now at Charlotteville, N. C., practicing. The season will open about April 15.

The spring lumber trade has begun, with every indication of millmen and dealers doing a good season's business. Only a few of the mills are saving, and consequently the market on schedules is remarkably firm. While \$17 is quoted for frames for forward delivery, it is also certain that immediate delivery could not be had for that, and that full \$18 would have to be paid. Random spruce is 50 cents higher. Quotations are firm at \$18 and 19 for 10 and 12 in. dimensions; \$17 to

THIN CHILD

If a child is thin, let him take a little of Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

Some children like it too well; begin with a little. A half- or quarter-teaspoonful is enough at first, if the stomach is weak; but increase, as you find the stomach will bear.

The effect is: the little one takes on strength; gets hungry; eats and is happy; gets fat—he ought to be fat—and gets healthy.

We'll send you a little to try it if you like. SCOTT'S EMULSION, Chemists, Toronto.

17.50 for 3 in. and under; \$17.50 to 18 for 10 to 12 in. random lengths, 10 feet and up; merchantable boards, \$15 to 16. Laths are very firm at \$2.00 to 3 for 1.5-3 in. and \$2.50 to 2.75 for 1.1-2 in.

The fish trade, while firm in retail hands, is dull among importers and wholesalers. Codfish continues firm at higher prices. For large dry firm \$5.50 to 5.75 is asked, \$5 to 5.25 for medium, \$5 to 5.25 for large, \$4.50 for medium and \$4 to 4.50 for large shore and Georges. Barrel herring are quiet at \$5.50 to 7 for large N. S. split and \$5.00 to 6 for medium. Live lobsters are more plentiful and are marked at 16c and boiled at 14c.

CANNIBALISM AT SEA.

Terrible Story of Suffering Told by Survivors of Wrecked Nova Scotia Bark.

Friday's New York Herald states: A cablegram from Singapore states that Bark Angola, Capt. Crocker, from Manila Oct. 11 for Singapore, has been totally lost on a reef on the high seas. Two men saved and landed at Singapore Oct. 15 (so reported). The Angola was undergoing repairs at Singapore before proceeding to Newcastle, N. S. W., to load for the Philippines. (The Angola was a vessel of 1672 tons register, was built at Avonmouth in 1880 and was owned by W. H. Mosher of that place. She visited several occasions, and her commander, Capt. Crocker, was well known here.)

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, April 8.—The Singapore correspondent of the Daily Express wires a ghastly story of cannibalism at sea, brought to Singapore by two survivors on the Nova Scotia bark Angola, wrecked within six days' sail from Manila, October 23 last. The correspondent says:

"The survivors, Johnson, a Swede, and Martindale, a Spaniard, assert that the Angola struck a reef. Two rafts were built. The latter, bearing five men, disappeared. The latter, with twelve, drifted for forty days. The sailors ate biscuits, seaweed and finally their boots.

"On the twenty-fifth day two became insane and killed themselves. On the twenty-sixth a Frenchman killed the mate with an axe, drank his blood and tried to eat his brains, but was prevented by others. Next day the Frenchman was killed while attempting to murder the captain. The survivors, all of whom were now insane, ate the Frenchman's body.

"Cannibalism continued until only Johnson and Martindale remained. On the forty-second day the raft stranded on Subi or Plat Island, in the Natuna Group (northwest of Borneo). Johnson and Martindale were awfully emaciated. Friendly Malays sent them by junk to Singapore."

Now I Feel Real Well.

Mr. W. H. LaBlanc, Bonfield, Ont., writes: "I was once a sufferer from catarrh, and while using Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure I was recommended to use also Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The latter was used and I was too weak to do a day's work when I began using it, and now am strong and healthy, and feel real well. I am perfectly sure that anyone who uses Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will believe as I do, that it is the best strengthener and restorative obtainable."

ENORMOUS PULP MILL.

QUEBEC, April 8.—Negotiations have just been completed between the Quebec millmen and a party of New York capitalists by which the recent acquisition by the latter of the marvelous water power of Saguenay, better known as the Grand Discharge of Lake St. John, will be operated the largest pulp mill in the world. The water power that can here be utilized is practically unlimited, and capitalists interested in the project, who will commence operations this spring, have decided to invest four to five million dollars in the undertaking. The mills they purpose to erect upon Grand Discharge are to be much more than double the capacity of those at Grand Mere, which are principally controlled by General Alger and Sir William Van Horne and their heirs. The latter have 24 grinders. The other will have 40 and will turn out 600 tons of wet pulp, or thirty carloads daily.

TRURO PASTOR RESIGNS.

TRURO, April 6.—A telegram has been received from Rev. H. F. Adams, pastor of the First Baptist church, who is now in Chelsea, Mass., tendering his resignation. It was received the last of July. The resignation was received while the prayer meeting was in session and was accepted by the congregation thus assembled. Mr. Adams will accept the pastorate of a Worcester, Mass., Baptist church.

CAPTAIN DROWNED.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 8.—A cable message received by W. L. Lovitt, of Yarmouth, owner of the four-masted barkentine Reform, announces her arrival at Buenos Ayres, and that Capt. Ross was washed overboard and drowned during the passage. Mrs. Ross accompanied him on the voyage and will return by steamer. The Reform is in charge of the mate.

HAMPTON.

On Trial for Disturbing Salvation Army Meetings.

Sprague's Remains Will Be Brought Home for Interment—Funeral of the Late Mrs. T. G. Barnes.

HAMPTON, Kings Co., April 4.—The remains of Mrs. T. G. Barnes were taken to the burial place in Hampton cemetery on Tuesday afternoon, 2nd inst., and laid away in the family lot beside her husband and daughter. The attendance at the funeral was very large, and the services were conducted by the Rev. Wm. Lodge, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Duke, and a choir of mixed voices, were both solemn and impressive. Quite a number of ladies went to the grave, thereby displaying their affection for the deceased and their sympathy with the family. T. W. Williams desires on behalf of the sorrowing family to express their sincere thanks to all the friends, whose kind presence and condolence have been a solace and support in their sad bereavement.

The remains of Fred W. Sprague, son of the Rev. Howard Sprague, D.D., who died at Calgary a few days ago, will be brought here by his father on Monday next, and the interment will take place in the Hampton cemetery on the arrival of the Rev. P. H. Williams from the west. His mother will reach here on Saturday and make the final arrangements.

The April term of the Kings county court opened on Tuesday at 9 a. m., before Judge Wedderburn. There was neither criminal nor civil case on the docket, and the attendance was confined to the judge, the clerk, Ora P. King, the sheriff, and R. LeB. Tweedle, K. C. The latter submitted the petition and affidavits for the issue of naturalization papers to Bradford C. Williams of Bloomfield, an alien. There was some discussion as to whether the papers should issue under the name of the defendant, but the judge directed the clerk to issue the papers under the former, after which the court adjourned sine die.

In the probate court here this morning, before Judge Gilbert, the will of the late Sec. C. C. O'Brien, deceased, was proved, and the petition of Ruth Ines McLeod, the widow and sole executrix, for letters testamentary thereupon, was granted. The estate is wholly personal and is valued at \$2,700.88. J. Arthur Freeze, executor.

Today before Henry F. J. P., the inquiry into the complaint of Maggie Melkie, Lieutenant in the Salvation Army, and in charge of the army services in the Orange hall, against William Mitchell, Joseph Mitchell, Edward Todd, Travis Mitchell, William Smith, Harry Knox, James Ross and John Smith, for rude and indecent behavior while attending the army services here on Orange hall, on Monday day, March 26th last past, was opened by F. M. Sprout, for the complainant. Mr. Sprout in opening the case referred to the enormity of the offense charged, and the severe penalties provided by the Criminal Code against any person convicted of disturbing or interrupting public religious worship. He rehearsed the circumstances which he intended to prove against the parties charged, and took exception to the examination of Samuel Durant. Miss Melkie, being sworn, stated that since entering upon her charge here, the defendant and the others charged had been almost regular attendants at the meetings of the army, and frequently disturbed the proceedings by talking, laughing and other noises, which greatly interfered with the service. This would go on during singing, prayer, and indeed every part of the meeting, and though often spoken to and admonished to a more consistent behavior, gave no heed. On the evening of Sunday, March 24th, the defendant and the others charged were present, and laughed and talked in their usual disorderly manner, and some one else did not know who, placed cayenne pepper on the hot stove, which filled the hall with its fumes, so that the meeting had to be broken up, the defendants acting in the most disorderly manner.

Durant was asked if he wished to cross-examine Lieut. Melkie, and replied that he did not, as he realized that in the face of the sworn evidence of Miss Melkie it would be useless to say anything. He did wish, however, to say that he never went to the meetings of the Salvation Army with any intention of disturbing or interrupting the service.

Heber Hodgson, sworn, named a tumbler, who was present at the meetings on March 24th besides the defendants. He saw no one making any noise until something was put on the stove. Did not know who put it there; nor had he ever told anyone that he knew. Did not know what was put on the stove.

Mr. Sprout then moved to amend the information so as to read: "Did, between the 15th day of February and March 24th, A. D. 1901, wilfully disturb, interrupt and disrupt an assemblage of persons met for religious worship, by making a noise within the place of such meeting." This being allowed by the court, the defendant, Durant, was stood aside until other witnesses could be subpoenaed. The information against William Smith was then taken up, and Miss Melkie repeated her testimony. In reply to the defendant she said he had been sitting on a bench with others, and she had spoken to and cautioned them all more than once.

"At this stage adjournment was had till 2 p. m. On reopening of court, R. LeB. Tweedle, K. C., appeared on behalf of the accused, and at once raised objections on the ground that an information against several defendants can not be used in this case on a separate trial; that this is not a court of record, and the entire proceedings to give this court jurisdiction must appear in each case; that the information has not been amended, nor has any reason been shown why it should be amended; if the information is allowed to be

"Out of Sorts."

How frequently at this season of the year you hear the expression "I'm feeling a little out of sorts." That's the Spring feeling. The long winter months, with close in-door confinement, have left you feeling tired and jaded. The appetite is poor; there is a feeling of "laziness" in the morning; perhaps occasional headaches, or may be twinges of rheumatism. The weather is changeable and you take cold easily. You are not sick, but you do feel dull, languid and run down. What you need to put you right--to brighten you up--is a tonic, and the world over there is no tonic that can equal



Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

These pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world, simply because no other medicine has made so many tired and despondent people feel bright, active and strong. Neighbors tell each other of the benefits they have derived from this medicine--the greatest of all recommendations.

Mr. Robert Lee, New Westminster, B.C., writes:—"Before I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills my blood was in a very impure state, and as a result pimples, which were very itchy, broke out on my body. To make my condition even worse I was attacked with rheumatism in the knee joints, which at times gave me great pain. I tried several medicines but they did not help me, and then my wife insisted that I should try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am now very glad that I followed her advice, for after using a half dozen boxes I was fully cured, and not only had the rheumatism disappear, but also the pimples that had been such a source of annoyance. You may be sure I am grateful for what the pills have done for me, and always speak a good word for them when opportunity offers."

It's a waste of money to experiment with other so-called tonics--weak, catch-penny imitations of this sterling medicine. Get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around the box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

(Globe Edt., 4th Inst.)

Prorogation of the local legislature will bring a sense of relief to a great many minds. The weakness of the opposition in numbers, and the indifference of so many of the government supporters to the character of the legislation, so long as their own purposes were served, had the effect of putting two or three persons in control of the entire legislation of the province, and the principal work of the session was to engraver the will of these. There are many expressions of dissatisfaction at the proceedings of the present session, but whether these will bear fruit in the future is doubtful. When a legislative body is composed of men, a large proportion of whom have chiefly their own ends to serve, it is useless to hope for much reform from that body. The one great fact in our provincial politics is the steady encroachment of the expenditure upon the resources of the treasury, and the willingness of the people to accept the increasing cost of a substitute for satisfactory government. Next to this fact is another striking one, the manner in which provincial affairs are controlled to advance and further private interests. The liberal party in New Brunswick made a mistake when it repudiated the idea of the control and the responsibility for control of provincial affairs. The hope of good government through party having disappeared, the refusal to run provincial politics on party lines having been generally accepted as the policy of the time, those liberals who desire to have an economical administration of public affairs and to have men in power whom they can fully trust must adopt another plan of action. So long as the principle of running provincial politics on party lines is not accepted, the best thing to do will be to secure

trusted men, irrespective of party, who will administer provincial affairs in the best interests of the people.

WELL KNOWN IN HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS.

Harry Wetherbee, who was found dead in the I. C. R. yard at Moncton, last Wednesday night, was well known in Haverhill, Mass., where he had been employed as a laborer by the big boot and shoe manufacturing firm of J. H. Winchell & Co. (not Mitchell, as the Moncton paper had it). Wetherbee left Haverhill on Saturday, March 30, as far as can be learned, and to his acquaintances said he was going to St. Louis, where he was formerly employed. He received his pay, nearly \$20, the day he was last seen in Haverhill. Wetherbee had worked in St. Louis several years. It is not known that he had any relatives in the United States.

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S., April 8.—There is a white brigantine ashore on Point Aconi in a bad position, owing to southeast gales. She is coppers well up.

EPPS' COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished every where for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold in 4 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS' COCOA

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The little children of the world are all so fond of it.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. April 2—Sch Earl D. G. Graves, from Bridgeport to Boston—in for harbor. Coastwise—Scha Mabel, 28, Cole, from Cambridge; Flower, 22, Ray, from Margareville; Susie N. 28, Merriam, from Windsor; Beulah, 30, Ellis, from Quaco; barge No. 1, 43, Wadman, from Parrsboro.

April 3—Coastwise—Scha Chaparral, 33, Mills, from Advocate Harbor; Temperance Bell, 26, Tutin, from Quaco; West Wind, from Millar, from Bear River; Greenville, 57, Baird, from Parrsboro.

April 4—Str Manchester Corporation, 3,588, Williams, from Manchester via Halifax; Furness, Withy and Co. general cargo. Sch Onyx, 30, Raffae, from North Sydney. N. W. Adams, coal.

April 5—Str Manchester Importer, Heath, for Manchester. Sch Ella Maxwell, for New Haven. Sch Victor, Wales, for City Island.

April 6—Str Manchester Importer, Heath, for Manchester. Sch Ella Maxwell, for New Haven. Sch Victor, Wales, for City Island.

April 7—Str Manchester Importer, Heath, for Manchester. Sch Ella Maxwell, for New Haven. Sch Victor, Wales, for City Island.

April 8—Str Manchester Importer, Heath, for Manchester. Sch Ella Maxwell, for New Haven. Sch Victor, Wales, for City Island.

April 9—Str Manchester Importer, Heath, for Manchester. Sch Ella Maxwell, for New Haven. Sch Victor, Wales, for City Island.

April 10—Str Manchester Importer, Heath, for Manchester. Sch Ella Maxwell, for New Haven. Sch Victor, Wales, for City Island.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Arrived. HALIFAX, March 31—Arr, str Manchester Corporation, from Manchester; Erna, from St. John; Halifax, from Boston; Newfoundland, from John N. P. Silva, from New York; Sch Carrie, Basler, from New York.

HALIFAX, March 30—Arr, str Lake Mearns, from Liverpool via St. John; NE. Aladdin, from Liverpool; Heim, from Jamaica and Santiago.

HALIFAX, April 1—Arr, str Glenoco, from St. John; N. P. Silva, from New York; Schatner Bros, from Demerara via St. Thomas, D. W.

HALIFAX, April 2—Arr, str Lawrence A. Munro, from Gloucester, Mass.; for Western Bunk for abster; and scho Abana, Golding; Wood Bros, Kingston; Susie Pease, Street, from St. John; Gleason, from Skerville.

HALIFAX, April 3—Arr, str Carson, Sweet, Silver Wave, McLean, for Boston; Mira B. Gale, Stray, from St. John.

HALIFAX, April 4—Arr, str Grecia, for Liverpool via St. John; NE. Aladdin, from Liverpool; Heim, from Jamaica and Santiago.

HALIFAX, April 5—Arr, str St. John's, from St. John; N. P. Silva, from New York; Schatner Bros, from Demerara via St. Thomas, D. W.

HALIFAX, April 6—Arr, str Lawrence A. Munro, from Gloucester, Mass.; for Western Bunk for abster; and scho Abana, Golding; Wood Bros, Kingston; Susie Pease, Street, from St. John; Gleason, from Skerville.

HALIFAX, April 7—Arr, str Carson, Sweet, Silver Wave, McLean, for Boston; Mira B. Gale, Stray, from St. John.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived. At Liverpool, April 2, str Lake Champlain, Stewart, from St. John via Halifax.

At Glasgow, April 2, str Norwegian, from Portland.

At Cape Town, March 28, bark Wildwood, Fitzgerald, from Philadelphia for St. John.

At Belfast, April 1—Arr, str Dunmore Head, from Liverpool.

At Liverpool, April 2, str Lake Champlain, Stewart, from St. John via Halifax.

At Glasgow, April 2, str Norwegian, from Portland.

At Cape Town, March 28, bark Wildwood, Fitzgerald, from Philadelphia for St. John.

At Belfast, April 1—Arr, str Dunmore Head, from Liverpool.

At Liverpool, April 2, str Lake Champlain, Stewart, from St. John via Halifax.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived. At Philadelphia, March 31, sch Corinto, Schuyler, from Havana.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass, April 1—Arr, sch Georgia B, from St. John, NB; sch Fred O.

At Philadelphia, March 31, sch Corinto, Schuyler, from Havana.

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At Philadelphia, March 31, sch Corinto, Schuyler, from Havana.

MEMORANDA.

In port at Manila, Feb 25, ship Celeste, built, Trety, discharging; bark Abyssinia, Hilton, discharging; bark Abyssinia, Hilton, discharging; bark Abyssinia, Hilton, discharging.

In port at Sydney, NSW, Feb 25, ship Lan-... (text continues with shipping details)

In port at Sydney, NSW, Feb 25, ship Lan-... (text continues with shipping details)

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PARROBRO'S DEATH ROLL.

Joseph Wood Killed While Working in Elderkin's Shipyard at Port Greylake—Other Deaths.

PARROBRO, April 6—Death has come heavily on Parrobro and surrounding country during the past week.

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IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The news from Manila regarding the establishment of a civil government in the Philippines has been making public.

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WHAT IS CASTORIA.

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers.

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THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

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EMERALD TARTAR... PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. E. W. CILLETTE, Toronto, Ont.

THE ABILITY OF DR. CHASE. Is Measured by the Cures He Makes—Each Remedy Specific for Certain Diseases—A Remarkable Cure of Bright's Disease.

W. H. T. S.