SIGNATURE

the knack of doing to udge from what I have ed to him by Col. er in turn, shaking

to Sovereign and Em ust have been heard in Pall Mall, and the gal-

n, as well as the last

Empire, who were the

extracts from a Lonto be pleased with itmilitary act of the accession has been to to a Canadian regifirst military act the

rmed was of exactly when the King enterset out for Canada stationed in the town.

e of Wales. na, one of the first has not always been esent the Empire with troops. Long ago, in a grocer's errand boy -way village in Scot er, for his ambition. even Scotland could not Donald Smith went sel which took thirtyss the Atlantic, and e he enjoys today. He

DIES ROMAN CATHO-

Countrymen Gather to lelphia Press.)

man in Philadelphia months in the Falk was converted mith of St. Philip de d with all the pomp

vas the ceremony that e attracted to the little looked on with wonder

then in his laundry me from the hospital He seemed to be highly told the priest that he and found the Chinadent of the catchism ent of baptism was n Lee Falk was con-

week ago he was taken gain, and once more re-hospital. Believing that istered the last rites on Friday morning.

# T. JOHN SHAW BUNGUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., SAMURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901.

# PARLIAMENT.

The Premier Introduces a Bill to Amend the Allen Labor Law.

Cable Bill Passed Unanimously-Hon. Mr. Blair Defends the Gifts to the

Canal Policy.

OTTAWA, March 5.-In the house porate the St. Lawrence Lloyds. Premier Laurier announced that the supplementary estimates will be bills to amend the Dominion use Act, Alien Labor Law and the Indian Act. These will be brought down within the next week.

Mr. Wilson pressed for returns in regard to St. John and Halifax grain

Mr. Mulock's Pacific cable bill was taken up. The mover explained the change by which Canada's share, five eighteenths of the cost, has been increased in proportion to the increase of £300,000. The actual cost of the cable will be £1,795,000, with£205,000 the maintenance of repair ships in Canada and Australia, telegraph maintenance and construction. The npleted by December 31st, 1902. Since the agreement was signed Wales has entered into an agreement with the Eastern Telegraph compan-ies which gives certain rights sought by the imperial cable, but Mr. Mulock

an opinion favorable to the nationalization of telegraph lines.
The house then went into supply consider the public works estimates, and the same programme of scandalous extravagance was revealed. Tarte promises to follow Davies' example and provide for his friends. The con-servatives were outvoted on a motion

to strike out items. The house rose at 6 for lunch.

After dinner the house devoted its After dinner the house devoted its time time to listening to Paris exhi-bition stories. Mr. Fisher admitted spending money for buildings without plans or specifications. All the gov-ernment did was to pay up and look

Mr. Borden, Halifax, demanded a further explanation, but he got none. The government has taken no action to recover wasted funds.

Mr. Tarte and Mr. Pisher both took

on many points.

A scandalous waste of money follow ed in the wake of every building. The deal with Pineau by the federal gov-

Mr. Fisher talked at length to kill time and parry questions. Mr. Borsisted on explanations, which kept

Fisher guessing.

The house adjourned at 12.30, after passing several items for public works and supplementary estimate for the

OTTAWA, March 6,-Mr. Fraser introduced the petition of the Nova Scotia Central railway in the house

Mr. Fowler was informed that 31 men have been dismissed from the Intercolonial shops at Moneton since November 7th. Men have been taken on in the places of those discharged, and the department assumes all re-sponsibility for the same. The reason given for the action is a desire to

Mr. Fisher stated that the government was negotiating for the repeal of the British law in respect to the importation of Canadian cattle.

Mr. Lemieux was told that no decorations have been conferred on Canadian cattle.

ed for rafilway lands at Sydney. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper secured the following figures from Mr. Blair: Henry LeCras, 6,480 square feet,

Driving Hammers,

Pincers.

Rasps.

Blacksmiths'

Horse Shoes,

Horse Shoe Nails.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

N. H. THORNE & GO.

heirs of Burchell, \$10,000; eighty-four one-hundredths, from Nelson E. Muggale, \$33,300; 7,314 square feet from Edward C. Leaby \$2,000 drys lea Edward C. Leaby, \$2,000; two lots from Henry Mitchell, \$11,320; damages, \$6,000; for half an acre at North Sydney, \$200, and \$40 for three-quarters

of an acre were paid.

Mr. Clarke is thumping away at the printing scandals, and finds that \$5,000 has been paid the Montreal Herald for an official catalogue for the

Mr. Bennett moved that in the opinion of the house the time has arrived when a fixed and definite line of action should be undertaken on the question of the transportation of grain, with a view to centreing the same in Canadian channels. He showed how Halifax and St. John, constructing elevators and then allowing them to manded some action for the protection of the country. Less wheat is carried each year through Canadian ponts. profitable changes of policy. He scored Blair for going to the mari-time provinces and making promises, ernment was intending to take over the Booth line to Depot Harbor in order to run it in connection with the Intercolonial, a statement which Mr. Blair denied. He advocated sufficient grants of money to deepen canals and do anything possible for Canada's in-terests. Mr. Blair's bait to the people of Halifax in his speech before the

says this will not affect the scheme. The motion passed unanimously. Mr. MacLean took advantage to express the Victoria bridge at Montreal is the new Grand Trunk two million bushel elevator at Portland. ing the government's policy to be any route for trade, with preference for the St. Lawrence canals. He offered

Board of Trade was fully discussed

no observations to the present Portall decreases to the shortage in the grain crops. He asked that all grain be taken to Halifax.

Mr. Bickerdike presented Montreal's Mr. German was speaking against the motion when the house rose for

was devoted to the second reading of private bills, a number of which came up for consideration.

Several amending acts to the dominion election act brought out the weakness of the present ballot law. They were referred to a committee.

The house adjourned at 9.20.

OTTAWA, March 7.-Private busi ness held the attention of the house again today. On motion of Sir Chas. Hobbert Tupper the Yukon liquor re-

on public accounts. Premier Laurier introduced a bill to vides for a penalty of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000 for all violations of the law, which prohibits the importation of foreigners under con-tract direct or indirect by advertise

ment or otherwise. Proceedings may be taken by the consent of the attorney general of the province in which the complaint is laid or by permission of a judge be-fore whom information is taid. The deportation of aliens is provided for. Hon. Mr. Fielding announced that the budget speech would be delivered

next Thursday The debate on Mr. Bennet's motion re the betterment of conditions for improving Canadian trade was resum by Mr. Maclean, who scored Hon. Mr. Blair for his policy. He showed that \$20,000 a mile was paid to the Rainy River railway, which has since coerced Manitoba. He favored the extension of the Intercolonial to the great lakes so as to force the Grand Trunk into adians in connection with the Paris line. He spoke strongly on the ques-exposition. some high prices have been award- favored the Intercolonial terminal at

\$1,500; two-tenths of an acre from the at any expense and Montreal as the

Rounding Hammers,

Bar Iron.

Hoof Parers,

national port. He showed that thou-sands of dollars were annually lost by lack of facilities for loading cattle. Mr. Kemp repeated the demand for attention to the Grand Trunk's Portland policy. He showed every effort was being made to rob the Canadian My Lady's Hon. Mr. Blair stated that twenty locomotives had been ordered for the Intercolonial at the Kingston work Breakfast without competition. Mr. Blair de-fended gifts to the Grand Trunk for

Intercolonial purposes. He conten that they were payments for value neceived, and that it would have been ridiculous for the government to sit preventing the building up of American ports. He devoted an hour to de fending the government's canal policy Tonight Mr. Hughes contender that the maritime province port

Mr. Bennett, replying to Mr. Blair, contended that no reply had been made to the question at issue. Beyond scolding the minister of railways ed up Blair's duplicity towards the people of Halifax in connection with railway extension to the great lakes He suggested a bounty for carrying grain by Canadian routes. He with

rew the motion. He withdrew the motion with th expressed hope that the government would get down to business and sav-

Mr. Richardson's motion to tne tax exemption from the C. P. R. ands granted as subsidies was con sidered. Richardson and Oliver (liberal) bitterly opposed Laurier's six months' hoist. Mr. Richardson made and proved to be expensive and un-workable. The result of the govern-ment's present of \$500,000 to improve the most impressed speech of the session. Laurier's amendment passed b

> SENATE. The senate resumed today after recess, and newly appointed Senato leorge Landerkin was introduced an

took the oath. the same privileges in giving evider

Hon. Mr. Miller reminded the had passed away. He was a ger sincere friend. Senator Miller revied the family history of the decea

orable gentleman, who came in contact with the late senator mus have formed a high opinion of the inelligence and integrity of Dr. Almon He was a man of very strong conviwhatever political views he advocated were with him matters of conviction Sir Mackenzie Bowell endorsed all that had been said. There could be no question in the mind of any who

knew him that he was honest in his onvictions, fearless in the expression of them, and of the kindest heart. OTTAWA, March 7 .- In the senate Sir Mackenzie Bowell gave notice tha he would move for copies of tenders and the contract for laying the Pacific cable, and all correspondence connection with the nationalization

the cables of the empire Sir Mackenzie was requested Hon. David Mills to let his motion re garding H. H. Cook's charges stand

until Tuesday. NOTES.

A deputation waited on the govern ment this afternoon and asked for assistance in establishing technical chools. Laurier told the delegates that it was a matter for the local gov

articulars concerning two deposits of \$34,000 made in connection with the

to have been forfeited.

F. H. Clergue of Soo had a meeting with a sub-committee of the cabinet today, before which he unfolded his plans for the organization of a Cana-dian Llodys. Clergue said that the capital of the proposed company was \$5,000,000, and sufficient had been suf scribed to enable the company to commence business immediately charter was secured, provided government assistance was forthcoming. -Supplies.

A deputation of western lumberme vaited on Messrs. Sifton and Fieldin oday and asked that an import duty be placed on American lumber.

A conservative caucus was held to-day, at which sessional business was discussed.

On Monday Sir Louis Davies will introduce acts respecting the safety of ships and investigation into shipping

Mr. Ganong will inquire Monday the

names of persons connected with the St. John and Hallfax elevators, with their duties and wages. Successful competitors in addition. hose already mentioned in the Mac-

donald progressive agriculture com-petition are for oats: petition are for oats:

New Brunswick — Allan P. Nicol,
Bathurst Village, \$25; Harold P. Sorenson, Foley Brook, \$20; Ethel M.
Shaw, Tobique River, \$15; Jens Bedessen, Foley Brook, \$12; Shelburne
Ferguson, Lower Queensbury, \$10;
Mabel M. Cripps, Sussex, \$8; Walter
H. Howlet, New Denmark, \$5; John
H. Caverbill, Upper Caverbill, \$5; Wil-

H. Caverhill, Upper Caverhill, \$5; Wilber A. Macdonald, St. Marys, \$5; Rankine Merrithew, Mouth Keswick, is Well Served

hot-bread, or muffin is Royal Baking Powder

Stale bread for breakfast is barbarous; hot, yeast-risen rolls are dyspeptic.

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

adds anti-dyspeptic qualities to the food and makes delicious hot-bread, hotbiscuit, rolls, mussins or griddle cakes, whose fragrance and beauty tempt the laggard morning appetite, and whose wholesome and nutritive qualities afford the highest sustenance for both brain and body.

"Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—con

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

in the Orange Free State.

child has died of it.

been isolated those stricken.

tacked by the bubonic plague.

FREDERICTON.

in Boston-N. B. Exhibit at Chicago

Sportsman's Show

twenty-one will be enlisted.

ince, returned this afternoon. He says the New Brunswick exhibit is conceded by every one to be the best

thronged with sportsmen and visitors All the New Brunswick guides are

making many engagements for hunt-

ST. STEPHEN.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., March 7.—A sad death is reported from Princeton, Maine, today. Amos Campbell and a

years of age, were shooting cats when a stray shot from Campbell's rifle

boy named Maxey Austin, thirt

# SOUTH AFRICA.

Kitchener Reports Fighting at Lichtenbur Boers Still Hold Pearston.

tions between Lord Kitchener, Sir Althe actual presence of the Boer commander-in-chief at Pretoria, and no London paper publishes a statementhat he is there, but it is reasonably certain that Gen. Botha is in either ersonal or very close touch with Lord

The Associated Press is informed that Sir Alfred Milner has gone to Pretoria with the object of assisting Lord Kitchener in these negotiations, the length of which appears to be due to Gen. Botha's desire to consult with Acting President Schalkburger at Pieterburg and to make terms applying to the whole Boer forces, but militating against this is Lord Kitchener's doubt as to Gen. Botha's abil-ity to control Gen. De Wet and other eaders, as well as the internal oppos

tion Gen. Botha is encountering. LONDON, March 6.—The war office has issued orders for the formation of eight volunteer cyclist companies to be composed of 120 men each for ser-vice in South Africa. The recent useful work of the colonial cyclists led to

LONDON, March 7.—The Daily Mail

erg, dated March 5: "A big movement is being prepared to clear the whole of Orange River Colony from north to south of Boers." CAPE TOWN, March 7.—The Boers who captured Pearston, on the Great Rict river, Sunday morning, numbered seven hundred, and had two guns. They are still in possession of

The garrison consisted of twenty-The war office has received the folowing despatch from Lord Kitchen "PRETORIA, March 6.-Lichtenburg being attacked by Delarey's forces; fighting continued all day long. The garrison consists of 200 Yeomany and 300 Northumberland Fusitiers with two guns. Major Fletcher and Lieut.

Hull are reported killed. I am sending reinforcements.' CAPETOWN, March 7.-The Boer who captured Pearston, on the great Riet river, Sunday morning, numbered seven hundred, and had two guns. They are still in possession of

The garrison consisted of twenty five colonials and fifty town guards. PRETORIA, Tuesday, March 5.—It is said here that the leaders of the burghers in the field will surrender with a majority of their followers if assured of amnesty and assistance in the first had in a reconstruction. starting life fresh and if a free pardon

is granted to the rebels BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Rive Colony, Wednesday, March 6.—It is reported that Gen. De Wet is now with out guns and hard pressed. CAPE TOWN, March 7.-It is offici-

ally announced that Col. Gorringe re-occupied Pearston, on the Great Piet river, March 5. He says the town should have been impregnable to the Boers, but the town guard offered inadequate resistance and the Boers sur-rendered the place, together with sixty

### KILLED HIS WIFE.

March 5 (Tuesday).—The Boers are occupying positions at Rouxville, 25 miles north of here, in the Orange Free State, Bushmanskop and elsewhere in parties of from 200 to 400. President Steyn is reported to be at Smithfield, 25 miles northwest of here, in the Orange Free State. inability to obtain steady employment, Rilled his young wife, Hannah, to CAPE TOWN, March 7.-A soldier with a razor at her mother's home. No. aployed at the Castle has been at-2 Washington Place, South Boston, about 5 o'clock this afternoon. Twen Two Europeans have also been at-acked by the disease and a European ty minutes later Burns was in custody and the police were investigating one of the most brutal crimes which has demanded their attention in years. Twenty-four additional persons have been isolated owing to contact with demanded their attention in years. Burns is 24 years of age, and his wife Burns is 24 years of age, and his wife was one year younger. Burns was married Jan. 20 to Miss Hannah Dooley, an employe in the marking room of one of the large department stores, where Burns himself had been employed until he lost his position, something over a year ago. Since that time he has been employed as waiter in different places, but his income was small and irregular. When he first married the couple went to live on Harrison avenue, but on Feb. 22 Mrs. Burns went to her mother's home to keep her Sudden Death of St. Mary's Young Lady FREDERICTON, N. B., March 7.-Chas. A. Everett, J. H. McAvity, D. J. avenue, but on Feb. 22 Mrs. Burns went to her mother's home to keep her sister company while her mother was in a hospital. Last Monday Burns, who was then working in a South Boston restaurant, left his place, sold his violin, and with the proceeds went to New York to look for work. After seasching there he says the thought came over him that if he remained there he might be arrested for non-support and so he came back to McLaughlin, A. O. Skinner, Fred Dykeman and R. O'Brien are here to interview the government relative to a grant to the St. John Exhibition As-Recruiting for the South African police will begin here tomorrow mor-ning. There are over fifty applicants; Word was received here this afternoon of the sudden death from heart disease at Boston of Alice Golds-worthy of St. Marys. She had been to New York to resume her position there and was taken ill at Boston and the Sportsmen's show at Chicago with guides and an exhibit from this prov-ince, returned this afternoon. He

> bed cuts on the old woman's cheek and fore head. Meanwhile Mrs. Burns had run down stairs and fallen exhausted in the lower hallway, expiring in a Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Watts, who occupied the lower tenment, powerless to restrain Burns, rushed from the house as soon as he fully realized the result of his attack. He was, however, quickly intercepted by two officers and placed behind the bars in station 6. Burns did not seem to be under the influence of liquor at the time, but had the appearance of a man who was recovering from a protracted spree. The body of the murdered woman was taken to the morgue while Mrs. Dooley's wounds were dressed by a physician at her home.

liash at her, cutting her throat in a horrible manner. His wife's mother, Mrs. Bridget Dooley, hearing her taughter's cries, sought to protect her, when Burns attacked her, inflicting

# passed through young Austin's hip. his death following in three hours. The shooting was purely accidental. TORONTO, March 7 .- A company was formed here today to erect a \$700,000 beet root sugar plant, which will probably be located at Dunnville. The Dominion government is expected

# ROBERT J. COX,

HARNESS MANUFACTURER.



Government Twice Defeated on Ground of Their Own Selection.

Debate on Mr. Costigan's Motion Conducted in a Highly Creditable Manner.

Opinions Expressed in a Way Which Could Give Offence to No Man-Mr. Emmerson Disappointing.

CARRIED TO .

OTTAWA, Feb. 28,-To be defeated twice on ground of their own selection has been the undesirable lot of the Laurier government this week. Twice they have attempted to humiliate the opposition and each time the worm has turned. Their experience of Monday last, when their vaunted majority of 50 was reduced to 2, was followed last night by a division on binder twine, in which every coon in the Bytown show had to do the "don't shoot, I'll come down" act. Since the present sitting opened, the opposition has supplied nearly all the business brought before the house for consid-eration. They have advocated measures of the utmost importance to Canada and on almost every occasion have been informed by the government that the question or question which they have submitted are receiv ing the attention of the ministry. "Engaging the attention of the government" has in fact become almost a stereotyped expression in the mouths of the cabinet ministers.

Last Thursday Mr. Blain of North Peel introduced a resolution favoring the disposal of prison manufacture twise to the farmer at rates equal to one cent per pound on the advance of production. He made a strong case, but the government was unprepared to take up the consideration of his motion at that time. Sir Wilfrid Laurie on the manner in which he had brought the matter to the attention of the government, and said: "The gov-ernment certainly has no right to complain of the manner in which my hon friend from Peel (Mr. Blain) inaroduced this question. It is a very important question, and the interest evinced in it by all sides of the house shows that importance is recognize My bon. friend (Mr. Blain) and other who followed him have made state-ments which the government is no quite prepared to accept. The quesstood that we are not to sit thi evening, I will ask the house to agree the adjournment of the debate that we may continue the discussion at another time."

With such an assurance as this, one might have expected that the governthe debate was renewed yesterday, to throw some light on the binder twine situation and to suggest to the house some arrangement whereby the pres-ent undesirable condition of affairs might be remedied. Their recognition of the importance of the issue might be construed, with every possible fair-ness, to mean that the government did antend to give this matter that consideration which it deserved, and which the people of the country ex-pected. But beyond an abusive tirade here and there from members in the government benches, the magnificent appeal in favor of protection from Mr. Heyd, the liberal member from South Brant, and the casting of insulting effections on the farmers of that great agricultural district of Ontario who sent the majority to the opposition rapks on Parliament Hill, no government solution was attempted. One thing the government did do was to attempt to steal Mr. Blain's motion and the credit that is due him for bringing to the notice of the house the injustice done the farmer by do aling. But they did not and the result is a second victory Mr. Borden and his followers.

The way the opposition scored or the government was quite un-expected and resulted in a min-isterial backdown and the cenof the government binder twine policy. After many members on both sides of the house had spoken to tion, Mr. Oliver, Alberta, offer ed the following amendment to Mr. Blain's proposition, "that so long as the government continues to manufacthe government conunues to me ture binder twine the same shall be ture binder twine the same shall be offered by direct sale to the farmer up to July 1st in each year, at the cost of material and manufacture, calculating wages on the basis of fair wages for free labor and that the e unsold, and on hand on July 1st each year, he sold by tender to the highest bidder after public advertise-ment." The only change Mr. Oliver offered was to provide that the binder twine shall be sold at a price which is calculated on the cost of material and afacture by free labor, together with the naming of a date up to which the farmer can enjoy the pri-vileges connected with prison manu-factured twine. He held Mr. Blain's factured twine. He held Mr. Blain's object in view. This was clearly a precenceived effort on the part of the government to take their opponents' powder. Mr. Blain, however, was quite equal to the occasion, and in a masterly little address the accepted the amendment with the permission of the seconder of the motion, and thus made his motion as amended the only question before the house for consideration. Mr. Blain said that this acceptance was in view of the fact this acceptance was in view of the fact that the amended resolution was in ef-fect the same as the original.

Mr. Fielding differed from him and intended to fraw some marked contrasts between the two motions, and

carried unanimously. Then, in order to even up with the opposition for the "nine majority incident," Sir Wilfrid and others suggested a division. The members were called in, and on a yeas to no nays. The government members were prepared to adjourn, but imagine their surprise when a de mand was made for the placing of Mr Blain's motion before the house. as the amendment had ceased to have effect on Mr. Blain's acceptance. This was a stunner. The speaker, advised by Sir John Bourinet, ruled that the motion would have to go before the house, and go it did. The crest-fallen, surprised look on the faces of the government members as they resumed their seats afforded endless amusement for the opposition. Minister after minister rose and recorded himself as in favor of the opposition's proposal, and each one was loudly cheered as he resumed his seat, only did the opposition carry proposels unanimously, but the proposals unanimously, but the in their favor stood 156 to nothing stead of 155 to nothing, as before rategy had won the day, and the rmers of Canada will be able to ap-

may result from the change in the pre-sent arrangements are due to the ac-tion of the opposition members.

The debate which preceded the pass

ing of the resolution was full of interest and excitement. Many of the charges made against the government ated, and it was expected that some defence of the scandals would be made; but not until Solicitor General Fitzpatrick arose was there a single word offered to justify the govern-ment's selling of binder twine to political heelers at one price and to ers at another price. 100 per cent. higher Mr. Fitzpatrick was evidently in bad homor. He accused members of misrepresenting the actions of the government, and gave a flat contra-diction to the statements that the government in 1899 had sold binder twine to the farmer at 14 cents a lb. while they disposed of large quanti-ties to party heelers at 71-4 cents per 16. But later in the evening Mr. Fitz-patrick was forced to abmit that such had been the case. In 1898, instead of seiling the goods by public tender, they had disposed of them by circular sent to some half dozen firms. Mr. Fitzpatrick, when questioned by mempers of the oposition, lost his temper and declared that he would not submit to interruption, a statement which ter. Mr. Fitzpatrick put up a doubt-ful defence of falling back on the course pursued by the conservative ich Leansolation othe Othernment takes from the example of the late has a seat to the right of the Speaker and if possible he will tell you what the late government did was in line with his action. Mr. Cochrane, when this argument was advanced the other day, suggested that if it had not been for the conservative government and its policy the liberal administration would have been badly off; in fact, they would have had nothing. In his adoption of this grit honored and time worn method of defence, Mr. Fitzpatrick accused the government of many irregularities. He pointed out that the conservatives had disposed of binder twine to one John nnor and had never been paid for it. They had engaged the services of

a Mr. Kelly, who was the secretary of a binder twine concern at Brantford, and he too had failed to pay up. The conservatives had allowed binder twine to rot in the sheds, and in 1896, when the liberals came in power, it was to save this output that grit cam paign contributors were called in and asked to tender. The present govern-ment, according to Mr. Fitzpatrick, had always advertised their binder twine in the public press, had disposed of it in the open market, and on busi-

This is the only defence offered by the government of the serious charges preferred against them. They conemned the disposal of binder twine had not yet paid his bills, a statemen which was proved to be incorrect be-fore the debate was concluded. The same John Connor whom Mr. Fitzpatrick held up to scorn in parliament is today one of the strongest workers in the liberal ranks. Mr. Ingram asked the government if he was not the same Connor who had gone down to Victoria and bought off the opposition candidate. It may be also stated that this Mr. Connor, concerning whom Mr. Fitzpatrick expressed so much con-tempt, bought binder twine from Mr. Fitzpatrick in connection with the Coll Bros. in St. John.

Concerning Mr. Kelly's connection with the conservative government, it was proved conclusively that Kelly was unable to provide security and had therefore not been handed over one pound of twine by the govern nent. Connor, during the time he had acted as the agent of the conservative government, sold binder twine to the farmer at 51-2 cents per lb., and thus kept down the market price of the of the present administration in selling the twine for 14 cents per. Ib to the farmer, and 71-2 cents to the Coll. Bros. and to Bate & Sons, grocers, the action of the late Sir John Thompson's followers is all that could be desired.

Mr. Monk showed that the govern-ment in 1898 had sold binder twine for \$66,883.25 to one of its friends, who in turn disposed of it to the farmer for \$199,750.72, thus making a profit of

During the early part of the evening Mr. Roche of Halifax made his first speech, and he started in a way that ught the ear of the house. His endcaught the ear of the house. His ending was not creditable to him, nor would it be to any gentleman of good taste. He referred to the presence in Dartmouth of one of those odious companies that manufacture binder twine, and stated that Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition, owed his election to binder twine support. Mr. Roche evidently considers that the man employed in earning a living by

# Former Weight 135

40 lbs.

There are people who say that the benefit derived from the use of put-up medicines is imaginary. It is not the case with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. A woman may imagine she's weak, or may fancy she's sick, but her imagination can't add forty pounds to her weight. The positive proof of the curative power of "Favorite Prescription" is found in the restoration of health which is recorded in face and form, of strength which can be tested, and weight which can be registered in pounds and ounces.

The general health of women is so intimately connected with the health of the womanly organs that when these are diseased the whole body when these are diseased the warite Pre-suffers loss. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, stops weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceraion and cures female weakness.

"I am very glad to let other poor sufferes know what Dr. Pierce's medicines have done for me," writes Mrs. Edwin H. Gardner, of Beechwood, Norfolk Co., Mass. (Box 70.) "You know I wook to you last summer. I read what your medicine had done for other people, so thought I would try it, and I found it was a blessing to me and my family. I began in June and took six bottles of your medicine, and three vials of 'Pellets.' I took your medicine a year when I had a ten-grand girl. I had the easiest time I ever nad with any of my three children. I have been very well since I took your medicine. I took three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' three of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and three vials of 'Pellets.' I had no appetite and could not eat much without it distressing me before I took your 'Pavorite Prescription,' and I

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of 31 onecent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

the sweat of his brow is not to be con sidered as an elector of intelligence and the sarcastic, nasty way in nouth in particular will doubtless be resented at some future time. Nor was Mr. Fielding free from such oubtful measures. Perhaps he orgotten that the mer who helped to elect Mr. Borden were the men who vere responsible for his (Fielding's) long term of office in the local legis lature, and when he seconded Mr Roche's ill timed references to the workingmen of Halifax and Dartnouth, he did not appreciate many favors he has already enjoyed at their hands. He referred to Mr. Borden as a binder twine selected per-sonage, as if the vote of the men in the binder twine factory is not as good as that of his more progessive ortunate neighbor. Mr. Fielding's emark was questioned by a membe of the opposition, but he not only repeated it, but added that the conservative party had flourished on com bines for 18 years. But it is noticed that the government has not even missed a lesson in this respect, and if the conservatives did at one time flourish on combines, how much more does the Laurier administration over to the giant trusts which it has cr ed and is still supporting from Atlantic to the Pacific.

by the house of commons of Canad has been torn by religious dis arising over questions which even the master minds of the country seemed utterly powerless to keep beyond the sphere of politics. Feelings bitter in the extreme have arisen from time to time, over discussions which stirred the deep rooted convictions of men of opposite views and opposite religious instincts. The long and bitter de-bates in connection with the Manitoba school question are still fresh in the ninds of the electors of this great dominion. To members of parliament time, and who still hold firm places in the confidence of their constituents, occupying the same seats as result, those days are looked upon with regret and a feeling akin t lread. It is little to be wondered at that when Hon, John Costigan gave notice of his motion to amend coronation oath, may of the minds of the parliament looked with doubt upon the wisdom of such course, knowing as they did that nothing tends to feed some of the passions of man to a greater degre religious controversy. than hoped that something would be done which would turn aside the danger of

This feeling was strengthened by the fact that Mr. Costigan apparently sought the counsel of only one side of the house, although his question was not in a strict sense of the word a government measure. It was well snown that the member for Victoria ad sought advice from the prime minister and others on the govern-ment benches, and this gave a certain political significance, which was to be regretted. But it must be said to the credit of Canada and Canadians that the debate on this delicate question was conducted in a spirit which was beyond criticism. Men expressed their opinions in a way which could give offence to no man, and with one or two exceptions not a word was said which would tend to feed the monster of religious or racial strife. Hour after hour the discussion continued, until finally, at two o'clock in the morning, wise counsel prevailed and Mr. Costigan's motion so as to elim-inate any undesirable features.

Much of the credit of this tolerand Much of the credit of this tolerance must be given to the leaders on both sides of the house. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who with his years of experience knows the danger of rousing the religious feelings of the members of the commons, addressed the house in a manner which does credit to him. This was the spirit which characterized his address from the opening to the closing sentences: "Let me say at once—and to this I am sure there once and to this I am sure will be no dissenting voice—this is not a question as to which there can be any party feeling; it is altogether apart from and beyond the scope of party controversies. Let me say also that it is not the intention of the gov-ernment to make it a ministerial question. This is one of those matters

upon, either one way or the other, according to his conception of what is best for the country and for the Em-

Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition, although still a young man in the political arena and a younger leader, displayed tact which would have done credit to any statesman in the British Empire. His conception of the question was broad and of a character which could not be questioned by any partisan, however strong his views might be. He rose above party feeling, carefully avoided any reference which might excite suspicion of religious or political intent, and calmed any feelings which may have up to the time of his address manifested themselves in the house Mr. Borden's effort showed forethought and preparation. Without consulting any of his political supporters or referring his policy to a caucus, he was able to interpret their feelings in a manner which evoked the approbation of every member on the opposition side of the His views were of the century order, and tolerance in religious matters shone forth from every word he uttered. When Mr. Borden got on his feet he was a comparatively unknown quantity as a leader of men, but the applause bestowed on him by every minister, every supperter of those ministers, those sit-ting around him and the crowds who thronged the galleries showed that he sat down one of the men who will looked to to guide the future destinies of Canada, carrying with him the confidence of the people of Canada, who cannot but feel that his good judgment will always be exercised to their

Had his own constituents been present in the gallery they could hardly have given him a more attentive or better hearing than did the people who are strangers to him. Well might they applaud sentiments which led Mr. Borden to declare: "This is a matter which should be above all party considerations, and I, for one, so long as I have any voice in this house or this country, shall protest against any question of race or creed being introduced into the party politics of Canada." The speakers followed Mr. Borden warmly congratulated him on the excellent manner in which he had handled this trying question, and about the lobbies of the ouse last evening flattering comments regarding Mr. Borden's effort could be heard in every direction

Quite in contrast with the recentlor

given Mr. Borden was that tendered Emmerson, ex-premier of New Brunswick. When the latter commenced his address the house was all attention and it was expected that he would give a treat. His listeners were doomed to disappointment, however, Mr. Emmerson was apparently very himself justice, but his subject matter was commonplace, and within a few minutes after he started to talk, the benches on both sides of the hous began to empty. After the able and eloquent orations of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden, members found a difficulty in controlling then sufficiently to remain under his dis quieting onslaught on poetry and history. This apparent anxiety on part of the house to get beyond sound of Mr. Emmerson's voice had an even more disquieting effect upon him, and some minutes before six he requested the speaker to allow him to discontinue his remarks until after Permission was given only too readily and Mr. Emmerson members alike breathed more freely It was expected that after dinner he might redeem himself, but these great expectations were not realized. Mr. Emmerson not only made a poor impression, but he endeavored make the question one of political import, and had he been allowed to do so there is no telling when Mr. Costigan's motion would have been dispos ed of or how much mischief might have been caused. He endeavored to show that Mr. Borden had said things which had never been uttered and accused the opposition members of lacking sympathy with their leader. chorus of "nos" which greeted this advance, and the quiet, polite way in which Mr. Borden made answer and set at rest any mischief that Mr. Emmerson had kindled, was a fitting an swer to the tactics as adopted by the member for Westmorland. Mr. Em merson made the amusing statemen that the Acadians had been expelled from Nova Scotia because they refused to subscribe to the conditions of the coronation oath, an error which Mr. Fowler corrected amidst great laughter.

Mr. Haggart also had his fling a Mr. Emmerson. He said: "I have per-haps a few compliments to pay to the honorable gentleman, Mr. Emmerson who last addressed the house. remarks were refreshing because we had not had for a long time that florid style of oratory in this house. It is the child's first night, and we must deal gently with him. The first speech is always received graciously by house, but I will remind the honorable gentleman that perhaps it is pardonable to get off a lecture upon one occable to get off a lecture upon one occable to get off a lecture upon one occable. casion in the house, or perhaps stump speech, but do not repeat it again." That was the sentiment of nearly every gentleman who had Mr. Emmerson's remarks inflicted upon him. Later Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper said in regard to Westmorland's representative: "When the member for Westmorland (Mr. Emerson) sugested that I did not go heart and hand with my leader, I almost laughed in his face. I never was prouder of a leader in my life than I was of the hon leader of the opposition to-day, in the high position he took. Without a caucus, without conference with his party, without eny reference to the gentlemen who sat behind hir and newly come to his responsible position, he said to his followers, I want to see equal justice done to every race and creed of Canada and he Empire."

It was a fitting answer to the lecture which almost precipitated politi-cal animosities, and perhaps Mr. Em-

opposition to the passage of Mr. Costigan's motion may be attributed to one cause, the apathy displayed by members for questions which are calculated to cause religious strife and discussion. Not one speaker addressed the house who was willing that Roman Catholics should have full religious liberties, freedom of conscience and ights. It was felt, however, that Canada having no power to relieve the situation under discussion, was adopting a course the wisdom of which is questionable, because some of the members suggested it brought trouble from over the seas; trouble of a nature which has more than once caused the leading statesmen of Canada much concern. The government had allow ed the motion to be introduced on go ing into supply, which practically prohibited any amendment or amend-ments to it. As it stood originally the resolution was attacked on both sides of the house, as it was later when amended, but the opposition in the first instance was much more dete mined and bitter.

Members felt that if any change was to be made the people of England were quite competent to be the judges of that change. Then it was proved bemotion which Mr. Costigan offered to the house was unconstitutional. Mr. Haggart was the person who pointed out this grave feature and for son minutes he was laughed at by Mr. Blair and Sir Louis Davies. The latter always has an idea that he is right, and his assertions are of a posi-tive character which in his own mind should leave no doubt in the minds of his hearers. But it so happens that when he is most in error Sir Louis is most positive, and as he was decided ly in the wrong lat night, he repea edly insisted that he was right. But Mr. Haggart won the day, and with this new view of the case the house seemed disposed to consider Laurier's proposal to amend the original mo-True, 19 members representing both sides of the house voted again its passage, but as has been said be

fore, the reason for so doing was discourage any future introduction of legislation of like character.

J. D. MCKENNA.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL

The International Lesson.

Lesson XI.-March 17. GOLDEN TEXT.

I find no fault in this man,-Luke THE SECTION.

includes the whole account of the trial before Pilate, as given in the four PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

The trial before Pilate. Pronounced nnocent, but condemned to be cruci-

HISTORICAL SETTING.

Time.-A. D. 30, Friday morning, April 7, from dawn till 7 or 8 o'clock. probably in the tower of Antonia, just utside of the northwest corner of the temple area, in Jerusalem, or at Her-od's palace on Mt. Zion. Both were very large and very noted buildings Rulers.-Tiberius, emperor of Rome; Pontius Pilate, governor of Judea.

JESUS AND PILATE.—Luke 23: 13-26

Print verses 13-23. ed together the chief priests and the ulers and the people, 14. Said unto them, Ye have brought this man unto me, as one that per-

verteth the people; and, behold, I, having examined him before you, have found no fault in this man touching hose things whereof ye accuse him: 15. No, nor yet Herod: (b) for sent you to him; and, lo, nothing worthy of death (c) is done unto him 16. I will therefore chastise him, 17. (d) (For of necessity he must

release one unto them at the feast.) 18. And they cried out all at once saying. Away with this man, and release unto us Barabbas: 19. (Who for a certain (e) sedition made in the city, and for murder, was

20. Pliate therefore, (f) willing to release Jesus, spake again to them. 21. But they cried, saying, Crucify him, crucify him. 22. And he said unto them the third time, Why, what evil hath (g) he done? I have found no cause of death

in him: I will therefore chastise him and let him go. 23. And they were instant with loud voices, (h) requiring that he might be crucified; (l) and the voices of them and of the chief priests prevailed.

REVISION CHANGES. (So far as they effect the sense,)
Ver. 13.—(a) Omit when he had.
Ver. 15.—(b) For he sent him bac
to us. (c) Hath been done by him. Ver. 17.-(d) Omit v. 17.

19.—(e)—Insurrection. ver. 20.—(f) Desiring. Ver. 22.—(g) This man. Ver. 23.—(h) Asking. (i) And their voices prevailed.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. We continue the story of the trial. Jesus, having been condemned by the Jews for blasphemy, was now taken

perfore Pilate for sentence to death, according to the Roman law. But 13. Pilate—The governor of Judea. Called together.—Pilate had examined

Jesus, who was still within the judgment hall. The chief priests.—Outs the hall. 15. Nor yet Herod.-To whom Pilate

had sent Jesus. In another part of the city, or possibly of the same build-ing. The leaders were so angry and flerce at the acquittal of Jesus by Pilfierce at the acquittal of Jesus harges ate (vs. 4, 5), and reiterated the charges with such passion and fury, that Pilate hesitated about releasing Jesus. Pilate a way out of his perplexity. He



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QUALITY is the essential elemen the make up of SURPRISE Soap OUALITY is the secret of the reat success of SURPRISE Soap. QUALITY means pure hard scap with remarkable and peculiar qualities for washing clothes.

could escape from making any decis-Antipas (son of Herod the Great), the governor of Galilee, and making him

Pilate was warned by his wife's dream (Watt 27: 19) 17. He must release.-According to

18. Barabbas.—A notorious insur-rectionist, who had committed murder and robbery in his raids. His seditions were in favor of the Jews, to de liver them from Rome. Hence, his popularity with the Jews

20. Willing.-Wishing. Jesus.-Went out again to the crowds. and sought to persuade them to call for the release of Jesus. This effort was continued (v. 22) amid the shouts of the mob, and the offer to release

Jesus was repeated.

21. But they oried.—"Shouted."
Crucify him.—This was not the Galilaean crowd who had brought Jesus into the city, riding in triumph, with shouts of hosanna, but was a city mob, urged on by the authorities. 23. Instant.—Pressing, urgent.
Pilate washes his hands before the
Jews (Matt. 27: 24-26). Thus declar-

Ing his innocence, and seeking to throw the responsibility on the Jews. Sentence Declared (v. 24).—It included scourging, with the terrible scourges of leather throngs armed with pieces of bone or iron; and crucifixion.

Jesus Mocked the Third Time.-About eight o'clock. In the court of Pilate's palace (Matt. 27: 26-30.)
Pilate Makes One More Effort to Re-

lease Jesus (John 19: 4-15).

Jesus delivered up to be crucified

Learn by heart vs. 20-24: Matt. 27: 22: first clause: John 18: 36, 37, Suggestive questions for written and

Subject:-The Roman trial of Jesus before Pilate. Introduction.—Before whom Jesus tried in our last lesson? What was the charge against him? What was the verdist?

I. Jesus before Pilate (vs. 1-17).— Where was the trial held? What can you tell about Pilate? Why was not the Jewish trial enough? What charges were brought against Jesus before Pilate? (Luke 23: 2, 14.) What was

Pilate's decision? II. The Choice (vs. 18-23).—What did Pilate propose to the people? What was one of the Passover customs? Who was Barabbas? What choice did the people make? What were the results of their choice? Must

we make a similar choice? III. The Sentence of Pilate.-Name some things Pilate did to escape a decision. What was the result of the trial? What led Pilate to this unjust

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children



HARRIS ABATTOIR CO

TORONTO, March 6.—It is announced that William Harris, a well known cattle exporter of this city, has formed a company with a million dollars capital, for the purpose of dealing in dressed meats in the dominion as well as English markets.

The company is composed of William Harris and his two sons and the members of the William Davies Company of this city. It will be known as the Harris Abattoir Company. Application has been made for a charter.

THE WRECKED CAMPERDOWN

NORFOLK, Va., March 6.—A telegram received here today reported the British steamer Camperdown ashore at Point Lookout near Beaufort, N. C., apparently all right this morning, although hard ashore. She has no water in her. The wreeking tug William Coley arrived alongside last night and the barge John Gagerty was expected today to begin lightering a portion of the steamer's cargo of sugar.



36 VALUABLE PREMIUMS

LOCAL LEGISL

Auditor General's R of Department of P Presented

Mr. Tweedle Introduces the Construction of a R and Sunbury Coal Field Voters' Lists-Hop. M troduces His Much Disc St. John Bills.

FREDERICTON, ouse met at three o'cl Bill No. 2, relating revenues, was read a se bill declares that it sh of the auditor genera days after the close of to prepare and publis Gazette a statement and expenditures of the preceding year. come and expenditures the public reasonably as to the provincial financial condition of

Mr. Hazen enquired: 1. Does the govern cause a thorough inves facts in connection wi at the time of the last list of voters in the passay, in the county of K hundred persons who cation as voters in sa who made no application names placed thereof names it was declared ment of the supreme co thereon by means

theft? 2. Does the govern take steps to ascertain person or persons who having such names pl list by such criminal 3. What proceedings ment intend to take and when will they be Hon. Mr. Pugsley first enquiry: "Yes. I say that I have made investigation into the To the second enquir

as far as possible to de To the third enquiry ing in the manner where an offence has by seeking to discover ties, and then havin information laid again The proceedings, als mation is asked by the have already been to torney general, and as long as there is a re of obtaining or ascert of the person or person ted the offence. Who ings to punish the guil ties are to be taken how soon they may Hon. Mr. Labillois Hazen's enquiries n

The tender of Me Simpson has been ac ding masonry substru proaches for Taylor Rothesay, Kings cou completed 1st July, 19

McKenzie & Simpson C. J. B. Simmons, S. R. & Geo. A. Anders Thos. Gilliland, \$1,650 K. Kitchen, \$2,687. W. Brewer, \$2,580.

The contract for bu structure of Taylor awas awarded to the Be company, Three Rive bridge is one rivetted sixty-three feet. 11,500 pounds. Tender follows:

Deminion Bridge treal, 5.74 cents per Hamilton Bridge ton, 7.25. Kingston Bridge land, 7.10.

Phoenix Foundry, W. Brewer, St. Mar Berlin Iron Works, In addition to bei the Reyal Gazette, pri sent to all bridge of out the Dominion principal companies States. Bridge to be 15th August, 1901. Pl tion were prepared b provincial engineer. es erection of bridge Arrangements for in yet been completed. substructure and Louis bridge, Kent c ded to C. J. B. Si call for tenders was derers were as follow C. J. B. Simmons,

Reid & McManus, W. Brewer & Ja work not yet completor has been allowed cubic yards of extra dation under water per cubic yard; total claims \$105.84 as placing 26,460 feet timber instead of the lock, as first specific cent. of the first ha

nothing has yet

amount paid is \$1,626.86. The amoof masonry, \$183.00. masonry substruct Paul, and Lazare Gu is the inspector of The contract building the metal Louis bridge, Ken Berlin Iron Bridge bridge is one pin cor span of 150 feet. 70,500 pounds. The follows:

Berlin Bridge Con J. M. Ruddeck, 7.1 Dominion Bridge Hamilton Bridge King Bridge Con The bridge to b



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up of SURPRISE See Y is the secret of the Y means pure hard so ble and peculiar qualit

rom making any decisthe prisoner to Herod of Herod the Great), the alilee, and making him warned by his wife's

27: 19.1 release.-According to -A notorious insur-

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27: 24-26). Thus declarand seeking to throw lity on the Jews. ed (v. 24).—It inring, with the terrible iron; and crucifizion d the Third Time .-clock. In the court of (Matt. 27: 26-30.)

One More Effort to Re-

John 19: 4-15).

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STORIA ants and Children.

At Thickey Trappe

RIS ABATTOIR CO

arch 6.—It is announced that, a well known cattle excity, has formed a company dollars capital, for the purin dressed meats in the doas English markets, is composed of William Harsons and the members of the s composed of willam flat-is sons and the members of the S Company of this city. It as the Harris Abattoir Com-cation has been made for a

ECKED CAMPERDOWN

Va., March 6.—A telegram re-today reported the British erdown ashore at Point Look-aufort, N. C., apparently all rning, although hard ashore, ter in her. The weeking tug arrived alongside last night John Gagerty was expected to-John Gagerty was expected to lightering a portion of the of sugar.

We want Ladies, Girls, and Boys, to sell our-Wonderful Washington Electric Plate Gloths at 10 cents each. They will make the direlest silver look like new without scratching or damaging it. They are the most wonderful invention of the age. Any arent Call 

the sge. Any agent can readily self them as the We give you your ch LUABLE PREMIUES sore. Simply send your name we will send you our Big Bonod Fremium Catalogue, and a 
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ARKNOTON CHAMICAL CO., 
Department 42, Toronto. LOCAL LEGISLATURE

Auditor General's Report and that of Department of Public Works Presented.

Mr. Tweedle Introduces a Bill to Insure the Construction of a Railway to Queen and Sunbury Coal Fields-The Rothesay Voters' Lists-Hon. Mr. McKeown Introduces His Much Discussed Bill-Other St. John Bills.

FREDERICTON, March 4.-The house met at three o'clock.

Bill No. 2, relating to provincial revenues, was read a second time. This hill declares that it shall be the duty of the auditor general, within sixty days after the close of each fiscal year to prepare and publish in the Royal Gazette a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the province for the preceding year. Such statemen shall contain such details of the intome and expenditures as will give to the public reasonably full information as to the provincial accounts and financial condition of the province.

Mr. Hazen enquired: 1. Does the government intend to cause a thorough investigation of the facts in connection with the placing at the time of the last revision on the list of voters in the parish of Rothesay, in the county of Kings, over four hundred persons who had no qualification as voters in said county, and who made no application to have their names placed thereon, and whose names it was declared by the judgment of the supreme court were placed thereon by means of forgery and

2. Does the government intend to take steps to ascertain and punish the person or persons who were guilty of having such names placed upon the list by such criminal means?

3. What proceedings do the govern-ment intend to take for this purpose, and when will they be taken? Hon. Mr. Pugsley replied as to the first enquiry: "Yes. I might further say that I have made a very careful investigation into the matter."

To the second enquiry: "Yes, if and

To the third enquiry: "By proceed ing in the manner usual in case where an offence has been committed by seeking to discover the guilty par-ties, and then having the necessary information laid against them."

The proceedings, also which information is asked by the second enquiry, have already been taken by the at torney general, and will be continued as long as there is a reasonable chance of obtaining or ascertaining the name of the person or persons who commit When the proceed ings to punish the guilty party or par ties are to be taken will depend upon how soon they may be discovered. Hon. Mr. Labillois replied to Mr. Hazen's enquiries numbers 3, 4, 5, 6,

The tender of Messrs. McKenzie & Simpson has been accepted for building masonry substructure and approaches for Taylor mill dam bridge, Rothesay, Kings county, work to be had been any report received by completed 1st July, 1901. The tenders department of public works upon received for this work were as fol-

McKenzie & Simpson, \$1,495. C. J. B. Simmons, \$2,912. R. & Geo. A. Anderson, \$2,700. Thos. Gilliland, \$1,650.

K. Kitchen, \$2,687. W. Brewer, \$2,580. The contract for building the super structure of Taylor mill dam bridge was awarded to the Berlin Iron Bridge company, Three Rivers, P. Q. This bridge is one rivetted truss span of sixty-three feet. Estimated weight, 11,500 pounds. Tenders for it were as follows:

Deminion Bridge Company, Mont-treal, 5.74 cents per pound. Hamilton Bridge Company, Hamilton, 7.25. Kingston Bridge Company, Cleve-

land, 7.10.

Phoenix Foundry, St. John, 9.
W. Brewer, St. Marys' 6 cents.
Berlin Iron Works, 5.68.
In addition to being advertised in the Reyal Gazette, printed notices were sent to all bridge companies through-out the Dominion of Canada, and principal companies in the United States. Bridge to be completed on the 15th August, 1901. Plan and specification were prepared by A. R. Wetmore, provincial engineer. Contract includ-es erection of bridge ready for traffic. Arrangements for inspection have not yet been completed.

The centract for building masonry, substructure and approaches for St.
Louis bridge, Kent county, was awarded to C. J. B. Simmons. No second call for tenders was made. The tenderers were as follows:

C. J. B. Simmons, \$4,849.

Reid & McManus, \$9,900.

Brewer & James E. Simmons

\$5,400. Masoury work was completed, wood Masonry work was completed, wood work not yet completed. The contractor has been allowed extras for 12.69 cubic yards of extra concrete in foundation under water in pier No. 2, at \$12 per cubic yard; total, \$152.28. He also claims \$105.64 as compensation for placing 25,460 feet B. M. of cedar timber instead of the expension in hemtimber instead of that amount in hem-lock, as first specified. Seventy per cent. of the first has been paid, and nothing has yet been paid on the sec-

The amount paid contractor to date is \$1,626.86. The amount paid ispector of masonry, \$183.00. The inspector for masonry substructure was James Paul, and Lazare Guimond, supervisor, is the inspector of wood work.

The contract was awarded for building the metal superstructure, St. Louis bridge, Kent county, to the Berlin Iron Bridge Company. This bridge is one pin connected Pratt truss span of 150 feet. Estimated weight, 70,500 pounds. The tenderers were as follows:

follows: ollows:
Berlin Bridge Company, 5.51.
J. M. Ruddeck, 7.14.
Dominion Bridge Company, 5.13.
Hamilton Bridge Company, 5.75.
King Bridge Company, 6.09. The bridge to be completed June

ist, 1901. Plans and specifications were prepared by A. R. Wetmore, provincial engineer. Contract includes ereccial engineer. Contract includes erec-tion of bridge ready for traffic. Ar-

rangements for inspection have not yet been completed.

Four tenders were received for building masonry, substructure and approaches, Upper Corner Sussex bridge, near Sussex, Kings county. They were as follows: McKenzie & Simpson, \$5,310.

C. J. B. Simmons, rip-rapping, \$1.50 per oubic yard. Gilliland for concrete.

6.300. Thomas Gilliland, for stone, \$7,600, and sixty cents per cubic yard for rip-

B. Simmons. No claim has been made for extras. The total amount paid spection, was \$3,705.50. The cost of inspection was \$120. Name of inspector, James Paul. The contract for building the metal

superstructure, Upper Corner bridge, was awarded to the Berlin Iron Bridge Company. This bridge consists of three rivetted truss spans. Estimated weight of each span, 11,500 pounds; total weight, 34,500 pounds. The tenderers were: The King Bridge Company, Cleve-

Hamilton Bridge Company, 6.60. Dominion Bridge Company, 5.47. Berlin Iron Works, 5.21.

Phoenix Foundry, St. John, 8 cents W. Brewer, St. Marys, 6 cents.
The bridge to be completed on May
15th, 1901. The plan and specifications were prepared by A. R. Wetmore, provincial engineer. The contract in-cludes erection of the bridge ready for traffic. Arrangements for inspection

have not yet been completed.

The contract for building metal superstructure, Tobique Narrows bridge, Viotoria county, was awarded to the Berlin Iron Bridge Company. bridge consists of two deck pin connected Pratt truss spans, one two hundred feet long and the other eighty feet. Estimated weight, pounds. The tenderers were:
King Bridge Company, 5.54.

Dominion Bridge Company, J. M. Ruddock, Chatham, 7.50.

Hamilton Bridge Company, 5.86. Phoenix Foundry, St. John, 8 cents. Berlin Iron Bridge Co., 4.27. The work to be completed August 1st, 1901. Plan and specifications were prepared by A. R. Wetmore, provincial engineer. The contract price includes erection of the bridge ready for traffic. Arrangements for inspec-

tion have not yet been completed. Hon. Mr. Labillois explained that although the tender of the Dominion Bridge Company for the St. Louis bridge was lower than that of the Berlin Co., it had been given to the latter because they had already three contracts and the cost of inspection would be less, because it could all be one by one person.

In reply to Mr. Hazen's question Tweedie said that the attention of the government had been called to the fact that under the pre sent marriage law a Jewish rabbi marriage. The government would introduce a bill to amend the law in

that particular. Mr. Osman inquired whether there department of public works upon the preliminary survey for the construc-tion of a bridge across the Petitcod iac River, above Moncton.

Hon. Mr. Labillois-No. Hon. Mr. Tweedie's bill for cold storage warehouses was read a second time. It provides that the govern-ment shall be authorized to grant aid to the New Brunswick Cold Storage Co., to enable it to erect a cold storage warehouse in the city of St. John and also warehouses at other central points within the province. The aid is to be in the form of guarantee of the principal and interest of the bonds and debentures of the company to the extent of \$60,000 for the warehouse to be erected in the city of St. John, such guarantee not to exceed seventy-five per cent. of the actual cost of the building and plant, the government's guarantee is also given to the com-pany for the erection of cold storage warehouses in one or more of five cen tral points within the province, the sum in any case not to exceed ten thousand dollars, for any one warehouse, or seventy-five per cent. of its actual cost. The rate of interest on the bonds is not to exceed three per cent. per annum, and the bonds are to run forty years. No portion of such uarantee is to be given until the cold storage warehouse is completed and in running order. The title of the ands, buildings and plant of the company shall be vested in His Majesty the King until the bonds have been paid. Provisions are made for govern-ment supervision. Mr. Hazen gave notice of the follow

ng motion for Thursday next: Resolved, that in the opinion of thi house, it is desirable in the interests of the public justice and morality that the hon, the attorney general shall discharge his duty as the law officer of the crown by causing immediate steps to be taken for the punishing of the criminal or criminals concerned in the Rothesay election lists frand, and that there are now sufficient facts publicly known to warrant the commencement of a preliminary investigation before

a magistrate.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley presented the petition of the Hon. Daniel Hanington, praying that a bill to amend the act

praying that a bill to amend the act vesting the property of the Madras school in the Diocesan Church Society may pass and become law.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley moved that leave of absence be granted to Geo. Robertson until the 28th inst. Mr. Robertson being absent in England on important private business Cranted portant private business. Granted.

Leave of absence was also granted to Messrs. Fleming, Laforest, Humphrey and McLeod. House adjourned at 4.10 p. m.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 5.-The house opened at 3.
Mr. Hazen, on behalf of Mr. Laforest, made the following enquiry: Is John L. Carleton, K. C., reporter of the supreme court and is he personally discharging or personally responsible for the proper discharge of the duties position? If not, who is reporter, or

who is discharging the duties of the as follows: Messrs, Tweedie, Pugsley, office and responsible for the same? | Hazen, Mott, Melanson, Allen, Carpen-Is the government aware that the publication of the reports is nearly three years in arrears and that a great inconvenience is caused thereby to the legal profession?

Does the government intend to take any steps to remedy this state of affairs and to cause prompt publica-tion of the reports and to bring the arrears up to date?

What amounts have been paid for reporting and publishing the decisions of the supreme court during the past and current year, and to whom have such amounts been paid? Hon. Mr. Tweedle replied that the

answer to the first question was, "Yes, apping. he is." To the second, "The govern-The contract was awarded to C. J. ment are aware that the reports are in arrears." Third, "Arrangements have been made for publishing them for contract, including the cost of in- more promptly." Fourth, "On Nov. 7th, spection, was \$3,705.50. The cost of in- '99, John L. Carleton received \$25.00: On Oct. 11th, \$230.00; these payments were on account of the reports for Easter term, 1898. Another payment of \$225.00, and on Feb. 25th, 1901, \$450 was paid to G. W. Allen by Carleton's

Hon. Mr. Tweedle laid the auditor general's report before the house.

Hon. Mr. Labillois laid the repor of public works on the table of the

The attorney general introduced bill for the preparation of a legal list of voters for the parish of Rothesay. This bill declares the list of names filed with the county secretary on the 11th December, 1900, to be void, the list of non-resident electors signed by the sheriff of Kings and filed with the county secretary is also declared to be null and void. The revisors are required within twenty days after passing of this act to make an alpha-betical list of all duly qualified voters in the parish of Rothesay, and of nonesident voters, and the chairman of the revisors shall immediately transmit this list by registered letter to the county secretary. The latter, on re-ceiving the list, is required to notify the sheriff of Kings, whose duty it shall be to attend immediately at the office of the county secretary and make up lists of the resident and non-resident electors of Rothesay, The lists so made up shall be signed by the sheriff and deposited with the county secretary, and they shall be the voters' list for the year beginning on the 1st January, 1901. In case of the re-visor neglecting to make up the new list within twenty days, it will be the duty of the county secretary to prepare it.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley explained the provisions of the bill. The bill required that each sheet of the list should be signed by the magistrate before whom the revisors made oath and also by the revisors themselves. This provison would apply to all future lists. A penalty of \$500 and two years' imrisonment was imposed on any per-on tampering with the lists.

Mr. Shaw presented the petition of the city of St. John praying that the bill to authorize them to confer the freedom of the city on certain per-

ons may become law.

Hon, Mr. Pugsley introduced his bill to provide for the establishment of district courts. This bill enacts that the province, with the exception of the city of St. John, shall be divided into judicial districts, of which each city, town and parish shall constitute a separate district, except those por- er railway companies to an amount not schedule "A," each of which will form a separate district. These excepted districts in schedule "A" are the town of Moncton district, Moncton district, East Dorchester district, West Dorchester district, town of Woodstock district, and parish of Woodstock listrict. When any city or town is in the limits of any parish, such parish shall form a district exclusive of such city or town, unless in such schedule otherwise provided. There shall be held in each district a court to be called the district court, the judge of which shall be a commissioner ap-pointed by the government, and there shall be only one commissioner for each district. Every such commissioner shall be a barrister of at least five years' standing in incorporated towns, or at the time of the passing of this act a police or stipendiary magistrate, having a civil jurisdiction in said town. In rural districts the government may prescribe such standard of efficiency as is deemed desirable. The government may appoint a deputy commissioner, who shall act in the event of the commissioner's inability to act, by reason of sickness or other cause. The district court shall have jurisdiction in actions of debt up to forty dollars and of tort to real or personal property where the damages claimed do not exceed twenty dollars. Where the process is issued by an attorney of the supreme court the jurisdiction of the court is extended to actions of debt up to eighty dollars and in actions of tort to forty dollars. The court shall have jurisdiction upon bail or limit bonds taken in suit in such court, whatever may be the penalty or amounts sought to be recovered. The court shall not have jurisdiction over any action against per-sonal representatives, trustees of ab-sonading debtors, assigness of bank-rupts or insolvents, where the King is a party, where the title of land shall come in question, or unless the plaintiff or defendant, or ome one of the plaintiffs or defendants, resides within the district where such court within the district where such court

is held. No attorney of the supreme court or any other person shall, by reason of any privilege, be exempt from the jurisdiction of such court. The first process shall be by summons or capias, and must be served within two months of the date threof. Where the summons is served within the county where it is returnable, it shall be served at least six days before the

return day, and fifteen days if served without the county. The bill makes provision for the procedures in each case. The courts are to meet twice a month. The act may be cited as the district courts act, and it is not to come into effect until July 1st, 1901, it abolishes the jurisdiction of the justices' civil courts, the parish courts, the local courts, the small debt courts, Fredericton, and the city of Frederic

ton civil courts.

Mr. Pugsley said that the bill was not a party measure, and government hoped to have the assistance of the opposition in perfecting details. The bill was read a first and second time, and was referred to a select committee

ter, Appleby and Lawson.

The Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill relating to public officers on the demise of the crown. The bill provided that these persons who were public officials should continue in office notwithstanding the demise of the crown, also that the oath of allegiance could be taken before the clerk of the peace or any magistrate and that the fee should be twenty-five

cents.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to amend the Act 62nd Vic., chapter 20. as to "rates and taxes." He explained that the bill was a very short one. At present the collector of taxes has to act as the constable also. As the person of the collector is well their taxes avoid him. This bill pro-vides that if the collector is satisfied that the man is keeping out of the way to evade his taxes, the execution may go to a constable. Hon. Mr. Tweedle, seconded by Hon

Mr. Pugsley, moved that Mr. Porter be chairman of the committee of supply and ways and means. Carried. The house went into committee o bill No. 1. Hon. Mr. Dunn explained that the object of the bill was to exfuly, 1904. They already had a close season of two years, and under it the beaver had greatly multiplied. He thought that by the time the proposed term expired beaver would be suffinumerous to permit of taken for commercial purposes. Agreed

The house went into committee the bill to provide for the publication of the provincial revenue and expen diture in the Royal Gazette at close of each fiscal year. Agreed to. Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill to provide for the development of the coal area in the county of Queens and Sunbury. He explained that the object was to insure the construction of a railway to enable the coal of these areas to be taken to market. The government will guarantee the principal and interest of the first mortgage bonds of any company authorized to construct a line of railway from the terminus of the Central railway Chipman to Gibson or a point at or near Penniac, on the Canada Eastern railway. The amount guaranteed is not to exceed fifty-five per cent, of the actual cost of the company's railway, rolling stock and plant. The rate of interest on the bonds is not to exceed three per cent. No part of the guarantee shall be paid until the railway has been completely constructed and in running order, properly equip-ped and with sufficient rolling stock. The net profits shall be aplpied to the payment of the interest on the bonds and the creation of the sinking fund. The company shall bind itself to establish on the line of railway a plant for mining coal capable of mining an average of not less than five hundred tons a day. This shall be in working order before the bonds are guaran-

All railway companies hereafter receiving subsidies from the province shall bind themselves to use New Brunswick coal provided it can be procured at reasonable cost. The government is authorized, after the completion of the railway and the develearnings made within the province the city of St. John praying that a bill the royalty imposed by the province panies or in connection with indus-tries hereafter established along the be given until the government is satisfied that there can be mined at reasonable cost and placed on the market at least one hundred and fifty thousand tons per annum. The govern-ment may also require that the whole road from Norton to Gibson or Pen-niac be operated as one system. The railway shall pay a royalty of cents per ton on all coal mined on granted lands, and fifteen cents per on on coal mined on crown lands. contract for the construction of this road must be entered into before the first of January, 1902. Mr. Tweedie said that the coal was of excellent quality, the price of coal has been largely increased, and that there was no question in his mind that this New Brunswick coal would be in a position to compete with Nova coal. As regards a market, that has already been secured. The Intercolo-rial railway would take a great deal

which had excellent this coal, steaming qualities. He read at length from the official report of Mr. Gilpin, C. E., furnished to the crown lands department in 1895, and printed in the surveyor general's report of that year. The report deals exhaustively with the subject of coal deposits in Queens and Sunbury counties, suggested the markets for the coal and the best modes and routes for getting the coal to the market, and advocated the extension of the Central railway from its present terminus at Chipman to Fredericton.

In reply to Mr. Hazen, Mr. Tweedle stated that up to the present no company had been formed to develop he mines, in accordance with the provisions or offer of the bill. Mr. Hazen thought that January,

1902, was too early a date to fix for company to be formed and organized, and so far develop the enterprise as to profit from the provisions of the Mr. Purdy said that he understood

that a company has a claim upon al-most the entire field of coal at Newastle, and if that is true, he did not think it well for the government to assist a private enterprise. Mr. Pugsley called attention to the fact that before a company can secure the guarantee provided for by the bill they must have a running plant placed

and be in a position to raise at least 150,000 tons of coal per year. The company must satisfy the governor in council of this before they can receive the benefits provided by the bill. Mr. Hazen inquired if the bonds which the province undertakes to guarantee is to build only a railway from Chipman to Fredericton or to assist in acquiring the Central rail-way, and was told that the purpose of the bill was only to assist in the construction of a railway from Chip-

that it was of much importance to the county and to the legislature to know what route the proposed railway what route the proposed railway would take, and the legislature before passing the bill should fix the route. There are many important interests to be served by a railway from Chipman to Fredericton besides merely the mining company. The railway can be and should be made to serve an important section of country at present without railway facilities or connection of any kind. The legislature should see to it that the proposed railway shall traverse the parishes of Sheffield and Maugerville, in the county of Sunbury, and approach Fredericton along the bank of the St. John river. He had heard it stated that the projected for the railway was a long way back from the river, and crossing the Nashwaak river at the Canada Eastern company's bridge at Penniac, and thence into Gibson to the river. It would be a great mistake to allow the railway to be built along such a route as that. The legislature should see to it that the river route is fol-lowed, and that the railway enters Gibson by a bridge across the Nashwaak near its mouth. It is true the river is quite wide at its mouth, but the water is comparatively shallow withou any considerable difficulty. He thought it a disgrace to the legislature that notwithstanding the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars given by the province to aid in the onstruction of railways, that the first settled communities in the province are yet without railway communication. He referred to the villages of Gagetown and Oromocto, and to the parishes of Sheffield and Maugerville. In bygone years these were among the most thriving and most important communities in the province, and they had been left behind simply because of the lack of railway facilities. The legislature has gone on aiding railways which have passed their munifles by, and no settled portions of the province are more inaccessible in the winter season than those mentioned. He strongly urged upon the house the advisability of seeing to it that the projected railway which the bill under consideration purposes aiding shall serve the people of the parishes mentioned as well as those of the mining industry. The bill was

read a first time. The house adjourned.

FREDERICTON, March 6.-The house met at three o'clock. Bills No. 1 and 2 were read a third time and Mr. Humphrey presented a petition of the city council of Moncton praying that a bill entitled an act reating to the city of Moncton may

pass and become law. Hon. Mr. Tweedle stated that no provincial bonds or debentures had been issued since the 31st of October

Hon. Mr. McKeown presented the petition of a number of citizens of St. John praying for the passage of an act respecting that part of the act uniting he city of Portland with St. John, which deprives the inhabitants, other-wise qualified, of the right to vote unless their taxes are paid. Mr. Purdy presented the petition of the city of St. John praying that a bill entitled an nend the act 32 Victoria, chap. 27 entitled an act to unite city of St. opment of the coal areas, to impose a 27, entitled an act to unite city of St. tax on the company and upon all oth. John with the city of Portland may

Mr. Purdy presented the petition of dr each year, but an abatement of such to amend an act authorizing the city tax may be allowed to the amount of of St. John to enter upon and take for the royalty imposed by the province public purposes any private property on all coal used by such railway com-

may become law.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill the thereof. The guarantee will not to amend the supreme court act be given until the government is sat-changing the word "assignor" to "assignee" in one clause of the act.

> Co. may not become law.
>
> Hon. Mr. Tweedle stated that Judge Barker and Judge McLeod wished to address the members of the legislature in regard to aid to be given to the science building of the University New Brunswick, and he hoped that they would give them an opportunity of doing so after the house adjourned Bill No. 3, to incorporate the Fish ermen's Bait Association, was consid-ered in committee of the whole. Dr. Pugsley explained that the dominion government had undertaken to assis storage warehouses. Many refrigera-tors had been built in Nova Scotia under this law, and he had been requested by the minister of marine and fisheries to pass this bill, which was similar to one which had been passed in Prince Edward Island. The object of the bill was to enable associations

of the bill was to enable associations of fishermen to become incorporated in an inexpensive manner.

Mr. Hazen—In what way is the aid of the dominion government given?

Hon. Mr. Hill said that this movement was started in Nova Scotia. It often happened that fishermen had no bait at the time when the fish were the most abundant, but by providing cold storage warehouses bait would be always available. These warehouses cost from \$500 to \$2,000, according to their size. The dominion government furnishes half the cost and sends down a competent instructor. ends down a competent instructor. They also contribute a certain sum annually for the expense of ice and the cost of running. Each subscriber to the stock of the association had the right to store so many barrels of bait. The bill was agreed to.

Bill No. 7 was considered in committee of the whole. Hon. Mr. Pugsley explained the object of the bill, which was to prevent the necessity of issuing new commissions to public officers, justices of the peace and others in consequence of the demise of the or allegiance before a justice of the peace, and the justices would make a return of those who had taken the oath before them, so that a record might be kept by the government.

Mr. Hazen thought that the legislature might declare that if the official did not take the oath they would be set of office.

out of office.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that this enactment might be attended with some difficulty. Still the matter was worthy of consideration.

Hon. Mr. Hill said that a manda-

tory clause requiring all to take the oath of allegiance would do more

man to Fredericton. Mr. Hazen said harm than good. Such oaths were largely a matter of form, for now all are loyal. Mr. Burchill said that many ju of the peace would never hear of this act, and therefore would not take the oath, so that the country would have two sets of justices, those who had taken the oath of allegiance and those who had not. The latter might do no judicial acts, but they might engage in official acts, such as taking the oath of school trustees, and if they did such acts they would not be legal.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley thought as the act would be published in the Royal Gazette, and would be referred to the newspapers, it would be sufficiently known to all. Without such an act it would be necessary to iss

Mr. Hazen called attention to the language of the second paragraph, which seemed to imply that public officers would not continue in the enjoyment of their functions unless they took the oath. He also referred to the difficulty of getting the justices to make the returns to the government in cases where only one or two per-sons had taken the oath before them. Hon. Mr. Hill thought that this might be obviated by limiting the persons authorized to administer the oath sections of the bill were agreed to urther consideration. Hon, Mr. Tweedle laid on the table a return of the civic indebtedness of

the city of Fredericton.

House adjourned at 4.30 p. m.

After the adjournment of the legisature this afternoon Justice Barker sed the members upon the needs of the University of New Brunswick and particularly with regard to the new science building. He briefly re-viewed the steps which led up to the starting of the science building and outlined the work which had already been done. The building is now nearing completion, and considerable as-sistance is needed to pay outstanding liabilities and procure fittings and apparatus. The estimated cost of the building is \$22,900, of which \$15,000 is already provided for. Fittings and apparatus will cost \$2,000. The present university building was erected many years ago, and no material changes have ever been made in it. The building has now the same sami-tary and heating arrangements as were put in nearly a century time has arrived when if the U. N. B. s to attract and hold stud modern conveniences have become an absolute necessity. The senate has in contemplation a water supply for the building and hot water heating ap-paratus for the quarters occupied by idents in the residency. A good supply of water is procurable from a spring upon the high hill back of the college. To bring water into the building and instal the required heating apparatus will cost \$2,500, so that there is immediate need for \$10,000 to com-plete the new science building and make the required improvements in the main building. Judge Barker spoke of the high standing which the University of New Brunswick has among the leading colleges of Canada, United States and Great Britain, and referred to the fact that graduates from the U. N. B. are admitted to Mc-Gill, Harvard and other universities on

most favorable terms.

Judge McLeod followed in a brief adss. He said that the the U. N. B. are restricted, and the senate has hard work to make both ends meet, and when any new work is required they are unable to take anything from the capital account. This is the position in which the senate is placed regarding the new science building, which had become an absolute necessity because of the many students seeking education along en-gineering and technical lines. The Mr. Ryan presented the petition of John Weldon Colpitts and others praying that the bill for the incorporation of the Coverdale River Log Driving stitutions of learning in receiving large private donations, and the funds already secured toward the science building have been raised largely through the efforts of the students. The \$10,000 now asked for from the province would be wholly devoted as Judge Barker had outlined, and would not in any way increase the revenue of the college.

SYDNEY IN LINE.

SYDNEY, N. S., March 6.-At a

SYDNEY, N. S., March 6.—At a meeting of the Sydney Board of Trade this evening the following resolution was passed:
"Resolved, that the council endorse the suggestion of the Canadian Board of Commerce, which provides that a customs duty of thirty-three and one-third per cent. on goods manufactured in Great Britain be allowed only when goods are landed at Canadian said goods are landed at Canadian ports, and pledges itself to use every means in its power to urge the adop-tion of this measure by the govern-

ONTARIO'S MINERAL WEALTH

TORONTO, March 6.—The Ontario bureau of mines has issued a report of the mineral production of the province for the past year, which shows the total value of the output was \$9,288,424, an increase of \$372,341, as compared with '99: 10,564 men were employed with a wage bill of \$3,364,401.

The gold production dropped from \$423,978 to \$297,461, but staple products all allow important increases. Iron ore, \$29,951 to \$111,805; pig iron, \$808,157 to \$336,066: nickel, \$225,104 to \$756,626; and copper, \$176,237 to \$319,681.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an Bast Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegatable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption. Bronchitis, Catarth, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send tree of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in Geyman, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

MONTREAL, March 6.-Toussant taine, a wealthy property owner, today en-tered an action against Jacques Grenier, ex-president of the defunct Banque du Peuple, for \$55,000 on the ground that he had lost that amount through the failure of the bank, due to the guilty neglect of Grenier to do his duty as president.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

## N(0) (1 (0) 34

The SEMI-WEEKLY SUN will have a special correspondent at sugar to England. Now he cannot sell to any country, and is suffering from

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

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## THE SHALLMARKIN SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B. MARCH 9, 1901.

SIR MICHAEL AND SUGAR.

Much interest attaches to the budget Speech which She Michael Hicks-Beach has in preparation. The imperial government is not given to the device of providing for a war expenditure by charging it to capital, as Mr. Fielding has done with our little contribu tion to the war in South Africa. The British taxpayer will be expected to settle the bill within the next two or three years, and to go on building new battle ships out of current expenditure at the same time. But no one is certain by what process the chancellor of the exchequer expects to get

The income tax is already eightpence in the pound, or three and a third per cent. When a man pays his municipal or parish taxes and contributes onethirtieth part of his income to the nation, besides paying a direct property tax to the local authorities and another to the government, he is disclass. The people who drink and those who smoke probably perform their treasury, but their capacity to destroy and to pay is not equal to the present emergency. Tea is a great stand-by, but it cannot do everything. Whither then shall the chancellor of the exchequer turn to get a hundred million dollars in one year's taxation, after he has done his best with liquors, tobacco and tea, and with the usual

direct taxes? Britain is called a free trade country, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is not the minister who may be expected to depart from the traditions of more than half a century. Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire have been charged with protectionist heresies. Lord Salisbury has said that the British free trade policy is generous, but is not business. The plodding, com-monplace, conservative gentleman who handles the imperial finances, has not been a cause of wrath to the Cobder

It is suggested that he may deal with sugar. This is a good article for a revenue tax, because, even more than tea, it goes into the mouth of the whole population. A duty of a penny per pound would give the governs \$50,000,000 or more, even allowing a falling off in consumption. The duty could be levied on raw and refined in such a way as not to be protective.

a good article for a revenue tax, ther is a stronger agitation for protection for the sugar refining industry than for any other. European bounty fed sugar producers are driving the British refiners out of business. It is not long since England and Scotland were sugar refiners for the world. Now other countries do the refining for England and Scotland, whose once prosperous establishments are falling

Not to go back farther than 1888, when the alarm had already been sounded, we find that Great Britain imported 6,890,000 cwts. of refined sugar, and 17,857,000 cwts. of raw, or nearly three pounds of raw for one of refined. Mark the change in 1899, when the kingdom imported 17,808,00 owts. of refined sugar and only 13,121,-000 pounds of raw. This state of things is defended by some, who maintain that if Germany can give England cheap refined sugar it is a benefit to the English people to have Germany do it. As a matter of fact the European producer and refiner is able to sell sugar in England because he is paid out of the treasury of his own country

Not only does the importation of re-

fined sugar from the continent put the Scotch and English refiner out of business, but it destroys the market of the sugar grower in the British West Indies. Once the planter could sell raw a period of depression. The northern colonies of Australia grow sugar, but they also are shut out of the British market in the same way. It is possible in the existing circumstances for the imperial government to raise money for the war by a tax on sugar. This may be done without affecting the trade and the industry. It may be done in such a way as to restore the refining industry in Great Britain. Also it may be done in such a way as to give a preference to the colonial producer over the foreigner, not only in Europe but in South America and the East Indies. If Mr. Chamberlain were chancellor of the exchequer a sugar tariff on the last basis would not be surprising. As it is the government may feel that it has enough to fight without establishing strained retions with the free traders, and using irritation in Germany and

THE NEW DIRECTOR.

The Geological Survey is one of the most important departments of the Canadian public service. It touches the interests of the whole country. giving more than value for the \$50,000 and upwards which it costs in salaries of the regular staff and \$60,000 of outlay for unclassified officers and for general expenses. Among the thirty officers of the survey whose names are in the civil service list, and the numher who, though continuously engaged, are classed as temporary officers, are some of the finest men in public employ in this country. There is no other department where so large a proportion of the men do their work because they like it, and perhaps the shabby headquarters of the survey is the only building at Ottawa where men work over-hours without extra pay. He who is appointed to the head of this splen. did staff has reason to be proud of his position, and it is not surprising that Dr. Dawson remained there, even though he might have doubled his income in the service of a private com-

It is announced that Dr. Robert Bell

has been appointed director in succession to Dr. Dawson. It remains to be seen how he will succeed as an administrator, but there is no question of his scientific qualifications. He has much more than a Canadian reputation as a geologist and explorer. Dr. Bell is in his sixtieth year? His first employment was in 1857, when he would be only sixteen years old, at William Logan. Until 1883 he seems have been irregularly connected with the survey, for he took a science course at McGill, studied at Edinburgh, was professor of chemistry at Kingston, studied and practiced medicine. Eighteen years ago, on the reorganization of the survey staff, he became one of the assistant directors. The other three assistants are Dr. Whiteaves, the paleontologist, Dr. Hoffmann, the chemist, and Professor MaCoun, the botanist. Six years ago, when Dr. Selwyn retired from the directorship, Dr. Bell was supposed to be a candidate for the position. It had been understood that the relations between him and the previous director had not been the best, and it has been hinted that he has sometimes expressed want of confidence in Dr.

On the retirement of Dr. Selwyn the lary of the director was reduced to 8,200, the director still ranking as a entry minister. Two of the associate tions receive \$2,400 and one \$2.-Three geologists, Ells, Fletcher and McConnell are down in the civil ervice list at \$2,150. Mr. Low, the Labrador explorer, leaves a salary of \$1,859 to get \$6,000 at Sydney, Another ologist remains at half the salary ffered him in British Columbia. Recently an explorer resigned to take pay, and Mr. Tyrrell is another who concluded that he could do better else-where. But the work and training is sufficiently attractive to draw to the survey a corps of splendid men, and if Dr. Bell's directorship shall stand the test as well as the service of the men under him he will be all right.

# FOR THE SAKE OF CONCORD.

To read Mr. Tarte's Patrie one would suppose that the nineteen mem it necessary for the house to take acion on the subject of the King's corition oath had committed som grave offence. La Patrie wants to know if Mr. Wallace, one of the nineeen, was not Sir Charles Tupper's first lieutenant, and whether Mr. Taylor is not the tory whip, and whethe Mr. Clarke is not the man whom som one had named as the tory leader The organ adds: "The vote prove what we have always claimed, that there is in the tory party an element that is dangerous to public concord and a good understanding in the

Le Soleil goes further and gravely

Mr. Clarke Wallace's speech:

'As you would suppose, the speech of Clarke Wallace, first lieutenant in the conservative army, was a veritable onslaught of sectarianism. 'He took occation to quote largely from that Protestant Gospel, the 'Confession of Faith.' Above all he tried to show that the Protestant religion was the only one that was any good, because it had for its 'chief Our Lord Jesus Christ, while the Catholic religion recognized for its chief the anti-Christ, a man who was born in sin and who would go back to dust." This report, wired from Ottawa to Sir Wilfrid's home organ, is wholly an invention, as Mr. Wallace did not even suggest a comparison of the Protestant and Roman Catholic faiths, or make the slightest reflection on the Pope. He opposed the resolution because it introduced into parliament a delicate question with which the house had no call to interfere, and so far from expressing approval of the statement in the cor tion oath, he condemned it. But the fable serves the purpose of the ministers from Quebec if it makes the people in their own province believe that leading conservatives are in the habit of using such language as that contained in the lying report above quoted.

SENATOR MORGAN'S THREAT.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty between Great Britain and the United States was a solemn engagement entered into etween the two parties. Under this reaty Great Britain gave up certain territorial claims on the coast of Nicaragua, which interfered with the construction of the canal by the United States. The United States government agreed that the canal uld be open to the world and that should not be fortified. Yesterday s United States senator of great influence declared that the treaty must be sated. If England refused there would be a war and Britain would los all her territory, outside the one little sland where the King lives. It is not uggested that the abrogation of the reaty would restore to Britain her erritory on the coast of Central Am-erica: The idea that Britain should ntin ie to pay off the price enough from the representative of a state which repudiated the own bonds.

THE COAL AND RAILWAY BILL: The provincial government railway and coal bill has large superficial promise in it, but the ministers do not seem to have information of a definite character to show that it is likely to effective. It is safe to say that the pay three per cent on a little more certain that as a result 150,000 tons of coal will be mined each year in the Grand Lake district. No great diffinical plant required to mine ons of coal per day. The important equipment is the mine itself. If the easure is intended to contain a guar intee of effective operation, to th tent mentioned, it should provide that the subsidy would not be payable until underground workings, opened up ns, which may be expected to produce 150,000 tons a year with the available machinery.

# A SUCCESSFUL PLOT.

The Rothesay plot has been largely uccessful. It has made the election of an opponent of Dr. Pugeley impos-sible for this session. What the forgstble for this session. What the forgers failed to do Dr. Pugsley's bill accomplishes. This measure provides for the making of a new Rothesa. list, by a process which requires some weeks' time. The Globe points out that the attorney general might have legalized the genuine Rothesay list and caused the election to be held before the end of the session. "For rea 'sons of their own," says the Globe the government determined on a different course, which can hardly be satisfactory to the electors of Kings county, or to the people of the province." It is suspected the "reasons" are the same as those which led to the forgery of the list.

The government will pay the Berlin ompany \$7,242 for the Tobique bridge At the lowest price paid under the former system, when material was

much cheaper, the price would have been \$12,495.

The Lefebvre bridge, built a few years ago, cost \$15,502. At the rate of higher market prices, the cost would have been \$10,160.

Ten bridges, for which the people paid \$53,815 when the market price was low, could be bought even at present advanced prices for \$31,000. The other \$22,000 was a little present to

The St. John Glebe is not impressed with Attorney General Pugsley's as-surance that he is trying to catch the

Much interest is felt in the course being pursued in regard to the bogus list. The attorney general has given his assurance that steps are being taken to discover and bring to justice the guility persons. The outrage was committed months ago, but so far the public is not aware of any specific steps having been taken in regard to the crime.

Senator Ellis appears to share the doubt of the chief justice as to whether there are any officers of the law.

Mr. Blair is able to show that the earnings of the Intercolonial were \$813,740 more in 1900 than in 1889. The Sydney correspondent of the Halifax Chronicle says that "the cash remittances for the Cape Breton section of the I. C. R. amounted to \$150,695 in 1899 and \$530,800 in 1900. Yet the minister goes on saying that his Drum-mond and Grand Trunk deal is the ause of the enlargement of the traffic

than that of the maritime provinces.

publishes the following as a report of sent 1,820 mounted men to South Africa before the end of last year. Of these 1,500 are still in Africa. In adlition the colony has sent 520 men and horses this year, making 2,400 in all.

> SOME LAWYERS' FEES. Among the New Brunswick lawyers, whose names appear in the public accounts as having received pay from the provincial treasury are the follow-

Harvey Atkinson of Moncton, \$130 for conducting prosecutions in Resti-

gouche. A. G. Blair, jr., and Blair & Blair, of St. John, who were paid \$144 for

St. John prosecutions. Hon. H. A. McKeown, who is down for \$216.75 for criminal prosecutions in the St. John circuit court; \$112.95 in "Bouched Ats Philbert." whatever that means; \$121.60 for the Norton Clayton inquest; \$32 in the Hanson case, \$194 for the John Duncan inquest, and \$207.95 in the Amelia Norton inquiry, and \$120 for travelling ex-

Attorney General Pugsley is down for his salary and travelling expenses 3317.69 for "professional services in the Teblque Manufacturing Company ase; \$500 for services at Ottawa in

Hon. A. S. White and his partners of Sussex, received \$790.85 for unspeci fied professional services in addition to Mr. White's salary of \$450, etc., as attorney general for part of the year The sum of \$695 was paid for settling

ways gone to the attorney general and doubtless it did last year, but his name is left out of the statement .-

The Messenger and Visitor does not often discuss questions of federal fiscal policy, but it expresses the opinion that the removal of the duty on coal oil would command the approval of the great majority of the people of this country.

The dignity of the imperial parliament is not increased by the procession of six policemen carrying out members who in a horizontal position wave their hands and shout "God Save Ireland."

Campaign Assistant: Mr. Public Punisher, I dropped in to have a little Liforged the Rothesay lists, but that plan didn't seem to work. P. P. My dear sir, don't talk so loud; f might discover you.—Star.

Attorney General Pugsley has ished another weary day of fruitless search for the forger of the Rothesay list. The rascal baffles him at every

he imperial parliament suggests the another resolution to cover the next news conservation refrese

"A London newspaper man has been making investigation and finds that King Edward is less than five feet five inches in height.

Dewet has not been captured, but he

ns to have completed his invasion

of Cape Colony. Down to midnight yesterday Attorney General Pugsley had not discovered the forger of the Rothesay list. Dr. Pugsler is faint but pursuing.

# BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

### Writ Issued at the Instance of a Miss Knight Against the Duke of Manchester.

here today of the White Star Line Steamer Oceanics from New York; the Duke of Manchester, who, with his bride, was a passenger on board, was served with a writ for an alleged breach of promise at the instance of Portia Knight of London.

Affish Portia Knight is an American, 22 or 24 years old. She was on the stage in New York for a short time and his been living privately in London for a year. She referred a representative of the Associate Press to her lawyers. The writ has been out for some time, she said, and she did no or England.

Miss Knight was glad to hear that it had or England.

Miss Knight was glad to hear that it had been served in Liverpool.

LONDON, March 7.—The Manchester sensation promises to rival the Westminster scandal. Although the Duke of Manchest rasserts that the writ has not been served upon him in the suit for alleged breach of promise, this is quite immaterial, as the writ has been issued and proceedings have commenced.

upon him in the suit for alleged breach of promise, this is quite immaterial, as the writ has been issued and proceedings have commenced.

This entirely unexpected sequel to one of the most interesting marriages between American heiresses and representatives of the British peerage had its inception shortly after the Duke of Manchester so suddenly made Miss Zinmerman a duchess. Miss Knight's allegations are not yet obtainable, but it is evident that she is in carnest, and that he suit was brought without any idea of gaining publicity. She is about the same age as the Duke of Manchester, possibly a trifle older. Their acquaintance began, a representative of the Associated Press is informed, when Miss Knight was living in Stimmins mansions, in London, where the duke frequently visited. The employees of the mansions say the acquaintance ripensed to a stage where they quarrelled frequently, and that the visits continued until only about six months ago, when the duke no longer called there and Miss Knight took a fast elsewhere. She is now living in bondon amid friends of position and means.

Miss Knight is a pronounced brunette, with an olive complexion.

LONDON, March 7.—No one met the Duke and Duchess of Manchester on their arrival at Euston station, London. The duchess looked extremely well and very pretty. The duke seemed rather worried. When asked by a representative of the Associated Fress if it were true that he had been served with a writ, he replied: "It is quite untrue. I know nothing about the suit. I am feeling quite fit and had a fine time in America." "Come along," said the duchess, and the couple jumped into a cab and drove off. They had intended to land at Queenstown and to proceed to their Irish hame. But the storm prevented and therefor they decided to come to London, which they will shortly leave for Ireland.

LOWELL, Mass., March 6.—Portia Knight, who is said to have sued the Duke of Manchester for breach of promise, was a member of the Kendall Weston Stock Company, which played at the Savoy theat

Portia Knight was formerly a resident of Salem, Oregon, and is a daugh-Congregational minisetr of that city.

# VOLUNTEERS

For Baden-Powell's Constabulary Are Plentiful.

A Party of Young Men Back from the States to Enilst .- What the Men Will Have to Do.

(From Friday's Daily Sun.) Lieut. McLean approved of the following additional applications for the South African constabulary Tuesday: Albert Anderson, George T. Armstron and Thomas Campbell, St. John; Charles G. Phinney, Sackville; Bliss G. Ellis, Fredericton; Warren Craig, Wm. Kitchen, Strang Mather, Jones Mailer, Freeman Matheson, John Maloney. Allan McLean, W.- McLellan, Albert O'Donnell, Harry Reid, Watson Touchie, Dixon Dalton, E. J. Allingham, Melvin Larson, Newcastle: Harry Eagles, Hugh G. McNaughton, J. R Munroe, Joubal A. Watling, Thos. Gilmour, John M Hartt, Claude Lobban, Chatham; Donald McLean, Black Brook; John W. Smith, Bay Side. again yesterday morning with apli-cants. He took the names of quite a number and referred them to the ex-amining physician, Dr. Thos. Walker. Among this morning's applicants were provincialists from Boston and

ne true-born American. The provincial young men were: Duncan B. Blaikie, of the New Engand Magazine Co., formerly of Nove Scotia. Mr. Blaikie served as a ser geant in the First Massachusetts Regiment in the Cuban war.

E. R. Gould, of Boston, formerly of Chatham W. J. Currier, a native of Boston G. Gould, of Chatham.

There were other applicants, including Merritt Lord, of west end; who was recently acquitted in the county Lord interviewed the recruiting of-

ficer in company with his late counsel, The lieutenant said Lord would have to get a letter of recommendation from

His Honor, Judge Forbes, before he could pass Lord, who was at first rather dubious about going to South Africa is now quite enthusiastic in the idea, and will try his best to join the forces.

On Friday the recruiting in earnest begins. All the candidates will be paraded at the drill shed, further examined by the doctor and put to various other tests.

This will be the final revision, and although nearly three hundred applica-tions have been made for enlistment,

mly one hundred of the best men will In fact a request has come from one of the head recruiting officers that our . John quota be cut down about

thirty men, but it is doubtful if this can be done as the people down here have displayed so much enthusiasm in volunteering already.
Tuesday next, March 12th, is the day officially set for the mobilization at Halifax of the men enlisted at Mon-treal and points east. This, of course,

includes St. John. In the final test the recruiting officers will satisfy themselves as to each candidate being able to ride and shoot,

Candidates must also nossess following qualifications:-Unmarried; strictly temperate, med-

sible persons, aged between 20 and 35 years, not under 5 feet 6 inches in height, nor over 185 lbs. in weight, and have a chest measurement of not less than 34 inches.

Candidates will also be required.

sign an agreement, and to take the oath of allegiance to the King. Their enlistment will not be final until i has been confirmed by Captain P. Fall, recruiting officer for Canada.

Men enlisted should be prepared to leave for point of mobilization the day following the date of their enlistment. They must leave not later than the ate must be arranged with the recruiting officer at the time of enlistent, and as railway accomm will be provided for that date, the re-cruiting officer will see that the men entrain without fail on the date ar-

When sufficient men enlist from any one locality they will be formed into a troop and it is quite probable they will continue to serve in the same troop throughout their period of serv-

In his constabulary organization dated at Pretoria, Oct. 22nd, 1900, Lore Roberts cays:—"It what he the duty of the field and other officers of the said force to suppress all tumults, riots and affrays, or breaches of the ceace in any part of the Transvaal o Orange River Colony, where they may be on duty, and to assist in the de-fence of the Transvaal and Orange Colony, and to discharge milltary duties in connection therewith when called upon to so do.

The members of the said force sworn as aforesaid throughout the Transvaal and Orange River Colony hall have such powers and privileges and responsibilities as any police officers or constables may by law have or be liable to and shall obey all lawful directions touching the execution of their office which they may from time to time receive from their offic Before the men enlist the following

oath has to be taken:

"I — do hereby contract, promise and agree to serve His Majesty King Edward VII." his heirs and successors, in the South African Constabulary, established and constituted under and by virtue of the proclamation of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief or His Majesty's forces in South Africa, dated at Pretoria on the 22nd October, 1900, under the terms and conditions, and at the rates of pay and allowances mentioned and set out in the circular of the inspector general of the said constabulary dated at Pretoria the 20th day of October, 1900, for a term of three years or until sooner lawfully discharged therefrom, and I agree to place myself under and to be subject to the orders and directions of the officer or officers detailed to transport me from oath has to be taken:

the place of enlistment to the enlistment depot of the corps in South Africa, and do promise and undertake to obey the same." The pay the men shall receive is graduated thus:

Staff Sergeant (per day)...... 2.43 | 2nd Class Sergeant | 1.94 | Corporal | 1.82 | 1st Class Troopers | 1.70 | 2nd Class Troopers | 1.46 | 3rd Class Troopers | 1.21 When travelling on duty, outside

district, the men will be allowed \$1.21

daily. Men can marry with consent of

commanding officer, and will be then entitled to a further allowance of seventy-three cents a day. Horses, forage, clothing, equipment, arms, quarters and medical attendance

are supplied free. Any candidate who is found unsuitable will be given free passage back to Camada Yesterday afternoon's list of appli-

ants was as follows: Chester McClaskey, Wentworth street, city; D. J. Gould, Chatham; P. Bryan Hennessey, city; Jos. Morgan, city; John Outram, city; Howard Wry, Sackville; O. W. Barnes, Sackville; Herbert Creighton, Silver Falls; Duncan S. Blaikie, Boston, Also twelve from Woodstock, six

CLAIM AGAINST LIVERPOOL TIMBER MERCHANTS.

from Moncton and some from Freder-

(Liverpool Journal of Commerce, Feb. 23.)
At the Liverpool assizes yesterday, before Mr. Justice Buckmill and a special jury, the Mediterranean and New York Steamship Co., Limited, sought to recover from A. F. and D. Mackay of Liverpool £175 15s. 3d., being the amount of the balance of freight alleged to, be due for the carriage of certain timber on the plaintiff's steamer Pocahontas, from St. John, New Brunswick, to Liverpool, where she arrived on the 5th of August last. The defence set up was that sufficient had been paid, and a claim for short delivery was made. The plaintiffs denied that the defendants were entitled to make that claim. Counsel for the plaintiffs were Mr. Carver, K. C., and Mr. Crawford, and for the defendants Mr. Pickford, K. C., and Mr. Horridge, K. C.

Antis Mr. Pickford, K. C., and Mr. Horridge, K. C.

The case for the plaintiffs as stated by Mr. Carver was that the timber was shipped at St. John, N. B., by W. Malcolm Mackay, and consigned to the defendants, A. F. and D. Mackay. The question raised by the defendants was that the quantity of timber delivered was less than that which appeared on the bills of lading—that the measurement was less, and, therefore, they held they were entitled to deduct from the freight the value of the short delivery. The timber was shipped under bills of lading which gave the number of pieces shipped and the number of superficial feet in those pieces. The figures given in the bills of lading were \$2,300 pieces, whereas according to the defendant's awa counting the number turned out was \$2,313. The freight was to be paid upon the intake measurement—that taken at the port of shipment—and according to a sort of summary, report of the shipment sent by the shippers to the defendants the quantity was exactly as the bills of lading stated, viz., 655 standards of spruce deals and 40 standards of spruce deals only were to be considered. The plaintiffs contended that they had done all that was required of them, as to the measurement—is it appeared in the bills of lading was to be taken, and not the method adopted in Liverpool.

For the defence Mr. Pickford stated that the defendants were 1,253 pieces short of deals and 806 short of ends, making 2,059, Against that there were over-delivery of scantlings \$85, and on boards 1,703, making 18 pieces over. His point was that the rate of freight being different on the various shings, the defendants were entitled to claim shortage of ends and allow for the excess of boards. Counsel considered that the only question to go to the jury was what was the outturn at Liverpool.

The jurge agreed, and evidence was called by the defendants on that point, one witness stating that while there were 13 pieces, of timber in excess, as compared with the quan-The case for the plaintiffs as stated by Mr.

urement.

His lordship considered that the matter might very well have been left to an arbitrator. Preceding subsequently, the judge said that on the evidence of the defendants there was a certain excess and shortage. A certain amount had come out of the ship, and on what came out the plaintiffs were only entitled to freight.

After having heard further argument the judge put this question to the jury: "Are you satisfied that the evidence of the defendants' witnesses today represents truly the different number of pieces under the different descriptions mentioned by them?"

The jury answered in the affirmative.

His lordship reserved the legal aspect of the finding for further argument in London.

GOLD CURR FOR ASTHMA Cures Asthma—just cures, that's all. Ask your druggist for it. Sample and

The late Dr. Dawson, director the geological survey, reported the existence of gold in the Yukon country many years ago. He surveyed the sources of the Yukon and Llard rivers, and the capital of the Yukon is named after him.

A CLEAR SKIN and BRIGHT EYEusually indicates health, which is obtained by using Wheeler's Botanic Bitters, a genuine system regulator and Blood Purifier, cures Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Bad-Appetite. Only 25 cents at dealers.

# A QUIET WEDDING.

A quiet wedding took place last evening at the residence of Charles Brown on Queen street, the contract-ing parties being Capt. Louis Hali-burton and Miss Clarissa Beaumont Harris, both of Wolfville, N. S. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. F. Waring. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Halburton leave this morning for an extensive wedding tour through upper Canada and the States before returning to their future home. FOLLOWER OF MRS. NATION.

A Marlboro (Mass.) woman has started a crusade against the saloons of her native city. Her methods are more pacific than those employed in Kansas. Instead of going

Events Recent Around St.

Together With Co from Correspond

Exchange

When ordering the a WEEKLY SUN to be the NAME of the Po which the paper is g mt. member! The nce must be sent ture prompt comp

Bentley's Liniment Jacob L. Allen, age Southampton, York Co. Acute Rheumatism. welling, 10 and 25 ce

Heirs to the Hayd Honolulu are cropping Truro's practical

Harris Lynds, writes find Bentley's the bes strongly recommend it. The Rhodes, Curry ( wages last Saturday

pected that the nex amount to \$9,000. The old Methodist cl say has been sold to this city. It is unde

will convert it into a The management of railway has about suc more clearing the track road will shortly be

Application is made Lean to the local leg half of Charles Willia of St. John, to have hi to Charles William Henry Whalen of 130 died last evening.

nan in St. John and at one time ran St. John and Frede Growing girls in ill h occasionally WHE Bitters, a purely veget remedy for all irregula tem, curing Headache

Dizziness. Only 25 cen Judge Hanington w his sleigh into a snow ing into the yard at Dorchester, on Wedn last. He is yet confin account of injuries st

The lieutenant gove thanks from his maje age of sympathy sent sity of New Brunswi

death of the late que The Sun's Hopev ent writes under date Albert county is still world, greatly to the merchants and other Hillsboro have had to to haul their freight

Henry Duffel, jr., morning at his home illness. Mr. Duffel five years of age, an years has been e He leaves a mother three sisters. Decease nent Knight of Pythic Union Lodge of this control of the control of t

It is reported in Ker tiations are in progra D. A. R. and the St. Trade towards havin up the route formerly City of Monticello. proposes to put the for about 46 trips a y

It is said that a Ou has been making as in different parts of represented himself some commercial hored in making many of money for his in In all he is said to l

Kumfort Headache cure in ten minutes.

We are for our custo quality. Th value when Our sto

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New Dre Wrappers Skirts. Prints. Ginghams,

Wool cash prices.

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on duty, outside rill be allowed \$1.21 erry with consent of r, and will be then allowance of sevclothing, equipment,

medical attendance free passage back

J. Gould, Chatham; ey, city; Jos. Mortram, city: Howard hton, Silver Falls; Boston, n Woodstock, six

LIVERPOOL TIMBER

of Commerce, Feb. 23.) assizes yesterday, before I and a special jury, the few York Steamship Co., recover from A. F. and bool £175 15s. 3d., being alance of freight alleged grisge of certain timber eamer Pocahontas, from eamer Pocahontas, from inswick, to Liverpool, a the 8th of August last. was that sufficient had aim for short delivery stiffs denied that the de-ed to make that claim.

ntiffs as stated by Mr.

FOR ASTHMA. ust cures, that's all. at for it. Sample and

Haves & Co. Sim-

Dawson, director of urvey, reported the in the Yukon country He surveyed th ukon and Llard riv-ital of the Yukon is

and BRIGHT EYE. health, which is obeeler's Botanic Bitstem regulator and Sour Stomach, Bad-Blotches and Loss of cents at dealers.

WEDDING.

street, the contract-Capt. Louis Hali-Wolfville, N. S. The ormed by Rev. H. bride is a sister of and Mrs. Hallburton ng for an extensive igh upper Canada

OF MRS. NATION woman has started a. are more pacific than ansas. Instead of going

Around St. John

Together With Country Items from Correspondants and Exchanges.

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

temember! The NAME of the Pos Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your

Bentley's Liniment oures Quinsy. Jacob L. Allen, aged 58 years, of Southampton, York Co., died Feb. 16th. Acute Rheumatism. Bentley's Liniment instantly subdues the pain and swelling. 10 and 25 cents.

Heirs to the Hayden fortune in Honolulu are cropping up all over the

Truro's practical shoemaker, Mr. Harris Lynds, writes May 12, 1900: "I find Bentley's the best Liniment and strongly recommend it."

The Rhodes, Curry Co. paid \$8000 in wages last Saturday night. It is expected that the next pay roll will amount to \$9,000. The old Methodist church at Rothe-

say has been sold to Mr. Isaacs, of this city. It is understood that he will convert it into a residence. The management of the St. Martin

railway has about succeeded in once more clearing the track of ice and the road will shortly be in full running

Application is made by H. H. Mc-Lean to the local legislature on be-half of Charles William Tisdale Davis of St. John, to have his name changed to Charles William Walker Tisdale. Henry Whalen of 130 Waterloo street died last evening. He has been a coachman in St. John for forty years; and at one time ran a stage between

and one sister survive. Growing girls in ill health should use occasionally WHEDLER'S Botanic Bitters, a purely vegetable and reliable remedy for all irregularities of the sys-tem, curing Headache, Billousness & Dizziness. Only 25 cents at all dealers:

Judge Hanington was thrown from his sleigh into a snow drift while driving into the yard at Trinity church Dorchester, on Wednesday morning last. He is yet confined to his bed on account of injuries sustained in the

thanks from his majesty for the message of sympathy sent by the University of New Brunswick, touching the

The Sun's Hopewell Hill correspondent writes under date of the 5th inst.: Albert county is still without railway communication with the outside world, greatly to the inconvenience of merchants and others who have freight to bring in. The A. M. Co. of Hillsboro have had to put teams on

to haul their freight from Moncton. Henry Duffel, jr., died Tuesday morning at his home after a lingering lilness. Mr. Duffel was about fortyfive years of age, and for the last few years has been employed in Montreal. He leaves a mother, two prothers and three sisters. Deceased was a promi-nent Knight of Pythias, a member of Union Lodge of this city.

It is reported in Kentville that negotiations are in progress between the D. A. R. and the St. John Board of Trade towards having a steamer take up the route formerly covered by the City of Monticello. The D. A. R. pro-proposes to put the Prince Edward on the service and asks \$20,000 subsidy for about 46 trips a year.

It is said that a Queen's county man

Miss Thersa Atkinson, of Frederic-ton, has entered an action for slander on, has entered an action for stander against Mrs. William Grieves, of that city, the plaintiff alleging that the defendant wrongfully accused her with the theft of a parasol. \$1,000 is the

of Fredericton, has been notified of his appointment to a position in the rail-way department at Ottawa by Hon. A. G. Blair, and leaves at once for the capital to assume his new duties. Mr. McKee is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, and skilled in stenography and typewriting. Since graduating from the university last June he has been studying law in the office of J. W. McCready.

Capt. E. C. Elkin returned yesterday afternoon from a trip to Colorado and Montana. He had a cheerful experience of thirty hours' blockade at Liv-ingstone, and another less importan point. Capt. Elkins' visit to Montana was in connection with negotiations for the sale of the Bear Gulch mines, a property largely owned in St. John. The option for the purchase is held by western parties, who are now examin-

calded to Death in the Springhill Surprise Party at Westbrook.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. S., March 4.— Frank Furlong of Springhill was scalded to death in the mines on Friday. His sudden taking off was a great shock to his mother, who only a few months ago followed her hus-band to his grave, his death having occurred after only a few days' illness from typhoid fever. The mother and daughters are thus left alone. Both father and son were members of the local Orange lodge. The young man was buried on Sunday beside his father in the cemetery here, the Or-angemen taking charge of the interment. Rev. Wm. Brown preached the

On Friday evening the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Miner Roscoe gave them a glad surprise, meeting at their home in Westbrook, where at the close of a pleasant evening a purse contain-ing a small sum of gold was presented to the host and hostess as a slight token of regard. Mr. Roscoe and family leave about the middle of the month for their Arizona home.

MOSKOKA LUMBER CO.

Some five or six years ago a coup Some five or six years ago a couple of Ontario men, looking round for a chance to make money, explored eastern Canada for a chance to capture profitable lumber properties. They thought they had a good thing on the Restigouche and secured areas there, in New Brunswick and Quebec. From the New Brunswick government they obtained leases of some 400 square miles, without competition, at \$8 per square mile, or \$3,200 in all. The law requires that the holder of leases requires that the holder of leases should operate them, but in this case the act was not enforced, and it may be remembered that Dr. Stockton gave Surveyor General Dunn an inconvenient ten minutes over this question on nomination day preceding the last provincial election. The Ontario The lieutenant governor has received through Lord Minto a letter of held the property until now without uilding a mill or engaging in lumbe operations. It is now understood that the leases in New Brunswick and Quebec have been sold to a St. John lumber firm, which is forming a company to operate the properties. A mill is to be erected at Campbellton capable of cutting 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet annually. The price paid for the Muskoka company's interests in this pro-vince alone is said to be \$150,000, which is a fair return for an invest-

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CAMPOBELLO ISLAND. in different parts of Nova Scotia. He represented himself as an agent for some commercial house. He succeeded in making many friends and in some cases they advanced small sums of money for his immediate expenses. In all he is said to have thus acquired over \$1,000.—Fredericton Herald.

Wanted—a case of headache that Kumfort Headache Powders will not cure in ten minutes. Prices 10 cents.

We are alway working to save something for our customers; but never at the expense of quality. The price cannot be a true guide to value when quality is ignored.

Our stock of new spring goods is now about complete and the prices are right.

New Dress Goods, Wrappers, Shirt Waists. Prints. Ginghams, etc.

Men's Pants, Top Shirts, Overalls, Jumpers, Underwear, Boys' Clothing, etc.

Wool taken in exchange at regular cash prices.

SHARP & MCMACKIN

885 Main Street, St. John, N. B

to be not unlikely, some change is adopted in the King's title, it will be the sixteenth time the title has been altered. The last time, of course, was in 1877, when 'Empress of India' was added. It was the first change for 76 years; in 1801 George the Third had dropped France out of the list of countries over which he was King and Decided to the paper only. Send your name, not necessarily to sublication, with your communication. The Sun cose not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. All unsigned communications are promptly consigned to the waste backet. tries over which he was King and Defender of the Faith. The title has been changed not quite once in every half-century since the Conqueror, but between 1100 and 1200 it was changed from the Conqueror. four times. William the Conqueror called himself 'King of the English, Normans, and Cimonantians,'

Normans, and Cimonantians.'

"The first time France was named in the English royal title was in the reign of Edward III., who was 'King of England, France, and Lord of Ireland,' and it was not until the beginning of the present century that France disappeared. For more than two centuries the King of England. two centuries the King of England was known as Lord of Ireland. Henry VIII. dropped this style, contenting himself with the addition to the fittle of Defender of the Faith, and on earth Supreme Head of the English and Irish Church.'

WEDDING BELLS. LYNN, Mass., March 1.-The reedence of L. B. Wetson, Thursday evening, Feb. 28th, was the scene of a retty event, when their son, Frank E., and Miss Minnie Schofield, were united in wedlock. The bride looked united in wedlock. The bride tooked charming in a dress of white organdie, handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbon. She carried a bouquet of bridal roses and maiden hair fern. A oung couple started for New York on trip. Among those present at the eception were Arthur Dibblee, J. Stanley Schofield and George Schofield of Clinton, Mass. Mrs. Winslow and Agron Winslow of Lynn, and Miss Lottle Patterson of Somerville and numerous others. Mr. and Mrs. Wat-

COMPULSORY INSPECTION OF DECKLOADS.

How Mr. Dobell Proposes to Again Introduce His Obnexious Measure.

Recent advices from Ottawa are to the effect that the Hon. Mr. Dobell proposes to again introduce his bill relative to the compulsory from proposes to again introduce his bill relative to the compulsory inspection of deckloads. The shippers of deals from maritime province ports are very much annoyed at Mr. Dobell's parsistence in connection with this bill of his, which is calculated to interfere seriously with business, without giving any corresponding benefit. They assert that it provides for a restriction which will injure their interests. The case as they put it is as follows: The rate of insurance from St. Law-rence ports is higher than from any other ports in British North America. Mr. Dobell, it is said, hopes by putting restrictions on down here to place alli-on the same footing. The underwrite ers on the other side do not ask for these restrictions. An agent here of one of the largest concerns doing in-surance on the other side says he is willing to insure cargoes as cheaply from St. John as from New York, but that he wants largely insuranced vates from the St. Lawrence. Mr. Do a conference with the Board of Trade with reference to this matter. Mr. best citizens that this move of his would be injurious to St. John's interests, and our lumber shippers and ship owners are beginning to wonder what Mr. Dobell means.

MECHANICS SETTLEMENT.

MECHANICS SETTLEMENT, Kings Co., March 5.—Everett B. Moore left yesterday for Sussex to attend the

at present with rheumatic fever. Mr. and Mre. Harmer of Norton paid a flying visit last week to their old home here. Mr. Harmer is offering his dwelling house and business stand here for sale.

A number of the teams that have been hauling lumber are coming out of the woods on account of the great depth of snow.

Henry Delong is lying very ill at his home with diabetes.

MYSTERIOUS THEFT

Of Three Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars from Lakeside Station,

The Sun's Hampton correspondent writes under yesterday's date: A strange story is being told of the theft of \$325 from a trunk in the theft of \$325 from a trunk in the dwelling apartments of the Lakeside railway station, either on Tuesday might or Wednesday morning. The station agent is Joseph Vaughan, who acts in the double capacity of section man and station agent, living with his wife on the premises. The money be really the precede of is said to be partly the proceeds of the sale of a small property he owned on the Smithtown road, and partly on the Smithtown road, and party
the savings from his monthly wages.
On Tuesday his treasure was intact,
but by Wednesday night it had vanished, without any indication of how
it had gone. Mrs. Vaughan was absent from the premises for a time on
Wednesday morning, having gone to Wednesday morning, having gone to a neighbor's house, but no suspicion of burglary or theft was entertained till the loss was actually discovered. Enquiries are being made as to any suspicious characters who may have been seen in the neighborhood, but so

GOLD CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Cures Asthma. Just cures, that's all. Ask your druggist for it. If he has none he'll get it from his wholesaler. It's worth your while to have him do this. Others relieve. The Geld Cure cures. Hayes & Co., Simooe. Ont. Write for free sample and treat-

I. E. Cornwall, who arrived in Vanouver some time ago from St. John, N. B., has recovered from a severe attack of is grippe. He was well looked after by the sisters at St. Paul's hospital.—Vancouver World, Feb. 26.

A London paper says: "If, as is said | LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE !

To the Editor of the Sun :-Sir I noticed in your paper a few days ago a communication signed Farmer, in which some reference were made about me as Mr. Tomp kins' father-in-law. The gentlema writing, on account of his proximity; hould have been better informed Since Mr. Tompkins took over my property in 1891, I have had no finan-cial interest in the place, and since cial interest in the place, and since that time have not owned any sheep. Regarding another statement that Mr. duty to say that Mr. Tompkins has sole control and proprietorship of the sole control and proprietorship of the place he occupies. Being in a position to know, I can assure "Farmer" that that property has steadily improved during these years of Mr. Tompkins' occupancy.

Perhaps if Farmer would come out over his own name his motive could be easily assigned.

GEORGE CLYNICK

Middle Southampton, March 5th. CATARRH OF THE STOMACH. A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe and

Effectual Cure for It.

In illustration of the racial susceptability to pulmonary tuberculosis, it may be pointed out that among every 100,000 of the population there occurred annually in New York 238.48 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in white foreigners, and 774.21 in colored persons. Jews, on the contrary, appear remarkably exempt from the disease, 36.57 deaths being due to pulmonary tuberculosis in every thousand deaths among them in the United States in 1880, as compared with 108.79 for the general population. According to a communication in a recent number of the Revue d'Hygiene et de Police Sanitaire, by Tostivint and Remlinger, only 34 of the entire number of 5.744 deaths among the Jews of Tunis in the five years from 1895 to 1899 were due to tuberculosis, 1.22 per cent. It is further estimated that the everage annual mortality from tuberculosis among the Mussulman Arabs between the years 1894 and 1900 was 11.30 per 1,000, among Europeans 5.12 per 1,000, among Jews, 2.85 per 1,000. The lower mortality from tuberculosis among the Jews is not afteributed to ethnic difference, nor to peculiarities in food, dress and the like, but rather to their abhorrence of the dusting brush, damp cloths being preferred for wiping soiled surfaces, and to their frugality in the use of furniture. In illustration of the racial susceptability

THE DEATH ROLL

The Wife of Judge Forbes and Mrs C. Gillespie Passed Away

Profound regret was expressed Wednesday when the death was an-neunced of Mrs. Forbes, wife of Judge Forbes. Mrs. Forbes passed peace-fully to rest at eight o'clock yes-terday morning, after a long fully to rest at eight o'clock yes-terday morning, after a long illness. For the last two years she has been gradually fading out of life. On the Sunday before Christmas she at-tended St. Andrew's church, but has never since been able to do so.

Mrs. Forbes is survived by her hus-

band, one son, Homer Forbes; a daughter, Miss Jessie Gordon Forbes; and another daughter, Miss Lizzle Homer, the issue of her first marriage. Mrs. Forbes was, in her days of activity, one of the foremost workers in St. Andrew's church, a lady of in St. Andrews church, a lady of superior attainments and Christian virtues. She was interested in all good works, and will be sincerely mourned by a wide circle of friends.

Mrs. Forbes' maiden name was Mary J. Daniels, and she was a na-

tive of Milford, Mass.

She was vice-president of the W. F.
M. S. of St. Andrew's church, and its representative in the Women's Coun-

off.
Universal sympathy goes out to Judge Forbes and the other members of the bereaved family.
At 7.30 on Wednesday morning, Mrs, Christian Gillespie died at her home Carvill Hall, Waterloo street, after a five days tiness of pleuro-pneumonia. Mrs Gillespie was in the sixty-first year of her age, and up to the time of her late indisposition had been enjoying fairly good health. She was a lady of many sterling qualities, and greatly beloved by her many acquaintances. The children left to mourn are: Charles T. Gillespie, the well-known insurance manager; James

mourn are: Charles T. Gillespie, the
well-known insurance manager; James
B. Gillespie, of Ungar's laundry management: Mrs. M. B. Edwards and
Miss Mary Gillespie.
Mrs. Daniel Barnes, wife of the I.
C. R. carpenter of 150 Wright street,
died yesterday morning.

COMMONLY MISTAKEN FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Why Ordinary Doctors and Patent Remedies Fail.

When catarrh has been allowed to run along for any length of time, there is a dropping in the back part of the throat. This poisoned mucous is hawked up and spit out during the daytime. But at night during sleep it is swallowed in; the stomach, thus poisoning the muccus lining of that organ, and producing symptoms so very like indi-gestion or dyspepsia that the doctor usually takes it for such, and treats it with the usual rot tine of pepsin, pancreatin acids, alkalis, soda, etc. The result of course is a failure, never any better than temporary relief being produced. The following are the symptoms of catarrh of the stomach:

Do you belch up gas?
Is your tongue coated?
Are your bowels irregular?
Do you suffer from nausea?
Are you drowsy after meals?
Is your feel soft and flably?
Do you suffer with headache?
Do you feel bloated after eating?
Have you rumbling in your bowels?
Have you palpitation of the heart?
Do you feel languid in the morning?
Do you have pain just after eating?
Have you pain in pit of stomach?
Do you have chilly and then hot flushes?

Interior of Caused by Catarrit, INDIGESTION.

Do you have a desire for improper food?

Do you feel as it you had load in stomach Do you feel faint when stomach is empty Do you see specks floating before you

Have you feeling of emptiness in morning. Have you a burning in back part of through called heartburn?

If you have some of the above symptoms mark them and send them to the Doctor. He will tell you what to do to be PERMANENTLY CURED, and what the proper treatment would cost. He makes no charge fordingnosis or advice. Address DR. SPROULE B. A., (English Catarra Specialist, GraduateDublin University, formerly Surgeon Royal British Navy Service), 7 to 13 Doane street, Boston.

WANTED BY THE POLICE.

Effectual Cure for It.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation, after esting, accompanied sometigies with soir or watery rising, a formation of general played out, harding esting, accompanied sometigies with soir or watery rising, a formation of general played out, harding the resthing, headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out, harding the restaint of the interior of the stomach, could be seen would allow a the stomach could be seen to be established to be readily, theroughly aligned before it has time to ferment and dritate the folicistic nurcous anriess of the atomach. The begins of the stomach has been received by the stomach has been received the fore it has time to ferment and dritate the folicistic nurcous anriess of the atomach. The begins have been received by the stomach has been received the fore it has time to ferment and dritate the folicistic nurcous agrices of the atomach. The begins have been received by the stomach has been received to the results of the stomach at indice, composed of Disatases. Asoptic a finite, composed of Disatases. Asoptic and the stomach in the stomach that healthy appetite and fall drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyapapaia Tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyapapaia Tablets and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and discrepance of the stomach without cure, but today I am the happiet of men faire using any one box of Stuart's Dyapapaia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my growth and the poisonous discharge therefore the stomach without cure, but today I am the happiet of men after using any one box of Stuart's Dyapapaia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my growth and the propriate words to express my growth and the propriate words to express my growth and the propriate words to express my growth and the stomach without cure

of his victims was F. E. Miller of

Granville Ferry, N. S.
Simpson is known to have collected a large amount of American money, and although all the railroad and steamboat lines have been watched, it is feared he has escaped to the United States. He is about thirty years of age, and is a native of Queens county, and a son of the celebrated Rev. John Arthur Simpson, whose record is one of the most remarkable in the history of crime.—Globe.

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S VISIT.

LONDON, March 6.-The official programme of the Duke of Cornwall and York's colonial visit gives his arrival at Halifax for Sept. 15. He will leave Halifax Sept. 17, arriving at Quebec Sept. 20, and leaving there Oct. 17. He will arrive at St. Johns Oct. 22, and leave there Oct. 25 and Oct. 22, and leave there Oct. 25 and arrive at Portsmouth Nov. 1.

The present intention of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York appears to be to go to Vancouver overland, between Sept. 20 and Oct. 17, possibly passing through the United States on a part of their return journers. MARYSVILLE NEWS.

MARYSVILLE, York Co., March 5. The funeral of the late Mrs. Lee, wife of Joseph Lee, whose sad and very sudden death occurred on Tuesday last, took place from her home to the Reformed Baptist church, where a short service was held by the pastor. Rev. Mr. Trafton, and from there to the Methodist cemetery for interment. The deceased was about forty-five years of age and leaves a

mourn their sad loss.

Harry Gibson left this afternoon for Chatham to join some friends on a fishing expedition. Mrs. Jones and her two children, from St. John, are

her two children, from St. John, are visiting at Mrs. George Foster's.

A series of revival meetings is being carried on by the pastor of the Free Baptist church, Mr. Riedout. The meetings are largely attended each evening, with good results.

Rev. Mr. Robinson of the Baptist church purpose holding special services next week.

The lumbermen, along the Nash-

The lumbermen along the Nash-weak have all finished their winter operations and have come home. They report the cut about the same as last

A thaw just now is lessening the vast quantity of snow on the highways to quite an extent.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.



# COLONIA HOUSE, MONTREAL DEPARTMENTA STORE!

About the end of this month we will issue-

A Handsome Catalogue of about 350 pages, profusely illustrated, giving descriptions and prices of the goods we offer for sale, which will be mailed—

DE BE to any address on application.

Our facilities for doing a mail order business are unexcelled. We carry a very comprehensive stock, and will do everything in our power, by sending samples, etc., to give customers the most

A TRIAL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

"What do you think, Clarice went FARM TO REINT—From 1st May next, containing about 150 acres, with stock and implements, about 20 miles from the city on line of Railway. Rent moderate. For particulars, address, "W." care of Daily Sun, St. John. 238

Only, E. Albert Reity and George E. Harts of Moncton.

At the opening of the court and before proceeding with the business, his honor with feeling and eloquence referred to the late sovereign Queen Victoria, and the effect of her death upon the nation. There was no criminal docket, and the grand jury was accordingly discharged.

The following civil causes are entered for

rial:
Non-jury docket—Adam Power v. William Riley Douthwright, E. A. Reilly for plaintiff and W. B. Jonah for defendant.
Edward B. Chandler v. Mary McKay, executrix of the last will and testament of William McKay, deceased, R. W. Hewson for plaintiff and F. A. McCully for defendant

Jury docket—W. Ensley Dryden, Robert Gibson v. Frederick W. Steeves, George Harris for plaintiff, and W. B. Jonah for efendant.
Milledge L. Estabrooks v. Charles Fawcett,
sed and Copp for plaintiff, Powell, Bennett
id Harrison for defendant.
Douglas D. Warman v. John B. Forster,
sed and Copp for plaintiff, M. G. Teed for

W. B. Chandler for informant, Geo. L. Harris for Steeves.

Bastardy docket—The King at the instance
of the overseers of the poor of the parish of
Sackville v. Stephen Tower on the complaint
of Lizzie Tower.

The King at the instance of the overseers
of the poor of the parish of Sackville v. William Towse on the complaint of Cynthia
Seers.

Sears.

Criminal docket—The King v. James Dunlap, W. H. Chapman for the crown.

The two non-jury cases stand over for
hearing at Moncton.

The appeal docket was taken up and the
cause of the King on the complaint of Tingley v. Steeves argued, occupying the remainder of the afternoon session. Mariner G.
Teed for Steeves, W. B. Chandler for Tingley.

FREDERICTON, March 5.—His honor the neutenant governor has received the following in reply to a message of sympathy forwarded to His Majesty on behalf of the University of New Brunswick and the public schools of the province by the chancellor of the university and the chief superintendent of education:

of education:

Government House, Ottawa, March 1st, 1901.—Sir: In obedience to commands received from His Majesty the King, his excellency the governor general desires me to request your honor to have the goodness to convey to the University of New Brunswick and to the chief superintendent of education, on behalf of the public schools of the province, His Majesty's heartfelt thanks for their kind messages of sympathy as contained in your honor's telegram of 2nd February, which have been gratefully appreciated by His Majesty and the royal family.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, HARRY GRAHAM, Capt. A. D. C. Acting Governor General's Secretary.

The following candidates for aldermen have

adjourned.

Mr. Rorter of Victoria has been appointed deputy speaker in the legislature.

FREDERICTON, March 6.—It is understood that the budget speech, which was to have been delivered tomorrow, has been postponed until the first of next week.

first of next week.

Nineteen timber berths, aggregating 135 square miles, were sold at the crown land office at noon today. All the lots sold, excepting a two-mile lot on Northwest Nackawich, are situatberths, I five and a half mile berth and I three mile berth. The sale was largely attended and occupied over an hour. Most of the prominent lumknocked down to the Maritia

last evening, a very enjoyable time being spent. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Newcomb, Misses Mary McLeod, Mabel Stiles, Grace Mc-

After battling with the snow on the s. & H. railway for four weeks, with-

He will lecture in Woodstock on the 14th inst. Mathew Cox will leave shortly for B. C., where he will engage in mining again. John Barker will vacate the Sewell premises, lately occupied by him, and remove to Fredericton shortly. Rev. O. P. Brown has returned from a trip to Sydney, C. B. Rev. R. W. Colston will deliver a lecture of Thursday night in aid of Sunture on Thursday night in aid of Sun-bury Division. Miss Maria Tread-well, who has been dangerously ill for

APOHAQUI, March 5.-Rev. Mr. McAdrum (Presbyterian) of Cape Breton preached in the Methodist church on Sunday afternon and Rev. C. W.

weeks with la grippe, is conval-

Hamilton in the evening. Miss Bertha Sinnott, who has been visiting her mother for a few days, returned to New York on Monday. Miss Mabel Johnson, stenographer for Jones Bros., returned on Saturday from a three weeks' visit to friends in River John, Nova Scotic.

About twenty trains passed through this place on Sunday.

David Johnson of Lower Millstream

has sold his farm to S. A. McAuley of the same place. Mr. Johnson will move to Springfield and reside with his son. Samuel Patterson, st., of Mount

Middleton, is suffering from a stroke Clarence McCready and Mrs. Mc-Cready spent Sunday at S. F. Mc-

RICHIBUCTO, Feb. 28.—The Richibucto Division, No. 42, S. of T., observed the forty-seventh anniversary of its organization in the Temperance hall last evening. An interesting prowas rendered, followed by re-The funeral of James Graham's

two year old boy took place this af-ternoon. Rev. H. A. Meek conduct-The Kent Northern railway management have a new snow plow under construction. They expect to raise the snow blockade next week.

OUR HEROES' GRAVES

In South Africa to be Identified and Decorated

By Daughters of the Empire at Cape Town and in Canada-Loyal Canadians Are Asked to Contribute to the Fund.

N. S. LEGISLATURE.

Dollars.

HALIFAX, March 5.—Premier Murray-livered his budget speech today in the ho of assembly. The revenue of the proving the proving a plus of \$76,000. The estimated surplus I been \$3,437. The coal mines of the provind yielded in royalties \$413,807, which \$70,000 more than the year before, and \$25, more than the estimate since confederation of \$13,807 had been the province's large single item of revenue. This statement

### CHATHAM.

Did Full Honors to the South Africa Beroes

The Five Young Men Were Presented Valuable Gold Watche Speeches by Canon Forsythe and Others

CHATHAM, March 6.-The concluding ceremony in connection with our returned South African heroes was held here last night. The Masonic hall was literally crowded by an enthusiastic assembly, who yied with one another in their efforts to do honor to our soldiers. Mayor Loggie made the introductory speech, during the delivery of which the members of the contingent filed in and took their places at the front of the stage, their and prolonged cheering. Immediately behind the boys were seated some off ers of the 73rd Regiment, in uni-orm, whilst the remainder of the lage was occupied by the mayor and aldermen from Newcastle, and alder-men and clergymen of Chatham and the Citizens' band.

Mayor Loggie called upon the Rev. Mr. Henderson, who asked a blessing and returned thanks to the Almighty for the safe return of our brave boys Then the gold watches were presented to the five young heroes, who were Munroe, Letson and Ward of the first contingent and McCully and Morrison of the Mounted Rifles, his worship the may r making a short speech dur-

ing the act of presentation.

Whilst our boys had all the necess sary courage in facing the Boer hordes of South Africa, they were apparently unable to face the more peaceful proposition of a gathering of enthusiastic admirers, so they dele-gated Major Murray to reply for them gated Major Murray to reply for them, and it is needless to say the gallant major did the honors as asily and gracefully as if he were dispensing the proverbial hospitality of the regiment at Camp Sussex.

His worship then called upon the audience to sing Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow, which was rendered by the audience standing, with band accompaniment.

Mayor Morrison of Newcastle then addressed the audience in one of his graceful speeches, picturing the procedure incident to the enrolment, departure and arrival of our men in

parture and arrival of our men in South Africa, and the deeds of valor performed by them on the field of

Mr. Kerr, warden of the county, was the next speaker, and was happy and humorsome in his remarks, assuring the boys that they would never be for-

The band then rendered Soldiers the Queen, after which Alde made a short speech, during which i courage and devotion.

Rev. Father Joyner was then called

by many the speech of the occasion, which was phrased in choice language. away by its fervency. Col. D. Ferguson next addressed the

the services rendered the empire by our Canadian warriors, tracing the or-ganization of the militia of the county first Rifle corps until the present day, when the gallantry of our soldiers was

Rule Britannia by the band, and Rev. Mr. McLean responded to the Rev. Mr. McLean responded to the call of the chairman, and spoke at some length, dwelling upon the important services rendered to Canada by the universal character of the response made by her sons at the fine of the Empire's need.

R. H. Anderson then sang Canada, Sons of the North, and responded to an encore with a verse of Rule Britannia, in which the audience assisted.

udience in a patriotic and forcible peech, spiced by some piquant stories Ex-Mayor Benson was then called thusiastic greeting from the assembly. He testified to the intense inter est he had always taken in the progress of the war and in the welfare of our brave Canadians from the Miramichi, whom he declared had done credit to themselves, to the section of country to which they belonged, and to the grand country of Canada, which we all felt proud to claim as ours.

Rev. D. Henderson was then requested to say a few words, and delivered a very practical and patriotic address, speaking at some length upon the valuable services rendered by our Canadian boys.

Alderman Maltby of Newcastle was the last speaker, and was quite enst he had always taken in the proj

adian representatives in South Africa After a few concluding remarks from Mayor Loggie, the band render ed God Save the King and the aud

ed God Save the King and the audience dispersed.

A large number of the assembly took occasion to examine the watches, which were the gift of the town, and bore the following inscription on the inside case of each watch:

"Presented to ———— (here follows name and corps), by the citizens of the town of Chatham, N. B., in recognition of his services in the South African war. Issuary 1901."

African war. January, 1901."

The watches are P. S. Bartlett mov

The watches are P. S. Bartlett movements, in 14 carat cases, open-faced, stem-winders. They are beautiful and valuable souvenirs, and the recipients are naturally very proud of them and value them very highly.

The meeting was one of the largest ever held in Chatham, every seat in the large hall being occupied, while the aisle was also crowded from the floor to the stage.

Children Gry for CASTORIA



# Baby's Own Soap

to all mothers who want their bables to have pink, clean, clear, and healthy skin. Made of the finest materials. No soap, wherever made, is bet THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO. MONTR ALBERT TOILET SOAPS.

# WILD SCENES

Irish Members Defy the Speaker and are Ejected.

Disloyal Dublin Journals Applaud Them - Police Reserves on Duty Today.

LONDON, March 5.-In the house commons today, War Secretary Broderick was asked if he had infor-mation to the effect that Gen. Botha had intimated to Gen. Kitchener his readiness to surrender on certain terms and that there were prospects of the success of the negotiations. The secretary declined to make a stateent on the subject, and his silence was taken to be partial corroboration of the reports in circulation. After midnight Mr. Balfour applied

the closure on the education estimates. The nationalists shouted "Gag," and refused to leave the house then the division was taken. The to the division lobby, but they shouted, 'Certainly not." Mr. Flavin cried: "I nst the way all Irish votes

The chairman then intimated that he must report the matter to the Speaker. In the meantime the othe nembers had returned from the lobbies amid some uproar, thirty or forty Irishmen remaining in their seats.

house, the chairman reported the matter to him, and the Speaker asked if the Irish members still refused to

The Speaker then named sixteen realcitrants, and Mr. Balfour moved their suspension. This was agreed to without a division. The Speaker ordered them to with-

draw, but they refused amid great uproar. The Speaker called upon the sergeant-at-arms to remove them. They shouted defiance. The deputy sergeant-at-arms advanced and asked them to leave; still they refused. At nen entered to enforce removal.

Eugene Crean, member for South-east Cork, struggled desperately against removal, and there was a free fight on the floor, lasting five minutes, other Irishmen assisting him. Event-ually he was carried out bedily by six

The police then returned and car-ried out each of the remaining recalthere was no further actual resist-ance. Six policemen sufficed for each member, with the exception of Mr. Flavin, who is a big man and required eight. Many as they were being car-ried out waved their hands and shout-

John Cullinan, Patrick White, Patrick McHugh, Wm. Lundon, Wm. Abraham, Patrick Dugan, Anthony Donelan, James Gilhooley, Jeremiah Jordan and Thomas McGovern.

The trouble arose through Mr. Balfour closureing the whole education estimates without giving an opportunity to discuss the Irish votes. At one o'clock the Speaker said:

"The house will now resume proceedings in committee, and I trust that honorable members will now leave the house." John Culfinan, Patrick White, Patrick

The Irish members shouted that they would not leave. The chairman again put the vote on account, adding there being no tellers or noes, that the eyes had it. Amid laughter and the eyes had it.

the eyes had it. Amid laughter and cheers the house adjourned.

Neither Mr. Dillon, John Redmond nor Mr. O'Connor was present, having already left the house. One or two constables were badly handled in the souffle. The suspensions will last for

red in the house as accompanied the removal of Mr. Crean. He struggled fiercely with the attendants, who summoned the police, a dozen constables entering the house. The nationalists learned at them. Four or the tionalists jeered at them. Four or five stalwart policemen proceeded to seize Mr. Crean, who struck his legs under

struggling with other Irishmen who stood up and obstructed the passage of the police to Mr. Crean's seat. The Irish shouted "don't kill him," and "don't kill the man."

The nationalists fought and struggled frantically, but at length a su-

THE ST. JOHN

# Semi-Weekly Sun.

# Mailed to Your Post Office Every Wednesday and Saturday.

The Sun will have special correspondents at Ottawa and Freder ton during the sessions of Parliament and Assembly.

The Sun has also a paid correspondent in almost every town, village and hamlet in New Brunswick, with several in P. E. I. and Nova Scotia also a weekly letter on Provincial matters from Boston, Mass. Thus the paper is made interesting to every section of the Maritime Provinces.

The regular subscription price is \$1.00 a year, but SEVENTY-

FIVE CENTS sent to the SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN by a new subscriber will ensure the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN to any address in Canada or the United States twelve months, for together with a splendid portrait-18 x 24 inches, in fifteen colors, of FIELD MAR-SHAL LORD ROBERTS, or GENERAL BULLER, GENERAL FRENCH, COLONEL OTTER or of LIEUT.-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL, in khaki, and a map of the seat of war in South Africa.

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# SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N B

dragging Mr. Crean out by the legs and arms and carrying him down the floor of the house, the Irishmen stand-ing and wildly shouting: "Shame," "Murderers" and "South African bru-

tality." speaker then called upon Mr McHugh to retire, but he defiantly refused, his companions shouting apolicemen again stormed the Irish anches. Mr. McHugh fought, strugled and impeded them in every way angry shouts rent the air. thes below the gangway on the opposi tion side were a mass of mad and struggling humanity. Several police were struck with fists. ghts between the police and the mem-

bers were fairly general.

As Mr. McHugh was being carried out, his underclothing showing where the outer garments had been torn away in the struggle—Mr. Flavin shouted from the back benches: "Nineteen policemen to remove one trishman" and cries of "Shame" were neard from the opposition benches. While Mr. Cullinan was being removed, after struggling violently, Patrick O'Brien excitedy apealed to the speak er to "stop this most distress scene." The specific scene." The speaker responded "the scene is certainly as distressing to me

these benches the same scene will have to be re-enacted. I do appeal to the matter end now and allow the house to adjourn. Tomorrow we shall

The Speaker, in reply, again ear nestly appealed to the members named to obey the ruling of the house, whe-ther they agreed to the course taken ably and decently. The response to this was cries of "No, no, no," from

The Speaker then ordered the re noval of the others. Amid renewed owls of execration the police grap oled with them and carried them by out of the house. While Mr. Donelar vas being removed the nationalists rose and sang "God Save Ireland." Mr. Flavin shouted against the union ists, who sat silent in their seats dur-ing the scene, "You will be carried out of South Africa in the same way." Mr. Flavin's turn then came. police were handling him roughly, amid renewed cries of "Murderers," when he exclaimed, "All right; I don't

There were still about fifty Irishmen when the committee resumed, but they refused to appoint any teller for a

The nationalists jeered Mr. Balfour and the other ministers as they left

the building.

LONDON, March 6.—The Times declares that parliament cannot pass over the "Hooligan" conduct of the Irish members unless it is to be degraded in character below the level of "Drastic punishment must be meted out to this offence," it says, "which

clearly deliberate."

LONDON, March 6.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the scene in the house, says:

"The Irishmen surpassed even their old worst records. The scene carried us back to the worst days of Parnell live. home rule struggle, and must still further lessen for the Irish party the sympathy that has long been waning."

DUBLIN, March 6.—Commenting upon last night's scene in the house of commons, the Freeman's Journal rejoices 'hat "Ireland at last possession a setty that will teach Westminst. ses a party that will teach Westminst-er that if the rights of Ireland are to be sacrificed the character and privileges of parliament will accompany the sacrifice." The Irish Times says:
"Despairing of getting sufficient suptheir own countrymen, those pretending to represent Ireland are meditating a mendicant pilgrimage to the land of the dollar and fondly imagine

brutality will serve as a bold adverstoned by last night's scenes in the house of commons today was still very evident; and when the house

on duty at St. Stephen's had been mobilized and re-inforced by reserves. John Redmond speedily rose and raised a question of privilege arising from "the painful scenes of last night." He claimed that members had been suspended without proper steps being taken to identify them and that their removal had been accompanied by un-due violence. He was satisfied, he said, that members had been suspend-ed who actually had gone to the lobby to participate in the division. The speaker, interrupting, pointed out that Mr. Redmond was not raising

a question of privilege but a point of order. If he was properly informed of any wrongful suspension he, the speaker, would be glad to take steps to rectify them.

Mr. Redmond subsequently tried to

move an adjournment and appealed to Mr. Balfour to give the members an opportunity for discussion.

Mr. Balfour, remarking that he presumed it was desired to institute means for preventing a recurrence of the scenes of last night, promised to consider what opportunity for discus-sion could be given.

The subject was then dropped

MASONIC COURTESIES

Robert Marshall, 33rd degree the formule, "May our Father who is in Heaven have you in His holy keep-ing." This letter went through the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, and brought out the following courteous reply:

United Grand Lodge of England, Freemason's Hall, Great Queen street, London, W. C.,

I am. Dear Sir and Brother.

E. LEICHWORTH,

It may be of interest to mention the fact that Mr. Marshall's patent as a Knight Commander of the Temple ears the autograph of "Albert

# A STORMY VOYAGE.

MONTREAL, March 5.—Lafleur & Decarie, St. Henri, boot and shoe manusacturers, have assigned, with assets of \$57,000 and Ilabilities of over \$100,000. Among the creditors are the Quebec Bank, \$40,000, and Merchants' Bank of Canada, \$32,000, both partly secured; Canadian Rubber company, \$12,238; J. D. Decarie, mortgage, \$12,000.

The Daily and Weekly Sun are dis-tributed in all parts of Canada. ACCOUNT OF THE PARTY OF THE

The Lists

Total Vice-President an

H. F. DIMO B. F. PRAI HON. DAY

150,000 50,000 First Mort

The Shares cent per annum, Changed for Com The total is

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DR. DAWSON

the late Dr. Daws geological survey.

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Robert Bell, g
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Canada. He wa logical Survey I was an assistan Professor of Ch Sciences in Qu naturalist, and son Bay expe He was elected 1861, a F. G. S.,

DELLETA

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11, 33rd degree, pressive of his and feeling and condolg. concluding with ay our Father who is went through the of the Grand Lodge rought out the fol-

Lodge of England. son's Hall,

treet, London, W. C., 21 February, 1901. Brother-I have rends of the King to good as to convey to ion of sympathy great sorrow. and Brother.

LEICHWORTH, ert Marshall 33rd

arshall's patent as a nder of the Temple raph of "Albert Ed-

MY VOYAGE.

S CORONATION

The Lists will be opened Thursday, 14th March, and closed at 3 p.in. on Monday, 18th March, 1901.

ISSUE OF

\$3,000,000, 7 per cent. PREFERRED STOCK

IN 30,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH,

At \$85.00 and Accrued Dividend for each \$100.00 Share:

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The Shares are entitled, from the net earnings of the Company, to cumulative preferential dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first days of April and October. They may, at the option of the holder, be exchanged for Common shares. They are subject to be called in by the Company at \$115 per share and accrued dividends. The total issue of Preferred Stock will be \$5,000,000 or 50,000 shares, of which 30,000 shares are now offered.

> THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. THE BANK OF MONTREAL, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA,

Are authorized to receive subscriptions for 30,000 shares of \$100 each, of the 7 p.c. Preferred Stock of THE DOMINION IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.. at \$85 and accrued dividend for each \$100 share, payable as follows:—

\$20 per share on allotment, 15th April, 1901, " 15th May, 1901,

and the balance, with the amount due for accrued dividends on 15th June, 1901.

The whole of the instalments remaining unpaid at any time may be prepaid in full.

Applications will be received by the Branches and Agencies of the above Banks in the Maritime Provinces, and the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, from any of which Forms of Application and copies of the Prospectus may be

Notice of allotment will be sent through the office of the Bank at which the application is received, and payment may

It is intended to apply to the Stock Exchanges in Montreal and Toronto for the listing of the Stock and Bonds of the Montreal, 4th March, 1901.

GOVERNMENT BOUNTY.

If the production from the Company's works be as estimated, 300,000 tons of Pig Metal and 60,000 tons of Steel Blooms in 1901, and thereafter 400,000 tons of Iron and Steel per annum, made from foreign (Newfoundland) ore, the bounties to be received from the Canadian Government will

CAPITALIZATION. The Bonds, as well as the Common Stock, have been issued and paid for; with the mency thus obtained, and the proceeds of the Preferred Stock, se cost of organization, construction of the works, and the purchase of mining properties will be entirely defrayed, and about one million dollars main for working capital.

The Bond issue, \$8,000,000, is secured by a mortgage to the National Trust Company, Limited, covering all the property of the Company.

The General Manager, Mr. A. J. Mexham, has written as follows:—

Sydney, C.B., 1st March, 1901.

President, Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir,—I am glad to advise you that No. 1 furnace is in successful operation, and we have been able to measure results by accomplished facts.

Whatever doubt may have existed as to the manufacturing possibilities at Sydney are now removed. Speaking in detail:

1st. Iron Ore—The developments at Bell Island, both by the drilling done and by headings put in, have demonstrated the certainty of the ore supply.

The ore under cover is of better quality than we had counted on as standard. It exists in a bed of full depth—low in silica and high in iron. Notwithstanding the fact that we mined last year only about 120,000 tons, and that we unloaded this by hand instead of by machinery, and that we charged off into this small tonnage the expense of a long strike at Bell Island, the cost of the ore delivered at our dock, f.o.b. steamer, was only \$1.62 a ton. Our estimate is based upon the figure of \$1.25. This result shows our estimate to be a safe one. The ore, as anticipated, werks kindly in the furnace, and guarantees to us a large product per furnace.

duct per furnace.

2nd. Lime Stone—We have two supplies—Georges River and Marble Mountain. We are operating at present with the Georges River stone at a cost of 60 cents a ton, which is within our estimate. The unusual purity of our flux has enabled us to control both the silica and the sulphur in our pig metal to an unusual degree, and with the use of a minimum amount of flux. We have in our very pure flux an asset of great value.

3rd. Coal—We are operating our bi-product ovens with unwashed coal, nevertheless the coke manufactured is of excellent physical quality. It is capable of hard driving and of maintaining the burden in the blast furnace without trouble. While slightly higher in sulphur—as must be the case until we wash it—our pure flux, as stated, renders this no disadvantage to us. We have demonstrated that the question of washing is not a necessity, but purely an essenomic question. The coke from washed coal will be fully equal to the celebrated Connellsville standard—the sulphur will be no higher, the ash lower and

higher.

4th. Labor The plant is constructed with every modern labor-saving device, and, after that interval of time necessary to get every new plant well used in its labor department, our cost sheet will challenge comparison with that of any steel plant elsewhere.

5th. Cost of Production—I am confirmed in my opinion, hitherto expressed, that after crediting the value of the bi-products from the coke ovens, at of our pig iron about not exceed \$5.50 per ton after everything has been reduced to steady practice. The quality is all that could be desired.

In conclusion, we are safe in counting upon a reasonable profit from the start and a handsome increase in the same as the product reaches its aum.

A. J. MOXHAM, General Manager Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Limited.

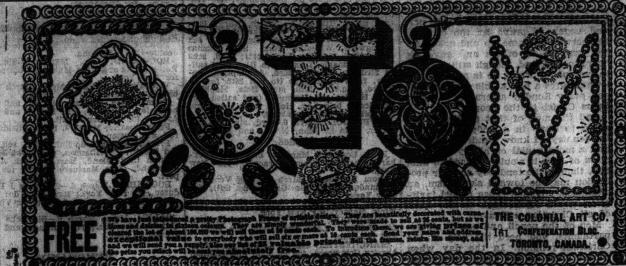
DR. DAWSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Dr. Robert Bell Appointed Director of the Geological Survey.

OTTAWA, March 5.-Dr. Robert Bell has been appointed successor to the late Dr. Dawson, as director of the

Morgan's Canadian Men and Women of the Times gives the fellowing infor-

Robert Bell, geologist is the son of the late Rev. Andrew Bell, and grandson of the late Rev. Wm. Bell, ministers of the Church of Scotland in canada. He was born in the towaship of Toronto in 1841, and was educated at L'Orignal, Ont., afterwards studying civil and mechanical engineering (B. A. Sc. and gov. general's medalist 1861), and medicine (M. D., C. M., 1878), at McGill University. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Oncora. ed the honorary degree of LL. D. Queen's University, Kingston, He joined the Canadian Geological Survey in 1857 and for years was an assistant director. He was naturalist, and geologist on the Hud-son Bay expeditions of 1885, '85 and '97. He was elected a member of the Am-erican Institute of Mining Engineers



port on the mineral resources of that province.

During his long connection with the Geological Survey of Canada he has had opportunities of making more extensive surveys and explorations throughout the dominion than has fallen to the lot of many other men. These included the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, the N. W. T., the Mackenzie River region, the Hudson Bay, the Labrador Peninsula and

was one of the commissioners appoin- in the territory southeast of James ted by the Ontario government to re- Bay, where he surveyed a great river

PERTINENT APPLICATION. "Did you get much off that old party?" said one highwayman of an-

"Got all he had," was the reply. "That is right. He who is worth doing at all is worth doing well."-Detroit Free Press.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The Semi-Weekly Sun

# The Co-operative Farmer ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.20.

This great combination offer is only open to new subscribers or to old subscribers who pay all arrearages at the regular rate, and one year in advance.

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

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

THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE

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

EMEMBER THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY ON ABOVE CONDITIONS.

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



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WANTED-A girl for general housework, in a family of three. Apply at once stating wages wanted F. C. SMITH, 55 Hazeu street, St. John, N. B.

WANTED—Reliable Men in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show-cards on trees, fences, along roads, and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$60.00 per month and expenses not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needful, write for full particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE OU. London, Ont.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1901, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock in the atternoon, at Chubb's twelve o'clock in the atternoon, at Chubb's Diarrhea, Dysontery, Cholera.

PICTURES OF F. M. LORD ROBERTS, GENERAL BULLER, FRENCH BADEN-POWELL, COL. OTTER.

theriff of the City and County of Saint John. 1446

The Sun has secured magnificent portraits, 18x24 inches, of F. M. Lord Roberts, Gen. Buller, General French. General Baden-Powell and Colonel Otter, on coated calendered paper suitable for framing. The pictures are art gems, fit to grace any Canadian Home, and are pronounced by military men to be the most life-like portraits of British leaders of the South African campaign ever offered to the public.

For Seventy-five Cents Cash in ad-For Seventy-five Cents Cash in advance, one of these pictures, a war map, and the Semi-Weekly Sun for one year will be mailed post free to any address in Canada. A picture alone is worth a dollar.

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Sun Printing Co., St. John.

"Daughter," said Mr. Giddings, "is young Mr. Dinsmore a man of regular its?" "Oh, yes, papa," replied Miss dings, "He proposes regularly every Tri

# DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

It Calls for Warmer Friendship Between Pulpit and Press.

WASHINGTON, March 3.-In this discourse Dr. Talmage calls for a warm friendship between those who preach the gospel and those who wake newspapers, the spoken word and the printed word to go side by side; text, Luke xvi., 8, "The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."

Sacred stupidity and solemn incom-petency and sanctified laziness are here rebuked by 'Christ. He orldings are wider awake for oppor tunities than are Christians. Men of the world grab occasions, while Christian people let the most valuable occasions drift by unimproved. That is the meaning of our Lord when he says, "The children of this world are in their

A marked illustration of the truth of that maxim is in the slowness of the Christian religion to take possession of the secular printing press. The isters of religion are for the most part allowing the golden opentualty pass unimproved. That the opport ity is open I declare from the fact t ity is open I declare from the fact that all the secular newspapers are glad of any religious facts or statistics that you present them. Any animated and stirring article relating to religious themes they would gladly print. They thank you for any information in regard to churches. If a wrong has been done to any Christian church or Christian institution you could go in Christian institution you could go into any newspaper office in the land have the real truth stated. Dediand have the real truth stated. Dedi-cation services, ministerial ordinations and pastorial installations, cornerstone laying of a church, anniversary of a charitable society, will have reasonable space in any secular journal if it have previous notice given. If I had some great injustice done me, there is not an editorial or a reportorial room in the United States into which I could not go and get myself set right, and that is true of any well known Christian man. Why, then, known Christian man. Why, then, does not our glorious Christianity embrace these magnificent opportunities? I have before me a subject of first and last importance: How shall we secure the secular press, as a mighty re-enforcement to religion and the pulpit?

INDISCRIMINATE HOSTILITY.

The first thing toward this result is essation of indiscriminate hostility cessation of indiscriminate hostility against newspaperdom. You might as well denounce the legal profession because of the shysters, or the medical profession because of the quacks, or merchandise because of the swindling bargain makers as to slambang newspapers because there are recreant editors and unfair reporters and unclean columns. Gutenberg, the anventor of the art of grinting was about to dehe saw the art of printing to be the , instead of fighting newspapers, spend the same length of time and same vehemence in marshalling week, while the newspaper has the floor every day in the week. Napoleon, though a mighty man, had many weaknesses, and one of the weakest things he ever did was to threaten that if the English pewspapers did not that if the English newpapers did no stop their adverse criticism of himself he would, with 400,000 bayonets, cross the channel for their chastisement Don't fight newspapers. Attack pro-vokes attack. Better wait until the excitement blows over and then go in and get justice, for get it you will if you have patience and common sense and equipoise of disposition. It ought to be a mighty sedative that there is an enormous amount of common sense be taken for what won are really worth and you cannot be puffed up, and you cannot be written down, and if you are the enemy of good society, that fact will come out, and if you are the friend of good society that fact will be

SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE.

I know what I am talking about for can draw on my own experience. Al the respectable newspapers, as far a I know, are my friends now. Bu many of you remember the time when I was the most continuously and mean

paper press for opportunity to preach the gospel as I am. Youg men in the ministry, young men in all professions and occupations, wait. You can afford tion as a Turkish towel to start up your languid circulation, or a system those pokes and pulls and twists and thrusts are salutary treatment. There is only one person you need to manage, and that is yourself. Keep your dispositions sweet by communion with Christ, who answered not again, get society of genial people and walk out in the sunshine with your hat off, and you will come out all right. And don's join the crowd of people in our day who spend much of their time damning newspapers.

Again, in this effort to secure secular press as a mightler re-enforcement of religion, let us make it the avenue of religious information. My advice, often given to friends who prothe hole in which good people throw money when they start a newspaper. Is is almost as good and as quick a way of getting rid of money as buying stock in a gold mine. Not more printing presses, but the right use of those fiready established. All their cylinders, all their steam power, all their pens, all their types, all their editorial chairs and reportorial rooms are available if you would engage them in behalf of civilization and Christian-

RE-ENFORCEMENT OF RELIGION

Again,, if you would secure the secular press as a mightier re-enforcement of religion and the pulpit, ex-tend widest and highest Christian courtesies to the representatives of journalism. Give them easy chairs and plenty of room when they come to report occasions. For the most part they are gentlemen of education and refinement, graduates of colleges, with families to support by their literary craft, many of them weary with the push of business that is precarious and fluctuating, each one of them the evenue of information to thousands of evenue of information to thousands of readers, their impression adopted by multitudes. They are connecting links between a sermon, or a song, or a prayer, and this great population that tramp up and down the streets day by day and year by year with their sor-rows uncomforted and their sins ununcomforted and their sins thousands of people in our cities who never attend churches! Our cities are not so much preached to by ministers of religion as by reporters. Put all journalists into our prayers and serthree preached to journalists and pro-bably not one. Of all the prayers offered for classes of men innumerable the prayers offered for the most poten-tial class will be so few and rare that they will be thought a preacher's idioin our church memberships, but this world will never be brought to God unother side, for you are the unbelievbattle between truth and error, Armageddon, I think, will not fought with swords and shells fought with swords and shells and guns, but with pens—quill pens, steel pens, gold pens, foutain pens, and before that the pens must be converted. The most divinely honored weapon of the past has been the pen, and the most divinely honored weapon of the future will be the pen; prophet's pen and evangelist's pen and apostle's pen, followed by editor's pen and reporter's pen. God save the pen. The wings of pen. God save the pen. The wings of the Apocalyptic angel will be the printed page. The printing press will roll ahead of Christ's charlot to clear

you make Sunday newspapers also a re-enforcement?" I have learned to take things as they are. I fould like to see the much scoffed at old Puritan Sabbaths come back again. I do not think the modern Sunday will turn out any better men and women than were our grandfathers and grandmo-thers under the old fashioned Sunday To say nothing of other results Sunday To say nothing of other results Sunday newspapers are killing editors, reporters, compositors and pressmen. Everyman, woman and child is entitled to 24 hours of nothing to do. If the newspapers put on another set of hands, that does not relieve the editorial and reportorial room of its cares and removabilities. Our literary mon die

GOD AND THE PRINTING PRESS All things are possible with God and my faith is up until nothing in the me. All the newspapers printing pres-ses of the earth are going to be the Lord's, and telegraph and telephone and type will yet announce nations born in a day. The first book ever printed was the Bible, by Faust and his son-in-law, Schoeffer, in 1460, and that consecration of type to the Holy Scriptures was a prophecy of the great mission of printing for the evangelization of all the nations. The father of the American pointing processes.

ation of all the nations. The father of the American printing press was a clergyman, Rev. Jesse Glover, and that was a phophecy of the religious use that the gospel ministry in this country were to make of the types. Again, we shall see the secular press as a mightier re-enforcement of religion and the pulpit by making our religious utterances more interesting and spirited, and then the press will reproduce them. On the way to church eproduce them. On the way to church 30 years ago a journalist said a some 30 years ago a journalist said a thing that has kept me ever since thinking: "Are you going to give us any points today?" "What do you

by that anything that will be striking "What right have we in the pulpits and Sunday schools to take the time of the people if we have nothin to say that is memorable!" Day

temperance and judgement to nor the English king any diffipreacher said when, during the sermon against sin, the preacher threw his handkerchief into the king's pew to handkerchief into the kings partial indicate whom he meant.

The tendency of criticism in the theological seminaries is to file off from our young men all the sharp points and make them too smooth for any what we want, all kind of execution. What we want, all of us, is more points, less humdrum. If we say the right thing in the right way, the press will be glad to echo and re-echo it. Sunday school teachers, reformers, young men and old en in the ministry, what we all want if we are to make the printing press an

bering Nathan's trust. "Thou art the man," nor Felix in remembering Paul's

point blank utterance on righteous

ally in Christian work is that which the reporter spoken of suggestedpoints, sharp points, memorable points. But if the thing be dead when uttered by living voice it will be a hundred fold more coad when it is laid out in cold type.

THE CHURCH AND THE PRESS.

Now, as you have all something to do with the newspaper press, either in issuing a paper or in reading it, either as producers or patrons, either as selfers or purchasers of the printed sheet, I propose on this Lord's day a treaty to be signed between the church and the printing press, a treaty to be ratified by millions of good people if we rightly fashion it, a treaty prom-ising that we will help each other in our work of trying to illumine and felicitate the world, we by voice, you by pen, we by speaking out that which is worth printing, you by printing only that which is fit to speak. You help us, and we will help you. Side by side be these two potent agencies until the judgment day, when we must both be scrutinized for our work, healthful or blasting. The two worst off men in that day will be the minister of religion and the editor if they waste their opportunity. Both of us are the engineers of long express trains of influence, and we will run them into a depot of light or tumble them off

embankments. ous departure was that of the most famous of all American printers. Ben-jamin Franklin, whom infidels in the benury of their resources have often the printer who moved that the Phila delphia convention be opened with prayer, the resolution lost because majority thought prayer unnece viciously attacked. "My rule is to go straight ahead forward in doing what appears to me to be right, leaving the consequence to Providence," and who wrote this quaint epitaph showing that hope of resurrection, an epitaph that I hundreds of times read while living

"The body of Benjamin Franklin printer (like the cover of an old bool its contents torn out and stripped its lettering and gilding), lies here food for worms. Yet the work itself shall not be lost, for it will (as he bebeautiful edition, co amended by the Author."

THE DISCIPLES AS REPORTERS

That Providence intends the profesion of reporters to have a mighty ested by the fact that Paul and Christ took a reporter along with hem, and he reported their addresses and their acts. Luke was a reporter, and he wrote not only the book of Luke, but the Acts of the Apostles, and without that reporter's work we would have known nothing of the Pentecost and nothing of Stephen's mar-tyrdom, and nothing of Tabitha's res-surrection, and nothing of the jailing nothing of the shipwreck of Media. Strike out the reporter's work from the Bible and you kill a large part of the New Testament. It makes me think that in the future of the kingdom of God the reporters are to bear

About 25 years ago a representative of an important New York newspaper took his seat in my Brooklyn church one Sunday night about five pews from the front of the pulpit. He took out pencil and reporter's pad, resolved to caricature the whole scene. When the began, he began, and with his he derided that and then deided the prayer and then derided the reading of the Scriptures and then says, for some reason his hand began to tremble, and he, rallying himself, and began to pray. At the close of the service he came up and asked for the prayers of others and gave his heart to God, and, though still engaged in newspaper work, he is an evangel-ist and hires a hall at his own expense

ist and hires a hall at his own expense and every Sunday afternoon preaches Jesus Christ to the people.

And the men of that profession are going to come in a body throughout the country. I know hundreds of them and a more genial or highly educated class of men it would be hard to find, and, though the tendency of their profession may be toward skepticism, an organized, common sense gospel invitation would fetch them to the front of all Christian endeavor.

Men of the pencil and pen in all departments, you need the help of the Christian religion. In the day when people want to get their newspapers at 2 cents and are hoping for the time when they can get any of them at 1

at 2 cents and are hoping for the time when they can get any of them at 1 cent and as a consequence the attaches of the printing press are by the thousands ground under the cylinders you want God to take care of you and your families. Some of your best work is as much unappreciated as was work is as much unappreciated as was work in the control of t

is not T. C.'s forte."

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT. O men of the pencil and pen, amid couragement, and you have it. Printers of all Christendom, editors, reporters, compositors, pressmen, publishers and readers of that which is printed, resolve that you will not write, set up, edit, issue or read anything that debases body, mind or soul. In the name of God, by the laying on of the hands of faith and prayer, ordain the mting press for righteousness and erry and salvation. All of us with me influence that will help in the ht direction, let us put our hands the work, imploring God to hasten a consummation. In a ship with ndreds of passengers approaching a South American accept the medical south acceptance of the south acceptance of t the South American coast the man on the lookout neglected his work, and in a few minutes the ship would have a cricket on board the vessel, that had made no sound all the voyage, set up the captain knowing that habit of the insect, the vessel was stopped in time to avoid an awful wreck. And so insignificant means now may do wonders, and the scratch of a pen may save

Are you ready for the signing of dontract, the league, the so aty proposed between journs I evangelism? Let it be a Chrirriage of the pulpit and the printng press. The ordination of the form-r on my head, the pen of the latter n my hand, it is appropriate that I publish the banns of such a marriage. Let them from this day be one in the magnificent work of the world's re-

Let thrones and powers and kingdoms

Obedient, mighty God, to thee, And over land and stream and main Now wave the scepter of thy reign.

Let host to host the triumph tell, Till not one rebel heart remains, But over all the Saviour reigns.

# SHIP NEWS

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

March 5—Str Tanagra, 2,160, Marsters, from Newcastle-on-Tyne, Wm Thomson and Co. general. Str St Croix, Pike, from Boston, W G Lee,

Cleared. March 6.—Str Aleddin, Anderson, port News.
Sch Ravola, Forsyth, for Newport, R I. Coastwise—Schs Agnes May, Kerrigan, for Quaco; James Bapher, Ells, for do. March 7.—Str Lusitanin, Thomas, for Liverpool via Halifax.
Str St Croix, Pike, for Boston.
Coastwise—Sch Rex, Sweet, for Quaco.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Arrived. Satled.

HALIFAX, March 4.—Sld strs Manchester City, for Manchester; Pro Patria, for St Piegre, Miq: Harlaw, for Channel, NF. From Halifax, March 6, atr Mantines, Ke-hoe, for Norfolk and St. John. From Halifax, 5th inst, str Mantinea, for Norfolk Va.

### BRITISH PORTS. Arrived.

chester Trader, from St John and Halifax.
At Livarpool, March 5, str Lake Superior, from St John via Halifax.
At Barbados, Feb 19, bark 'D C Mulhall, McLeod, from East London (48 days' passage), and salled for St. Domingo to load sugar for New York.

QUEENSTOWN, March 5—Ard, str Lake Superior, from St John and Halifax, for Liverpool, and proceeded.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 6—Ard, str Lahn, rom' New York for Bremen.
At Barbados, March 5, bark Levuka, Haris, from Rio Janeiro.
At Demerara, March 3, bkth Peeriess, Elridge, for Norfolk.
At Grimsby, March 3, ship Centurion Col-

# FOREIGN PORTS.

Milton's "Paradise Lost," for which the author received \$25, and the immortal poem "Hohenlinden" of Thomas Campbell when he first offered it for publication and in the column called "Notices to Correspondents" appeared the words: "To T. C.—The Lines commencing On Linden when the sun Mayfield, from St Andrews, NB; Abbie

SEE 900 DROPS THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE ---OF--INFANTS CHILDREN Promotes Digestion Cheerfuless and Rest Contains neither IS ON THE NOT NARCOTIC. WRAPPER TO OF OLD THE SAMUEL PITCHER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF ness and Loss of SLEEP. Fac Simile Signature of Charlet Flitchire, Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." \*\* See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A. NEW YORK. Doses -35 Cents EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER

(sailed). Mass, March 4—Ard, schs Alma, from St John for New York.

At New York, March 4, barks Saranac, Lowery, from Hong Kong; Nora Wiggins, McKinnon, from Montevideo; schs Harry W Lewis, from Fernandina for St John; Ads. G Shortland, from Mariners Cove for Eastport. At Carabelle, Fia, March 2, brig Harry Stewart, Brinton, from Cientuegos.

At Astoria, O, March 2, ship Heiga, Bell, from Tsintau for Portland, O; 3rd, bark Swanhilda, Fraser, from Hong Kong Tor Portland. At Antwerp, March 2, str Storm King, Crosby, from Baltimore. At Fernandina, Fla. March 4, sch. Glad At Ship Island, March 4, bark Britonis, March 2, schs Britonis, McDade, from St Pierre, Mart; Fred H Gibson, Publicover, from Trinidad.
At Mobile, Ala., March 2, schs Bartholdi, Ambermann, from Cardenas; Iolanthe, Spurr, from Clentuegos.
At Ship Island, March 4, bark Bristel, Lawrence, from Barbados.

At Savannah, March 5, bark Ossuna, And-

Cleared. ile, March 2, sch M D S, Gould, fo Hatsuzas.
PHILADELPHIA, March (Cid)
Pugels, for St John

PERTH AMBOY. NJ. March 5—Sid, sch leannes C. for St John. ROCKLAND, Me, March 5—Sid, schs Romeo, Eric and Rosa Mueller, from St John sw York.

BYARD HAVEN, Mass, March 5—Sid,

ntine Falmouth; sch Avalon.

m Boston, 5th Inst, strs Alf and Louisfor Louisburg, CB; Boston and Prince mouth, NS. March 4. bktn Hillside, Mor-

sau, Symons, hence for Hallax, N.S. and St John, N.B. In port at Bermyda, Feb 27, bark Athena, Comil, from Colastine for New York, re-pairing; brig G B Lockhart, Sheridan, from

Ouracoa for New York, do; schs Sainte Marie, McNally, discharging. Passed down at Newcastle, Del, March 5, str Tugela, from Philadelphia for St John, N. B.

mate took her away from here).

NEW YORK, March 5—The ship J D Everett of Windsor, NS, arrived here today, 95 days out from Sharpness in ballast. Captain Crossley reports that the ship encountered a succession of heavy northwest gales with tremendous seas throughout the passage. The Everett was forty days north of Hatteras and was blown off shore five times before making this port. Nikolai Allika, a Russian seaman, fell to the deck from a yard on Jan 26 and was killed.

CHATHAM Mass. March 6—Fresh north-

NOTICE TO MARINERS. Portland, March 2, 1901,

Friar Roads, Maine. Buckman Head Buoy, a white 1st class can, marked with "B H" in black on two sides, one of the boundary buoys between Maine and New Brunswick, is reported adrift,

It will be replaced on its station as soon as creaticable.

# BIRTHS.

DUFFELL—Entered into rest, on March 5th, Henry Duffell, aged 44 years, second son of Sarah and the late William Duffell. DeWOLF.—Suddenly, et 63 Morris street, Halifax, N. S., March 5th, James R. DeWolf, M. D., in his 62nd year. DeWolf, M. D., in his 62nd year.
FCRBES—On Wednesday, March 6, Mrs.
Mary J. Forbes, wife of Hon. J. G. Forbes,
Judge of the County Court, aged 85 years.
GILLESPIE.—Entered into rest, on Wednesday, 6th March, 1901, Christian Gillespie.
HOYT.—On March 7th, after a lingering illness, Eliza Arnold, wife of Ernest H.
Hoyt, and daughter of the late Daniel L.
Burnham, leaving a husband and three
sons to hourn her loss.

HUTCHINS.—At Cumberland Bay, N. B., on
Feb. 21st, 1901, John Hutchins, in the 71st
year of his age, leaving a wife and six Feb. 21st, 1901, John Hutchine, in the 71st year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss.

MILLER.—At Cumberland Bay, N. B., on Feb. 14th, Mrs. Charles E. Miller passed away of consumption, leaving a sorrowing husband and four children to mourn.

WRIGHT.—At her residence, 13 Parkfield.

DITION POWDERS, a genuine Condition Powder. If fed occasionally dur-ing the winter and spring, will keep your horses and cattle in health. See

VOL. 24

SOUTH AF

Believed in Pretoria Will Surre

Many Burghers Want to Side to Defend Their Maranding Band

LONDON, March news has been receiv negotiations between and General Botha. press says it hears insisted the su unconditional, while the future treatment red to London.

through Dr. Levds' telegram to Mr. Scha president of the Sout Mc, asking for detail negotiations. The Times publish

despatch from Assvo "General De Wet et by a forced march, w objective is believed ity of Kroonstadt. "Four other Boer

the southwestern part Colony. "Now that Gen. De his own country, it w possible to operate so soon as he is mando dissolves to days later.

"Only a few of the A despatch to the Lorenzo Marquez se lartinisen, who resi United States army forcesfi was shipped day on the Port Zaira, which carried after he had made tempt to obtain con BLOEMFONTEIN, Dewet is reported to ward steadily, at the five miles a day, with ing the railway to t

eral small command sion of the southeas Orange River colony garrisons at Dewe Smithfield and Roux It is impossible no the fact that a great former enemies of South Africa now Kroonstadt and E panies of burghers arms against the E

marauding bands. Free State occupied vicinity. Over this fugees are now within and many of them permission to take requests are granted get 2,000 ex-burghe British side.

PRETORIA, Marc The result of the tween Lord Kitchen awaited. The prese Milner in Pretoria Lord Kitchener is e LOURENZO MAI

municate with Mr. Steyn. Should no artillery or amn burying all their g ractically clear of CAPE TOWN, bonic plague is in Cape Town.

Driving Ha Pincers.

Rasps